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~~1.~~ 78-178, #1	~~Index to Toner Notes~~ (3 pgs)	~~1/3-31/59~~	~~A~~ 11/6/80, bc
~~2.~~ 78-178, #2	~~Special Staff Note~~ 9/25/78-bc	~~1/30/59~~	~~A~~
~~3.~~ 78-178, #3	~~Supplement to Staff Notes No. 492~~ (2 pgs)	~~1/30/59~~	~~A~~ 11/6/80, bc
~~4.~~ 78-178, #4	~~Staff Notes No. 493~~ (2 pgs)	~~1/30/59~~	~~A~~
~~5.~~ 78-178, #5	~~Staff Notes No. 492~~ (2 pgs)	~~1/28/59~~	~~A~~
6. 78-172, #1	Staff Notes No. 491 (2 pgs) portions exempted, mr 78-172 #1	1/27/59	A-RD
~~7.~~ 78-178, #6	~~Special Staff Note~~ 9/25/78-bc	~~1/27/59~~	~~A~~
8. 78-172, #2	Staff Notes No. 490 (2 pgs) portions exempted, mr 78-172 #2	1/26/59	A-~~RD~~ FRD
~~9.~~ 78-178, #7	~~Supplement to Staff Notes No. 489~~ (3 pgs)	~~1/23/59~~ 9/24/80, bc	~~A~~
~~10.~~ 78-178, #8	~~Staff Notes No. 489~~ (2 pgs)	~~1/22/59~~	~~A-RD~~ 11/6/80, bc
~~11.~~ 78-178, #9	~~Staff Notes No. 488~~ (2 pgs)	~~1/21/59~~	~~A~~
~~12.~~ 78-178, #10	~~Special Staff Note~~ 10/16/78-bc	~~1/19/59~~	~~A~~
~~13.~~ 78-178, #11	~~Staff Notes No. 487~~ (2 pgs)	~~1/19/59~~	~~A~~ 11/6/80, bc

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 38
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16. 78-173, #1	Staff Notes N . 485 (2 pgs) portion exempted, MR 78-173 #1	1/14/59	A
~~17.~~ 78-178, #14	~~Supplement to Staff Notes No. 484 (2 pgs)~~	~~1/13/59~~	~~A~~ 9/24/80, bc
~~18.~~ 78-178, #15	~~Special Staff Note~~ 10/16/78-bc	~~1/13/59~~	~~A~~
19. 78-173, #2	Staff Notes No. 484 (3 pgs) portions exempted, MR 78-173 #2	1/12/59	A
20. 78-178, #16	Staff Notes N . 483 (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 78-178 #16	1/10/59	A
~~21.~~ 78-178, #17	~~Special Staff Note~~ 9/25/78-bc	~~1/9/59~~	~~A~~
~~22.~~ 78-178, #18	~~Supplement to Staff Notes No. 482 (2 pgs)~~	~~1/8/59~~	~~A~~ 11/6/80, bc
~~23.~~ 78-178, #19	~~Staff Notes No. 482 (2 pgs)~~	~~1/7/59~~	~~A~~ 9/24/80, bc
~~24.~~ 78-178, #20	~~Staff Notes No. 481~~ 10/16/78-bc	~~1/6/59~~	~~A~~
25. 78-179, #1	Staff Notes No. 480 (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 78-179 #1	1/5/59	A
~~26.~~ 78-178, #21	~~Special Staff Note (1 pg)~~	~~1/3/59~~	~~A~~ 11/6/80, bc

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Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as
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When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

Jan. 31	integration
Jan. 31	employment
Jan. 30	revised missile schedule
Jan. 30	Carolina Nuclear Plant, Dana plant, surface-to-Air missile, seaplane tender, dependents' dental care, philatelic program, Montreal Trade Fair, Yemen Famine
Jan. 30	Agricultural prices, employment situation, military personnel strength, Vietnam Civil Guard, Indian Opinion, Indian CP
Jan. 28	Interior and the budget, ATLAS, NATO modern weapons production, US-Canadian legal talks, inter- American Bank negotiations, US information in USSR
Jan. 27	Atlas and Titan Warheads, Economic Defense Policy, ICA FY 1959 obligations, overseas interna security program, farm program costs
Jan. 27	important launchings from defense
Jan. 26	Canadian supply of DEW lines US and Tunisia, French submarine project, Taiwan finances, weapon accident, business situation
Jan. 24	EURATOM
Jan. 23	US shipping and Europe, Maritime relations, UK dollar trade, Atomic cooperation, Red China offers rice to India, BOMARC, Northrop fighter, international financial actions
Jan. 22	from AEC-- Reactor development
Jan. 22	consumer prices, JUPITER, project DISCOVERER, adverse weather conditions, US-Canadian development of Columbia river, visit by UK representatives, factory earnings
Jan. 21	US income and profits, US population trends, undersea mine warfare, costs of Lebanon and Quemoy operations, Burma aid
Jan. 20	William L. Dawson comment on Eisenhower civil rights bill

Jan. 20	defense contracts
Jan. 19	from state: Argentina's stablisation efforts, background of President Frondizi
Jan. 19	trade fairs, Cultural exchange programs, science info, UK request for materials, POLARIS AX-4
Jan. 17	farm income
Jan. 16	NAC acitivities
Jan. 16	Cooperation with Canada, US-Canadian economic committee meeting, Cuba to seek US financial aid, Geneva conference on nuclear tests, Pakistan, Army civic action in Asia, Germans firm on coal.
Jan. 15	from labor: housing; from Commerce: personal income
Jan 14	from State: Biographic data on new Moroccan Prime Minister
Jan. 14	school support legislation, wholesale prices, UK and US IRBM's, Germany and the UAR Mikoyan visit
Jan. 13	from labor: employment
Jan. 13	Soviet Oceqnographic research, study of atomic pollution, acoustic mine mechanism, guided missile ships, lightweight communications equipment, electronic warfare.
Jan . 13	from State: background of Cuban revolutionary leader
Jan . 2	Public Opinion and Geneva talks, Berlin, France, EPU replaced by EMA, Icelandic prime minister, Loran-C in Mediterranean and Atalntic, shipping, education of Navy dependents
Jan.10	US private investment abroad, NIKE-HERCULES on Taiwan, US and Japan, Red Chinese Potential, Pakistani Visit on Aid, Jordanian opposition to Rifai P. L. 480
Jan. 9	from defense -- discoverer
Jan. 9	from defense -- congressional study of machine tool reserve
Jan 8	from defense=- family housing

Jan. 8	famine relief for Yemen, Soviet Propaganda on Cuba, Communist line on Asia, international financial actions, development loan fund, Civil aviation
Jan. 7	Latin America and East-WEst trade, Soviet reaction to Berlin, Mikoyan's visit, European economic measures, underground tests
Jan. 6	Indonesian petroleum body, Venezuela oil ratio, American development, the economy, housing legislation
Jan . 5	Iraq, Sudan aid, Aswan Dam, US-Canadian economic problems, Utilization of Candian commercial airflift overseas internal security program, P. L. 480
Jan. 3	from State: Mikoyan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 31, 1959

General Goodpaster:

We selected this item from Secretary Flemming's daily Integration summary as worth calling to the attention of Mr. Morgan. It is not clear from the context whether Congressman Ashley's letter has appeared in the public press.

A. P. Toner APT

SSN #2 to #493

Administratively
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 31, 1959

From HEW:

Integration. -- An Ohio Congressman, Representative Ashley, Democrat, January 28 suggested the Government reduce or discontinue Federal establishments in States "which have abandoned their public school systems". In a letter to Secretary of Defense McElroy, he said 16,000 children of servicemen and Federal employees were being deprived of public education by the closing of a number of Norfolk schools in the dispute over racial integration. Ashley said plans for Federal schools for "5,000" children living on Federal bases were "a half-measure". He suggested the Defense Department establish "a firm policy with respect to the establishment and maintenance of Federally-operated enterprises in States which have abandoned their public school systems".

"To continue to send service families or Federal employees to States which of their own volition have closed down their public school systems is to undermine the morale of our Armed Services ...," Ashley wrote. "For the overwhelming majority of American taxpayers such a policy will quickly raise the question of why they should help subsidize the economies of States with those policies of segregation they are unalterably opposed. ..." He said service families should be stationed where public schools are available and "similar steps might well be considered with respect to defense procurement".

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 31, 1959

From Labor:

Employment. -- Labor comments that a recent New York Times article correctly points out that employment always lags behind the rise in industrial production as we come out of a recession. However, the article erroneously used the unadjusted figure of 3.2 million as the difference between nonfarm employment now and the pre-recession high; actually, the seasonally adjusted employment figure is about 1.6 million below pre-recession levels. While it is true that recovery in jobs is geographically uneven, this is to be expected: since this was a durable goods recession, the areas where durable goods are important have been the hardest hit. Also, because of their basic growth trend, recessions are milder and recovery is quicker in the South and West than in the Northeast. The article characterized 16 large industrial areas as facing a "lasting" job lag; but Labor notes that unemployment in such areas as Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Detroit is due to specific industry problems. Legislation to assist depressed areas is therefore of great importance. However, the heavy concentration of unemployment among the adult male blue-collar worker in the hard goods industries (which is partly a problem of immobility) will be solved only when a real economic expansion gets underway in the heavy industries.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 30, 1959

From Defense:

Revised Missile Schedule. -- THOR #154, Test #12, originally scheduled for 2000 EST, January 29, was scrubbed because of weather and has been rescheduled for 2000 EST, January 30.

ATLAS #11B, Test #29, originally scheduled for 2300 EST, January 30 has been canceled and not yet rescheduled.

TITAN #A-3, Test #313 (static), was completed successfully at 1350 EST, January 29, is tentatively scheduled for launch next week.

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By DW. Date 9-25-78

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 492

January 30, 1959

1. Carolina Nuclear Plant. -- AEC has signed a contract under its Power Demonstration Reactor Program for a nuclear plant 25 miles northwest of Columbia, S. C., to produce steam for use in an adjoining conventional power station. The contractor, Carolinas-Virginia Nuclear Power Associates, will pay capital costs estimated at $22 million, and the maximum AEC cost will be around $15 million. The reactor should be in operation by June 30, 1962. (U)

2. Dana Plant. -- AEC has decided to release the Dana, Indiana, Heavy Water Plant, if requested, to the Army Chemical Corps for a classified project. Final release will depend on a Supreme Court decision to lift a restraining order (obtained by a claimant to certain patent rights) which prevents release of information on the manufacturing process used at the plant. At AEC request, Justice is asking that the temporary restraining order be construed to permit AEC disposal of the facilities. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Surface-to-Air Missiles. -- (a) The second successful intercept by a production prototype TARTAR shows that the program is in proper coordination with fleet requirements and shipbuilding plans. Navy will procure 428 TARTAR missiles from Convair for its new destroyers, the first of which will be commissioned in mid 1960. .... (b) An Army HAWK recently destroyed a Q-5 supersonic target missile at 38,000 feet and Mach 2, with an intercept range of 9 n.mi., the first immediate kill of such a target by the HAWK. (S)

4. Seaplane Tender. -- The Philadelphia Naval Shipyard is converting a seaplane tender to capability for docking and servicing large jet-powered seaplanes such as the "Seamaster (P6M)". (U)

5. Dependents' Dental Care. -- After a 2-year study a civilian dental committee has proposed a bill similar to the Medicare Bill. However, the American Dental Association has postponed

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By DJH Date 11/4/80

any recommendations for one year, and Defense has therefore deferred action pending further study and the establishment of the Association's official position. (U)

6. Philatelic Program. -- Sales by the Post Office Department's Philatelic Sales Agency in Washington totalled $2.6 million in 1958, compared with $2.2 million in 1957. This 18% rise reflects growing public interest in the philatelic program. (Admin. Conf.)

7. Montreal Trade Fair. -- The Soviets have applied for 100 of the 480 booths available, which would enable them to dominate this year's Third Montreal International Trade Fair; but the Canadians have decided that if Soviet participation is approved, it probably will be limited to 35 spaces. USSR will be the only Communist country considered, although a Red Chinese agency has also inquired about participation. (Admin. Conf.)

8. Yemen Famine. -- The transfer agreement for P.L. 480 food grains (Sup. to SN #482) has been signed, and the first shipment, which was already enroute, should arrive February 11. However, the Soviet Charge (who had persuaded Crown Prince Badr to delay this signing) has obtained authority from Moscow to offer 20,000 tons of grain. Although the Imam may be unable to resist pressures for acceptance, he is withholding approval, apparently to credit us with the first delivery. (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 493

January 30, 1959

1. Agricultural Prices. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that a revision of the parity formula released by Agriculture today will lower parity prices by about 3%. This should help to lower support prices for several important crops in 1959 and consequently reduce costs. The revision comes from a reweighting of the index of prices paid by farmers, pursuant to an Agricultural Appropriations Committee study; and it is expected to be accepted in the Congress and the country without major difficulty..... The Parity Ratio dropped 1 point in January to 82, one point lower than a year earlier. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Employment Situation. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that according to the bi-monthly survey, most of the 149 major labor market areas showed moderate seasonal gains in employment. The number of areas with substantial labor surpluses declined to 76 in January, from peaks of 89 in July and September, compared with a pre-recession range of 19 to 24 in 1957. In January, 9 areas were reclassified as a result of lessened unemployment, while only one area worsened significantly. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Military Personnel Strength. -- US military personnel strength totaled 2,565,531 as of December 31, 1958, a decline of 32,484 since September 30, 1958. Most of this reduction occurred in December, which usually shows a seasonal decline. Of the December 31 total, Army accounted for 890,769 (down 9,671 from the previous quarter), Navy 634,411 (down 9,041), Marines 187,677 (down 1,208), and Air Force 852,674 (down 12,564). (U)

4. Vietnam Civil Guard. -- After more than a year of negotiation, President Diem has agreed that the Civil Guard (the Vietnamese National Police Force) should be placed under the Ministry of Interior rather than the Defense Department and that tanks and other heavy equipment would not be supplied to this force. On this basis State and ICA have agreed to resume support of the project, which had been in abeyance except for the training component during these negotiations. (S)

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By DJH Date 11/4/80

5. Indian Opinion. -- USIA reports a wide gap between the improving official Indian opinion of the US and that of the general public. A private survey showed that the basic interests of India were much more widely identified with those of the USSR and Red China than with the US, and that the US "image" there was consistently less favorable than the USSR's, as to war-prevention, imperialism, space technology, use of science for welfare, and credibility. Capitalism was rated far behind socialism and communism, and Russia was credited with the "wave of the future." US race relations were not of major concern to urban Indians. (C)

6. Indian CP. -- Embassy New Delhi sees the Indian Communist Party as relatively strong, popular, and increasingly bold, and calls it the most effective opposition party. As the government increases its reliance on Western economic aid and grows more aware of the seriousness of the communist threat, the struggle between the Congress Party and the communists will grow in the next three years. This should provide the US with more opportunities to help the anti-communists in India, and in turn, will stir more communist vilification against us. (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 492

January 28, 1959

1. Interior and the Budget. -- Secretary Seaton today told directors of the 17-State National Reclamation Association that balancing the budget is absolutely essential from both the national and international standpoints. The Secretary emphasized that the interest cost on the national debt this year will exceed $8 billion, which is more than 10% of the total budget and over "four times the proposed expenditure, or rather 'investment,' in natural resources." (Admin. Conf.)

2. ATLAS. -- The ATLAS 4C launched at 1834 yesterday experienced trouble in the guidance ground station, and all guidance commands were not transmitted to the missile. Sustainer and vernier cut-offs occurred because of propellant depletion; and no separation signals were transmitted. Major objectives were to test the C series airframe and the guidance system, and to evaluate performance of the re-entry vehicle. Ignition, lift-off and stability during powered flight appeared normal; but there was no indication that the re-entry vehicle separated. Impact occurred near Ascension Island, 4400 n. mi. downrange, compared with the programmed distance of 4263 n. mi. (S)

3. NATO Modern Weapons Production. -- European leadership, from both government and industry, is finally coming forward on the NATO coordinated production program and the following projects are getting underway: HAWK. -- France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Netherlands are willing to finance and produce 28 Hawk battalions -- the equivalent of a $400 million program. G-91. -- Production of the G-91 light-weight strike-fighter, started under SHAPE as a design competition, is now under way in Italy. We will procure 25 aircraft each for Greece and Turkey. The engines are being produced in the UK and certain sub-assemblies in other NATO countries. SIDEWINDER. -- A NATO working group will shortly consider actual production, with the Germans and

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Dutch taking the lead. The Sidewinder might possibly go into production before the Hawk. Other areas under active exploration are Maritime Patrol Aircraft and the Solid Propellant IRBM. (C)

4. US-Canadian Legal Talks. -- Canada's Justice Minister told Embassy Ottawa he expects that his discussions with Attorney General Rogers tomorrow will informally explore conflicts over anti-trust laws, but should not involve the merits of the Canadian Radio Patents case (Staff Notes 463). The meeting may also consider discussions between the US and Canadian Justice Departments on the restraints which both countries should observe in anti-trust matters of mutual interest. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Inter-American Bank Negotiations. -- The committee which is considering an Inter-American Development Institution generally favored our draft charter. Only Brazil made an issue of the size of the capital fund proposed by the US. There was general agreement that the bank should make both hard and soft loans, that the charter should be signed only by OAS members (although some may want Canada included later), and that the institution should seek the assistance of public and private institutions which operate in this hemisphere. (Admin. Conf.)

6. US Information in USSR. -- Pursuant to a reciprocal agreement with the USSR, on January 20 Embassy Moscow widely issued in Russian as its first press release the President's State of the Union Message. If Soviet reaction permits, we shall substantially boost our information effort in the USSR with continuing important releases in Russian. (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-172#1
By DJH Date 8/22/79

STAFF NOTES NO. 491

January 27, 1959

1. Atlas and Titan Warheads. -- On November 25, 1958, Defense requested AEC to proceed with Phase 3 (development engineering) of a 3000 pound warhead for the improved ICBM weapons systems. AEC estimates that the warhead, which will provide approximately will be available by mid-1961 at the earliest. The first warheads available for these missiles will weigh 1600 pounds with an estimated ~~(S-RD)~~

2. Economic Defense Policy. -- (a) Clarence Randall reports that the CFEP agreed last week that existing US Economic Defense Policy should be continued. However, Mr. Randall has appointed a committee (Commerce, State, Treasury and Defense) to study the effectiveness of existing NSC policy and make recommendations on a study of the problem of peaceful trade with Russia by an outside agency. The matter will be considered at an early NSC Meeting. (b) The Council also reaffirmed its recommendation on trade with Communist China by foreign subsidiaries of US firms, and the Secretary of Commerce withdrew the reservation which he had made at a previous NSC Meeting. ~~(S)~~

3. ICA FY 1959 Obligations. -- For the period July 1 to December 31, 1958, ICA obligations totaled $496.5 million or 38.7% of $1.283 million availabilities. This compares with a 26% obligation rate for the same period last year and is the highest percentage ever achieved by December 31st. (U)

4. Overseas Internal Security Program. -- Gordon Gray and Karl Harr have asked the OCB Study Group on the Overseas Internal Security Program for information on country programs throughout the world, to help the OCB and NSC judge its conclusions and recommendations. Feeling that a review of every country may not be necessary, the Group is proceeding selectively for the moment. The issue between ICA and CIA as to their respective responsibilities for providing equipment should be solved by the end of January, when the Group's draft report is due. ~~(C)~~

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DDE letter 8/15/78
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5. Farm Program Costs. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that Agriculture has prepared the following accounting of "net realized costs of programs primarily for the stabilization of farm prices and incomes," which uses a concept of net gains and losses and measures our financial experience in terms of recoveries actually achieved on the disposal of commodities. Agriculture has adhered to the guidelines for computing costs required by the Senate Agriculture and Appropriations Committees, which the Department considers appropriate; however, the resultant figures run somewhat lower than they would if computed according to the wishes of the Budget Bureau. These differences over approach have not been resolved between Budget and Agriculture. The figures will be released only on request:

Fiscal Year	Million Dollars
1951	$ 509.3
1952	288.6
1953	312.5
1954	785.0
1955	902.0
1956	1,461.2
1957	2,714.3
1958	2,665.7

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 27, 1959

From Defense:

Important Launchings. -- The following test missiles are scheduled for launch during the current week:

ATLAS	#4C	Test #10	1800 EST	January 27	✓
ATLAS	#11B	Test #29	2300 EST	January 30	✓
THOR	#154	Test #12	2000 EST	January 29	✓
TITAN	#A-3	Test #313	1300 EST	January 29	✓

For various reasons these missiles may be rescheduled to a later date.

✓

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MR 78-172 #2
By DJH Date 8/22/79

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DOE 8/15/78; NC 3/21/79
NLE Date 8/22/79

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 490

January 26, 1959

1. Canadian Supply of DEW Line. -- Effective with the 1959 summer shipping season, Canada will furnish sealift to the DEW Line sites on the East Coast of Baffin Island. With this action, all surface transportation support for DEW Line sites located in Canada will be furnished by the Canadians on a reimbursable basis. (U)

2. US and Tunisia. -- State is urgently considering the problems caused for Tunisia by the French currency devaluation. We fear that the Tunisians underestimate the task of cutting loose from established markets and financial relationships and exaggerate the danger of further franc depreciation in the near future. We think that they should defer such further extremes as breaking with the franc zone, and seek a prompt exchange adjustment to preserve their position in the French market, loss of which would be serious. We could be of little help to them in finding new markets. ~~(S)~~

3.

4. Taiwan Finances. -- Our Taipei Country Team finds it increasingly clear that the Chinese overstated their budgetary deficit in the hope of gaining a large increase in US aid. The Team feels that, with already approved US aid above the FY 1958 level, and GNP up 5 to 6% over last year, the Chinese should be able to handle their financial stability problem with a limited amount of additional aid. The critical issue is whether we can get the Chinese to fight the danger of accelerated inflation by

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holding military expenditures to the minimum, trying seriously to raise revenues and checking inflationary lending by the banks to government and private enterprises. (C)

5. [redacted]

6. Business Situation. -- Commerce will announce Wednesday that further increases in consumer buying and government purchasing and an end to inventory liquidation highlighted the continuing rise of business at the close of 1958. December retail sales were the highest on record, bringing the year above $200 billion, higher than in 1957. While personal income was down slightly, at an annual rate of $359.5 billion, payrolls were higher and average hourly earnings continued upward. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

January 24, 1959

From AEC:

EURATOM. -- Open hearings on the EURATOM Agreement for Cooperation were held before a JCAE Subcommittee on January 21 and 22 with testimony from AEC Commissioner Floberg and Under Secretary of State Dillon. Congressional approval of the Agreement seems assured. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DE

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 489

January 23, 1959

1. US Shipping and Europe. -- We have replied to the Dutch note on US shipping policy and to the other European countries which supported it, (Staff Notes #474) that we are willing to arrange the proposed informal talks on the subject. We envisage meetings of government representatives at Washington, March 2-6. Meanwhile we are awaiting more specific information from interested European countries on various policy questions involved. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Maritime Relations. -- The "flags of convenience" issue has complicated the matter of membership in the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) Safety Committee. Most of the OEEC countries support the UK view that Panama and Liberia do not qualify automatically for membership on the Committee as being among the "eight largest ship-owning nations". While our main objective is to assure membership for both countries, we may have to attempt a compromise solution. (C)

3. UK Dollar Trade. -- We are informally discussing with the British the possibility of early action on UK dollar restrictions, to demonstrate that the financial measures they have just taken should contribute to reducing and eliminating discrimination on dollar trade. While we will not press the British to take serious exchange risks, we hope for action without long delay. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Atomic Cooperation. -- (a) AEC and State have approved the Agreement for Cooperation with IAEA, which contains the standard "peaceful uses" provisions. After action by the IAEA, the agreement will be submitted to Congress. .....
(b) The AEC has approved the "Invitation for Power Reactor Proposals" under the joint US-EURATOM nuclear power program. The September 1, 1959 closing date and the requirement for substantial US industry participation in every reactor

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project are among the criteria embodied in the invitation and the companion Fact Sheet. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Red China Offers Rice to India. -- The Chinese asking price is reportedly about half the price we are asking in our 150,000 ton PL 480 rice offer to India; however, there is no evidence that India intends to enter negotiations with Red China. (C)

6. BOMARC. -- The first launching of the IM 99A BOMARC by an operational unit on January 15 was also the first firing from Eglin AFB, Florida. All phases appeared normal. SAGE-type radars provided target acquisition; and a direct hit at 25,000 feet and 75 n. mi. destroyed the QF-80 drone, although no warhead was carried. The second BOMARC unit, which is to operate from McGuire AFB in New Jersey, has been activated. It will start training at Eglin in April. (C)

7. Northrop Fighter. -- The Budget Bureau has approved apportionment of $14 million in MAP funds for development of the Northrop N-156 tactical fighter aircraft over the next 3 years (the estimated total cost is $31 million). Because of its lower production and operation cost, this follow-on to F-84 is attractive to many of our allies; and if development proves successful it probably will be produced in Europe, and possibly in Australia. (C)

8. International Financial Actions. -- The National Advisory Council has recently concurred in the following: (a) Development Loan Fund loan of $5 million to the Philippines Central Bank for relending; (b) Eximbank credits to a Finnish oil firm ($1.1 million), a Japanese automotive company ($3 million), a Spanish steel plant ($4.4 million), an Argentinian electric company ($3.5 million), and $367,000 in drachmae to expand Singer sewing machine sales in Greece; (c) Eximbank-PL 480 (Cooley Amendment) credits to affiliates of US firms in: Israel (textiles, $1.5 million Israeli pounds), and Mexico ($400,000); (d) IMF acceptance of the par value 493.7 French francs per US dollar and approval of a 4.3 million pound drawing by the UAR: (e) IBRD loans of $5 million for El Salvador

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highways and $20 million for Danish power development; (f) IFC investments of $225,000 in an Australian rubber plant and $1.5 million in an Indian steel company; and (g) ICA's increase in investment guarantee authority from $500 million to $1 billion and expansion of the war risk guarantee to include revolution and civil disturbances. (A/C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Andy

Did you or John see -- or want to see -- this? acw

We did see this
(+ informed McCone)
G

DE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 22, 1959

From AEC:

Reactor Development. -- Mr. McCone held a press conference at 3:30 p.m. Wednesday, January 21. This was his second general press conference since he became Chairman. Among the items he mentioned was the high cost of developing a reactor concept to the point where it is competitive with conventional power plants. This points up the need to be selective and move into advanced stages of reactor development only when it is clear that a concept will accomplish a major objective not readily accomplished by any other reactor concept.

→ This is State Policy; Decision belongs to me. DE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 22, 1959

General Goodpaster:

Normally we would not report this since it has already appeared in the press. However, it was submitted at Mr. McCone's personal request.

A.P. Toner apt

Re: SSN #1 to #488

WEST BARS A VETO ON ATOM TEST BAN

Geneva Delegates Reject Soviet Plan—U. S. Joint Chiefs See Dangers

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Feb. 2—The United States and Britain rejected today Soviet proposals for veto rights on the policing of a nuclear weapons test ban.

Western sources said the Soviet Union's demand for a veto would paralyze from birth the entire control system for supervising the ban.

James J. Wadsworth, chief United States delegate, said at the day's meeting of the three-power conference on the ban that Soviet proposals would nullify the entire aim of the proposed control and detection system. Sir Michael Wright, Britain's acting delegation leader, was equally strong in condemning the Soviet position.

The Western delegates addressed themselves at the forty-seventh meeting of the conferees to the list of issues the Soviet Union said must be decided with the concurring votes of the Big Three in the proposed seven-nation control commission. The list was presented Friday by Semyon K. Tsarapkin, chief Soviet delegate, as an amendment to a British draft treaty article on voting procedure.

Seven Categories Listed

The list covers seven categories of issues, Western sources said. Every step in the procedure envisaged for policing the ban could be blocked by any one of the three nuclear powers, these sources reported.

Western sources said the Soviet demand would permit a veto to be exercised on:

1. The selection or dismissal of any member of the technical staff needed to operate the system.
2. The dispatching of inspection teams to investigate the site of a possible sneak explosion reported by the proposed network of 180 control posts.
3. Any action by the control commission on the findings of the inspection teams.
4. The making of any accusation of a violation of the ban, or even of obstructing the operations of its machinery.

Plan Called Objectionable

The two Western delegates told Mr. Tsarapkin that his veto proposal would eliminate the adequate controls the West considered necessary to any agreement to ban tests.

Western delegation sources said the Soviet plan could bring the entire detection and inspection system to a halt at any time. It would allow any country violating the proposed ban treaty to escape all consequences of its act, they declared.

Mr. Tsarapkin spent nearly two hours replying to the Western delegates. He supported the unanimity principle on the ground that cooperation of the three powers must be the watchword. He also insisted that without the veto the Soviet Union would be at the mercy of an automatic Western majority in the control commission.

Western sources said Mr. Tsarapkin served notice that his veto plan was not complete. He was said to have remarked that it was submitted before the Western powers presented their proposal Friday to exempt from the ban atomic and hydrogen blasts for peaceful purposes.

Experts of the three delegations met today for the first time since the conference started Oct. 31. They discussed the division of functions among the control post staffs. The meeting was described as useful by Western sources.

1/22/59.
New York Times

M'CONE SUPPORTS CHANGE IN POLICY

Says A.E.C. Should Develop Selected Types of Atomic Plants in Next Decade

By JOHN W. FINNEY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—John A. McCone, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, signaled a major change today in the Government's program to achieve economic nuclear power in the next decade.

Mr. McCone suggested that the time had come to drop the multilateral program of reactor research that has prevailed over the last five years and to concentrate on the development and building of selected types of atomic power plants. He made his remarks at a news conference.

In the weapons field, Mr. McCone said that further atomic tests might have to be held to demonstrate the capability of a proposed inspection system for policing an atomic test ban.

The United States, he said, should not enter into an atomic test ban until the reliability of the inspection system has been resolved. This reliability has been cast in doubt by newly disclosed information indicating that underground tests are more difficult to identify than previously believed.

Official Indication

Mr. McCone's statements on the planned "narrowing down" of the reactor development program were the first official indication of the direction being taken by the commission in its reappraisal of the atomic power program. The reappraisal has been under way since Mr. McCone took over direction of the commission last summer.

About a dozen different types of atomic reactors are now being explored under the commission's past program of concentrating on research rather than construction of large electricity-producing atomic power plants.

In indicating that some of the types are now about to be dropped, Mr. McCone cited the large costs involved in developing a reactor type from its concept to the stage of commercial competitiveness. For example, he said, a commission study shows that it will cost $330,000,000 over a fourteen-year period to develop the boiling water type reactor—one of the more promising in the reactor program—to the point where it will produce economic power.

Because of these high search and development c he said, "we have to be ve careful about the number of reactor concepts that we can develop."

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John K. Hartsock 10/8/75
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 489

January 22, 1959

1. Consumer Prices. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the Consumer Price Index declined from 123.9 in November to 123.7 in December, a drop of .2%. The food component was down rather substantially; and only housing and medical care showed increases, which were moderate. Most of the other components were down slightly, while miscellaneous goods and services were unchanged. (Admin. Conf.)

2. JUPITER. -- Army launched the first Chrysler-produced tactical configuration JUPITER missile at 1910 yesterday at the Atlantic Missile Range. Preliminary data indicate that all primary objectives were achieved, except for a slight final over-velocity: the missile exceeded the final cut-off velocity by about two meters per second and impacted 1 n. mi. left and 3 n. mi. over the pre-selected impact point at 1302 n. mi. range. (S)

3. Project DISCOVERER. -- The attempted firing of the first DISCOVERER vehicle on January 21 was terminated at about T-60 minutes because of the accidental firing of auxiliary rockets in the upper stage. The resulting blast and heat caused internal and external damage to the vehicle. No personnel injuries were reported. Detailed investigation started early today, and the launch is postponed for at least a week. (S)

4. Adverse Weather Conditions. -- Governor Hoegh reports that OCDM is keeping in touch with the flood conditions which now exist over most of Ohio and southeastern Indiana. There have also been power failures due to ice storms in Missouri and Illinois, small floods and power lines down in Pennsylvania, and tornadoes in the southern States. OCDM is cooperating with local Civil Defense Directors as appropriate. (U)

5. US-Canadian Development of Columbia River. -- We shall

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inform the Canadians that we are prepared to join them in a request that the International Joint Commission make its recommendations as soon as possible on principles to govern equitable division of the benefits accruing from joint development of the Columbia River. We agree that government-to-government channels should also be used; and State is seeking to develop a common US interdepartmental position on the problems involved in order to inform Canada of our views. (C)

6. Visit by UK Representatives. -- About 25 UK representatives from the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Aldermaston, England, are scheduled to visit various AEC weapons production sites beginning January 25. This two-week visit is a continuation of the UK production visit which took place here early last month and part of the continuing exchange of information, ideas and techniques with the UK under our military cooperation agreement. (S-RD)

ADDENDUM

Factory Earnings. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that spendable earnings rose to all-time highs in December at $79.60 per week for a production worker with 3 dependents. Buying power of factory workers this December was only slightly below the all-time record reached in December 1956. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 488

January 21, 1959

1. US Income and Profits. -- Commerce will announce Friday that, while national income in 1958 at $360 billion was down $4 billion from the previous year, early estimates suggest that the annual rate of income for the fourth quarter of 1958 was probably a record $372 billion. The preceding quarter's rate was $363 billion. The previous peak, for the third quarter of 1957, was $369 billion. Most major types of income have risen since last spring. (Admin. Conf.)

2. US Population Trends. -- HEW has recently published an annual review which shows that the population of the US (174.1 million as of July 1958) should reach 200 million between 1966 and 1968, and total between 230 and 272 million by 1980, depending on the assumptions used as to the birth rate. In 1980 the distribution by age groups will be roughly what it is in 1958 (i.e., varying only 1 or 2 percentage points within each of 5 age groupings). Between 1930 and 1958, the percentage of males in the population has gradually declined from 50.6% to 49.5%, and the white population has declined from 89.8% to 89%. (U)

3. Undersea Mine Warfare. -- Since the entrance to the Baltic Sea via the Kattegat is a potential area for mine warfare, Navy has established a bilateral program with Denmark to measure ocean bottom pressures in the Baltic from the standpoint of possible pressure mine operation and the effectiveness of countermeasures. (S)

4. Costs of Lebanon and Quemoy Operations. -- Defense has now been able to pull together the identifiable costs of the Lebanon and Quemoy operations -- a total of about $200.1 million, of which $82.5 million will be found within present appropriations, while $117.6 million is being sought as a supplemental appropriation. This does not include the loss of capital equipment over and above the expectations for normal use; and replacement requirements for such losses may be high. Of the $200.1 million, $108.7 million

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is estimated as the operations and maintenance cost and $91.4 million is assigned to the personnel account as a result of the decision to retard the planned reduction in force levels. (U)

5. Burma Aid. -- Prime Minister Ne Win is still deliberating as to how or whether his government will use the remaining $4.8 million of the US loan and the P. L. 480 loan of $17.3 million in local currency. Although he understands our increasing reliance on DLF loans for economic assistance, he is opposed in principle to foreign loans and considers only grant aid acceptable. He is aware that grants for Burma are unlikely, yet he intends to propose such popular impact projects as modern highways, for US grant assistance. (S)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 20, 1959

General Goodpaster:

This appears to be one of the rare items in the HEW report on integration, which might be of interest to Mr. Morgan.

A. P. Toner

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

January 20, 1959

Representative William L. Dawson (D-Ill.), (one of the four Negro Congressmen) charged recently that President Eisenhower has followed a "passive, do-as-little-as-possible policy" toward racial discrimination. His comments were contained in a statement about a civil rights bill he has introduced. It would provide Federal technical, legal and financial help to end segregation in public schools, and authorize the Justice Department to bring suits to protect civil rights of persons unable to start litigation because of poverty or community hostility.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

January 20, 1959

From Defense:

Defense Contracts. -- A total of $2.2 billion in net value of military prime contract actions of $10,000 or more was awarded to firms in labor surplus areas and industries during the July-September quarter of 1958. This compares with $2.5 billion awarded in the previous quarter and $1.1 billion in the January-March 1958 quarter. Preference awards during the July-September 1958 quarter, involving set-asides or tie-bid actions on behalf of labor surplus areas and industries totalled $22 million. This compares with $34 million in the preceding quarter. (U)

bz

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 19, 1959

General Goodpaster:

Re: SSN #1 to 486

Since the Frondizi biographic note was delayed at the source, there is some risk of its overlapping the regular State briefing session with the President in preparation for the visit. But I include it for what it might add.

A. P. Toner

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MR 78-178 #10
By J.W. Date 10-16-78

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 19, 1959

From State:

Argentina's Stabilization Efforts. -- The Argentine economy, which was in a state of near chaos, has received a large injection of foreign credits to aid in President Frondizi's strenuous fight to regain economic stability and growth. The announcement of the joint aid package was accompanied by the unveiling of a well-prepared, sweeping financial and economic stabilization program designed to combat internal inflation -- the chief source of Argentina's problems. This involves a reduction of government deficits (by such means as elimination of certain subsidies, new taxes, and a reduced labor force), the tightening of credit, and the prevention of excessive wage increases. Also, the Argentine peso has been made freely convertible and subject to free-market forces. The future of the recovery program will be determined by the government's perseverance and strength in withstanding strong labor pressures for continued wage increases.

Background of President Frondizi. -- Arturo Frondizi, the first President of Argentina to visit the US, is a former lawyer and professor of economics and law. He joined the Radical Party in 1930 and in the early '30s he traveled to the US, North Africa and Europe. In 1956, ten years after his election to the National Chamber of Deputies, he helped to found the Intransigent Radical Party, which opposed collaboration with Peron, although some of its members favor a conciliatory policy toward former Peronists in the hope of inducing them to join the Party.

Frondizi was born one of fourteen children of Italian parents in Corrientes Province in 1908. He is characterized as brilliant, meticulous, and dynamic. While sometimes giving an impression of intellectual impatience, he can be gracious, warm, and witty. He has one daughter, who has studied in the US. President and Mrs. Frondizi are fluent in Italian, but neither speaks English.

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MR 78-178 #11
By DJH Date 11/4/80

STAFF NOTES NO. 487

January 19, 1959

1. Trade Fairs. -- Commerce reports that US participation in the following International Trade Fairs is scheduled for 1959:

Calcutta	March 15 - April 15	(Solo)
Casablanca	April 24 - May 10	
Paris	May 2 - 18	
Tokyo	May 5 - 22	
Barcelona	June 1 - 20	
Poznan	June 7 - 21	
Bari	Sept. 6 - 21	
Berlin	Sept. 12 - 27	
Salonika	Sept. 6 - 27	
Zagreb	Sept. 5 - 20	
Baghdad	Starting sometime in Oct. for 4 weeks	
Bombay	" " " " " " "	(Solo)
Lima	Oct. 1 - 18	
Tunis	Oct. 17 - Nov. 1	

In addition, a joint Commerce-USIA exhibit is scheduled for Moscow, for 6 weeks starting July 4. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Cultural Exchange Programs. -- In connection with the recent appointment of a new Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for International Cultural Relations, Budget has been working with State to help coordinate the various educational exchange, technical cooperation, school assistance, and cultural interchange activities abroad. To facilitate making State the focus of this coordination, an extensive inventory of the many international educational and technical activities in which US agencies participate is being prepared. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Science Information. -- USIA Director Allen has arranged with the National Academy of Science to draw upon a wide segment of the American scientific community to develop printed materials, VOA programs, and opinion research techniques. In effect, the Academy will lend its prestige to providing scores of "Science

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John K. Hartzob 8/10/75
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Advisors" for USIA. Mr. Allen is optimistic that the arrangement will enhance the Agency's standing overseas as an authoritative source of information about American science. (Adm. Conf.)

4. UK Request for Materials. -- AEC notes that the US made no immediate commitments in response to the recent UK request for materials for civil and military uses; but we told the British that their proposals will be studied and given prompt attention. The UK is interested in: lithium, tritium, enriched uranium for military and civil uses, other weapons materials, components and non-nuclear parts of weapons systems, as well as process tools, machines and equipment needed for weapons fabrication. (S-RD)

5. POLARIS AX-4. -- Primary objectives of today's POLARIS launch at the Atlantic Missile Range were to test propulsion, flight control, first stage separation, second stage ignition, and thrust termination. The following events were satisfactory and occurred on time: first stage ignition, 5 degree programmed pitch-over at 2 seconds, first stage separation at 55.2 seconds, second stage ignition, thrust termination at 119 seconds, and re-entry body separation. Preliminary data indicate that pressures were satisfactory in the first and second stage motors throughout burning. The flight appeared normal in all respects until about 45 seconds after launch, at which time it is believed that some oscillation occurred. Actual trajectory data after 45 seconds are not yet known. The flight is considered generally successful, although flight control was probably unsatisfactory to some extent after 45 seconds. (S)

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January 17, 1959

6

General Goodpaster:

Re: Defense item on DISCOVERER
(Item No. 1, January 13)

Pursuant to your request, Defense has submitted a revised item and we have altered our files accordingly.

TWS
T. W. Stanley

THE WHITE HOUS
WASHINGTON

January 17, 1959

b.

General Goodpaster:

Re: Special Staff Note 1/17

When I asked Agriculture what release date they planned for this material, I was told that it would appear in the President's Economic Report that goes to the Congress on the 20th.

A. P. Toner apt

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 17, 1959

From Agriculture:

Farm Income. -- Farmers' realized net income was $13.0 billion in 1958, up 20% from 1957 and the highest since 1953. Average realized net income per farm was $2,735, 23% above 1957 and the highest since 1951.

Total income of the farm population from all sources is estimated at $21.4 billion for 1958, 8% higher than a year earlier. Almost all of this increase was in farm income, as income from nonagricultural sources showed little change.

The number of people living on farms rose 2% from 1957 to 1958. Consequently, average income per person on farms from all sources rose 6% to $1,027. This was a new record high, however, 4.5% above the previous record of $983 in 1951. Per capita income of the nonfarm population was down slightly in 1958.

Average farm income per worker engaged in agriculture also reached a new high of $2,128 in 1958. This was nearly a fifth higher than the 1957 average of $1,793, and 6% above the previous record of $1,999 in 1951. In part, the increase in average income per farm worker reflects a steady decline in number of workers. The average number of farm workers in 1958 was nearly 2% smaller than the 1957 average.

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THE WHITE HOU
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January 16, 1958

General Goodpaster:

Treasury tells me that the report mentioned went to Senator Fulbright today. Treasury promises to send us a copy tomorrow.

A. P. Toner

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

January 16, 1959

From Treasury:

NAC Activities. -- The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems (NAC) has approved the draft interim report on the study concerning the feasibility of establishing an International Development Association and authorized the Chairman of the Council to submit the report to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 486

January 16, 1959

1. Cooperation With Canada. -- (a) We are about to negotiate with Canada for a new agreement to increase atomic energy cooperation, as made possible by the Amendments to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. The agreement would permit transfer of non-nuclear parts of atomic weapons systems involving Restricted Data so that Canada can improve its readiness for emergency use of certain US weapons which, however, will remain in US custody; and it states our willingness to arrange the transfer of military reactor equipment and nuclear material. (S)...(b) Defense has asked certain prime contractors to consider the possibilities of sub-contracting with Canadian firms on such programs as BOMARC, SAGE, and various radar items, in order to share defense production tasks with Canada. One such sub-contract (for about $2.6 million) has already been approved. (U)

2. US-Canadian Economic Committee Meeting. -- Following the Ottawa meeting, Canada's Finance Minister Fleming was fair to the US and effective against nagging reporters who were eagerly seeking evidence of conflict between the two countries. Canadian press accounts were friendly and factual. Fleming noted that several Foreign Assets Control licenses had been issued by the US and none refused...(b) Attorney General Rogers has invited Canadian Minister of Justice Fulton to visit Washington for a discussion of the US-Canadian anti-trust problem. (C)

3. Cuba to Seek US Financial Aid. -- The new president of the Cuban National Bank plans a visit to the US soon to discuss Cuba's financial situation with Treasury officials, the IMF, IBRD, and New York banks. He hopes to negotiate some form of exchange stabilization assistance. (C)

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4. Geneva Conference on Nuclear Tests. -- At its luncheon meeting Wednesday the OCB discussed the decision of the President to agree, for bargaining purposes, to divorce the issue of progress toward disarmament from that of continued US adherence to any agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests. An appropriate OCB working group was designated to prepare background statements for use in case the US decision becomes known or is revealed by the USSR. (C)

5. Pakistan. -- Karl Harr reports that in view of strong urgings from the political officers in State, Mr. Dillon has approved, and Defense and Budget have acquiesced in, the release of an additional $28 million in FY 1959 military assistance to Pakistan. Together with the $26 million already allocated, this covers over 90% of the proposed program. The study on future aid programs for Pakistan, and their impact on the Pakistani economy, is still under way. (C)

6. Army Civic Action in Asia. -- Civic action programs, such as the army program initiated by Magsaysay in the Philippines to help combat the Communist Huks by making the soldier the "brother-protector" of the people, have been slowly spreading in Asia. Vietnam, Laos, and Burma now have similar programs. Two Vietnamese general officers who commanded Vietnamese Army "pacification" operations are now here as students. They will explain their successful tactics to US officials while they attend a military government course. (U)

7. Germans Firm on Coal. -- The Germans say that their coal problem needs quick action, and that if we reject a compromise solution, they must go ahead regardless of the impact on relations with the US. They propose a 6-month exclusion of US, Soviet, Czech and Polish coal, with imports thereafter to be regulated on the basis of stock levels. US coal would be admitted during the 6 months to supply coastal areas at an annual rate of 3 million tons. Once the stock situation was in hand imports would be fully reliberalized. . . Meanwhile, in the European Parliamentary Assembly discussions of the Community's coal industry outlook, import restrictions seemed the best means of controlling stockpiles. (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 15, 1959

From Labor:

Housing. -- The Department will announce tomorrow that nonfarm housing starts reversed a two-year downtrend and rose to a total of almost 1.2 million units in 1958. December starts declined less than seasonally to 91,000 units -- 40% higher than in the previous two Decembers. The 89,500 private units begun in December represented a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.43 million units -- almost equal to the 1954 record for the month.

From Commerce:

Personal Income. -- For 1958 as a whole, personal income totaled $353.5 billion, some $5.5 billion above 1957, the previous peak year. However, the gain in income was somewhat less than the rise in consumer prices which rose 2.5% over the year. Personal income for December was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $359.5 billion, down about $1 billion from November owing to declines in dividends and transfer payments which offset higher wages and salaries.

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 14, 1959

From State:

Biographic Data on New Moroccan Prime Minister. -- Moulay Abdallah Ibrahim is well educated and intelligent. Although he was formerly considered an administrator rather than a leader, he has recently taken a position of political leadership particularly in youth and labor circles. He is anti-French, but has generally been quite friendly with American officials in Rabat. Before World War II, Ibrahim was engaged in nationalistic activities and was imprisoned by the French several times. While studying in France after the war, he was allegedly pro-Communist and affiliated with the World Youth Movement. He is reportedly Marxist in outlook, but not a Soviet Communist. Since refusing to join the government formed last May he has been increasingly identified with the left-wing of the Istiqlal Party. On December 25, 1958 Ibrahim was named as Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

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By DJH Date 12/5/80

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 485

January 14, 1959

1. School Support Legislation. -- Robert Merriam reports that the "School Support Act of 1959", recently introduced in both Houses, authorizes appropriations of $25 for each school-age child in FY 1960, to increase by $25 in each succeeding year up to $100 per child. Total authorizations would range from $1.1 billion in the first year to $4.7 billion the fourth year, and would be available for school construction and for the payment of teachers' salaries. Appropriations would be adjusted for the financial effort being made by the State, but would give the States great flexibility in use. The bill was co-sponsored by 28 Senators and Mr. Merriam notes that it will have substantial support, including that of the National Education Association. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Wholesale Prices. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the Wholesale Price Index remained unchanged (at 119.2) between mid-November and mid-December 1958. Lower prices for farm products and processed foods were offset by higher average prices for other commodities. (Admin. Conf.)

[redacted]

4. Germany and the UAR. -- Bonn officials are alarmed over the East German announcement of the establishment of consular relations with the UAR. Coupled with West German irritation at the handsome reception accorded to Grotewohl in Cairo, and the Egyptian handling of Bonn's participation in the Aswan Dam project (Staff Notes 480), this latest development may cause a re-evaluation of the "special position" which the Federal Republic feels it has in Egypt and the Middle East. ~~(S)~~

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)(b)(d)
State 1/19/79; NSC 9/18/80
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5. Mikoyan Visit. -- Soviet media have been giving the visit considerable straight news coverage but without editorial comment so far. Foreign reports that the visit may portend improved US-USSR relations have been used; and the extensive and courteous handling of the visit by the US press has been emphasized. Embassy Moscow has commented that Soviet coverage seems to distort American politeness and tolerance into alleged sympathy for Soviet positions. However, aside from the treatment of Mikoyan's visit there has been no change in the regular anti-US content of Soviet press output. Western European press commentary tends to view the visit as an attempt to prepare for top-level US-USSR negotiations on Berlin and other issues. Reports that the US is keeping its European allies informed on talks with Mikoyan has reduced fears of a US-Soviet accommodation at the expense of Western Europe. Other areas of the world have given the visit little press attention so far. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 13, 1959

From Labor:

Employment. -- Labor and Commerce are announcing today that job developments were mainly seasonal between November and December. Unemployment rose by 300,000 to 4.1 million, and the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate edged up to 6.1 percent from 5.9 percent in November. Total employment dropped by 700,000 to 64.0 million in December with the winter cutback in outdoor work. Unusually severe December weather affected both employment and unemployment. The usual Christmas season increase in nonfarm employment (which rose by 450,000) was less than usual because bad weather cut construction jobs. The factory workweek rose seasonally by 0.3 hours to 40.2 primarily because of added overtime work. Weekly earnings of factory workers rose to a record $88.04 due to the increase in the workweek, and a two cent rise in hourly earnings. (Admin. Conf.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 484

January 13, 1959

1. Soviet Oceanographic Research. -- The Soviet research ship VITYAZ was recently visited by Government scientists while in port at San Francisco. The ship is twice the size of our largest oceanographic ship, and its equipment and operating techniques appeared to be of good quality and generally comparable to those of the US. The Soviets' diversified and all-out approach, which seems to be aimed at basic oceanographic research rather than at military applications, may be in advance of our efforts to study the secrets of the sea. The VITYAZ and 12 other Soviet ships are among the 70 participating in the IGY oceanography program, under which US institutions operate 8 research vessels. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Study of Atomic Pollution. -- The first phase of a survey of New York Harbor has recently been completed under a joint AEC-Maritime program. Serious hazards may arise from ship collisions in which a reactor is damaged and fission products are released into the water; and the New York survey will provide data for evaluation of reactor hazards in connection with the operation of the N. S. SAVANNAH. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Acoustic Mine Mechanism. -- Defense is developing an active acoustic mechanism for anti-submarine mines which is extremely sensitive, adjustable in detection range, and highly resistant to countermeasures. Evaluation is scheduled for completion in FY 1961. (S)

4. Guided Missile Ships. -- Navy has awarded a $51.9 million contract to Sperry-Rand for radar sets to be installed aboard TERRIER-armed guided missile ships. This surface-to-air missile is presently operational on 2 cruisers and one destroyer. Future vessels with TERRIER capability will include two FORRESTAL-class carriers, 4 cruisers (one nuclear powered),

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twenty frigates (one nuclear powered), and one nuclear powered aircraft carrier. (U)

5. Lightweight Communications Equipment. -- Army is applying the scientific advances which have made possible such developments as a fountain pen sized radio receiver to the problem of obtaining lightweight radios, switching centrals, and fire direction equipment. By using printed circuits, transistors, and standardized electronic "wafers", communications equipment can be reduced in size, weight, and complexity. Field maintenance will be simplified to merely replacing a defective subassembly, and intermediate repair echelons will be eliminated. (C)

6. Electronic Warfare. -- Air Force representatives met recently with Canadian officials on improving Canadian Air Defense capabilities to function in an electronic warfare environment. It was agreed that procedures for conducting airborne electronic warfare training exercises in the US could also be employed in Canada. A draft of revised procedures is in preparation for another meeting in March. (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 13, 1959

From State:

Background of Cuban Revolutionary Leader. -- Fidel Castro's past history indicates that, while motivated by certain ideals, he also has a prediliction for violence, relentlessness, and direct independent action to attain his ends. He had participated in several riots and abortive invasions prior to his landing in Oriente Province a year ago. Castro had contacts with Communist-front groups during his university days and there have been continuing reports of possible Communist affiliations on the part of some of his top leaders. However, there is no present firm indication that Castro is a Communist-sympathizer or that the Communists hold a dominant position in his organization. Castro seems to be nationalistic and somewhat socialistic; and although he has criticized alleged US support for Batista, he cannot be said to be personally hostile to the US. Whether this is through conviction or expediency remains to be seen. Castro says he wants only to return Cuba to the path of democracy. It is difficult to believe, however, that he will be satisfied with any political solution in Cuba which does not assign him a prominent position.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 484

January 12, 1959

1. Public Opinion and Geneva Talks. -- A joint USIA-State evaluation of public opinion on the Geneva talks indicates continued strong support for test cessation, but little understanding of the issues involved. In Europe there is general acceptance "on faith" of the US position on adequate controls, and traditional mistrust of the Soviet position, but little understanding of the details of control. In the UK, Japan, and India the need to end tests is considered overriding, with the need for adequate controls secondary. Other Asians and the Latin Americans view the talks as of little concern to them. On surprise attack, virtually no interest or understanding of the problem exists except in small segments of European opinion leaders. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Berlin. -- USIS offices in Bonn, London and Rome are working with German Embassy press officers who are inviting top-flight journalists to visit Berlin as guests of the Federal Republic. Five Indian newspapermen are presently in Berlin, and others are scheduled to follow. This is part of a cooperative German-US effort to dramatize through all media the real meaning of Berlin to the people of the world.

3. France. -- State regards de Gaulle's devaluation and austerity moves as realistic, courageous, and constructive. The projected budget deficit of about $1.2 billion will be made up by new taxes (mostly on consumer goods) and elimination of subsidies; and the resulting higher living costs will be offset by salary increases of about 4%. The reforms should enable French industry to compete with other countries and permit France to be less defensive in dealing with OEEC. However, the sweeping exchange rate action, coupled with liberalized imports from OEEC and dollar-area countries, involves risks of internal price increases or heavy imports which could give the program a serious setback. On balance, State considers it significant that the moves were undertaken in an atmosphere of intra-European cooperation.

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4. EPU Replaced by EMA. -- Because the European Payments Union (EPU) was designed to deal with nonconvertible currencies, it is now inappropriate and has been replaced by the European Monetary Agreement (EMA), which will accommodate convertible currencies as well. EMA is more outward looking and relies more on private exchange markets than on central banking clearance. Its purpose is to preserve OEEC trade liberalization and guard against intra-OEEC trade discrimination. We have agreed to transfer to EMA our remaining contribution ($271.6 million) to the EPU; and we are seeking confirmation that OEEC countries will continue to eliminate extra-OEEC trade discrimination. ~~(C)~~

5. Icelandic Prime Minister. -- Emil Jonsson, who recently ended a cabinet crisis by forming a minority Social Democratic government in Iceland, is considered one of the ablest men in his party. He is a good mediator, completely pro-Western, and a friend of NATO and the US. He is definitely anti-Communist, especially since his recent trip to the USSR. ~~(C)~~

[redacted]

7. Shipping. -- Commerce has been meeting with MSTS and shipping industry representatives to explore ship design concepts which would meet such military needs as roll-on/roll-off cargo handling and which would also be suitable for normal commercial operation. The extent of possible Government construction and operating-differential subsidy was also discussed. (Admin. Conf.)

8. Education of Navy Dependents. -- Of the 16,000 dependents of military and civilian Navy personnel normally enrolled in Norfolk public schools, about 2,850 are affected by school closures, and many families are bearing financial burdens as a result. Navy and HEW are studying the possibility of financial

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aid by HEW, particularly if the same situation exists in September; and they may possibly suggest amending the law to allow the establishment of a school on a Federal base which could accept dependents living off the base. (U)

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State 8/1/78; NSC 9/8/80
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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 483

January 10, 1959

1. US Private Investment Abroad. -- Later this month the Council on Foreign Economic Policy will again consider the question of tax incentives to stimulate the flow of private US investment abroad in the light of the Business Advisory Council's recommendations and the State Department study required by the Mutual Security legislation. CFEP recommendations, possibly requiring legislation, will be submitted promptly thereafter to the President. (Admin. Conf.)

2. NIKE-HERCULES on Taiwan. -- The battalion shipped last fall is being initially manned by US Army personnel, but it will be turned over to the GRC as soon as Chinese specialists are trained. Phase-out of US personnel will begin next July when the GRC group returns from Fort Bliss; but 37 US Army technicians will stay on for several months while other GRC technicians complete long lead-time training here. (S)

3. US and Japan. -- MacArthur was careful not to encourage a Japanese delegation which petitioned Embassy Tokyo for a gradual increase in our made-up goods quota; but he warns that we cannot expect to maintain the present ceilings on Japanese exports. He considers our response to the Japanese textile delegation's presentation here to be extraordinarily severe, in view of the faithful Japanese efforts to adhere to quota limits and the genuine difficulties of their industry. The Japanese would probably not agree to a quota cut; but even if they should accept a cut, MacArthur feels it would cause Japan to doubt the value of cooperating further in quantitative restrictions. (C)

4. [redacted]

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[redacted] (S)

5. Pakistani Visit on Aid. -- Prime Minister Shoaib is coming here in February to seek increased aid, especially DLF loans. He does not expect any final agreements this time. When he returns in May he hopes to report on progress in developing the private sector of Pakistan's economy. Shoaib wants the Pakistanis' new five-year plan to provide for progressive elimination of their dependence on foreign aid. (C)

6. [redacted] (S)

7. P.L. 480 -- Agriculture reports that Title I, P.L. 480 agreements will be signed early next week with Turkey ($33.9 million), France ($28.17 million), and Spain ($96.4 million). (Admin. Conf.)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 9, 1959

From Defense:

Discoverer (Ref. SN # 476, Item 1). -- Because of technical difficulties in trial runs, the first satellite launch in the Discoverer series has been rescheduled at Vandenberg AFB to *Monday, January 12, between 1100 and 1500 hours (PT); but further postponement may be required. The objective is to test the vehicle itself, especially propulsion and guidance. Satellite recovery will not be attempted. The launch vehicle is a two-stage rocket, the main stage being a modified Thor IRBM and the second stage a new vehicle powered by a Bell-Hustler engine. Its low, polar orbit should have a period of 90 minutes and last several days. The approximate weight of 1600 lbs. includes the second stage vehicle which will orbit as an integral part of the satellite after burn-out. Post-launch information will be released routinely, with every effort to underplay the project as one of research and development, without operational objectives.

* Rescheduled to Wednesday, Jan. 14 th.

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SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

DE

January 9, 1959

From Defense:

Congressional Study of Machine Tool Reserves. -- The House Appropriations Committee investigation staff is currently conducting a study of the machine tool reserves of the Government, centering on Defense which holds 95% of the equipment. The investigation was precipitated by an unusually large appropriation request made by GSA to cover increased acquisitions for the National Industrial Equipment Reserve of tools declared by Defense to be excess to the needs of the Defense departmental reserve. The Defense excess in turn is largely due to implementation of the latest strategic concept (which sharply reduces Defense requirements). Although there has been no criticism of Defense policy guidance as yet, there may be some adverse comment on departmental implementation of these policies. This situation has improved in recent months as a result of OSD pressure. (U)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

DE

January 8, 1959

From Defense:

Family Housing: -- The FY 1959 Family Housing Programs will provide approximately 9, 200 additional housing units for the Army within the CONUS and US overseas possessions. Overseas construction financed by means of the Surplus Commodity Program will provide an additional 298 housing units in France and 91 units in England for a total of 389 housing units. It is expected that the bulk of FY 1960 and future Army housing requirements within CONUS and US possessions will be accomplished through the Title VIII (Capehart) Program. In overseas areas, additional housing developments are dependent on generation of funds through the Surplus Commodity Program. A recapitulation of family housing world-wide, placed under contract during the past three fiscal years, to include the First Quarter progress of the FY 1959 Execution Program, is shown on the enclosure hereto. (U)

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Category	FISCAL YEAR 1956	1957	1958	1959 (30 Sep)	TOTAL
Military Construction, Army	3,772	1,004	421	0	5,197
Title VIII (Capehart)	284	10,280	7,559	2,560	20,683
Title VIII (Wherry)	500	0	0	0	500
Surplus Commodity	0	1,466	469	57	1,992
Leased (ARADCOM)	1,000	2,000	1,252	248	4,500
TOTAL	5,556	14,750	9,701	2,865	32,872

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 482

January 8, 1959

1. Famine Relief for Yemen. -- ICA representatives have arrived in Yemen to survey famine conditions and negotiate a transfer agreement for up to 20,000 MT of PL 480 Title II wheat. Agriculture is expediting the shipment from New York on January 10 of 1000 tons, to be unloaded directly in two Yemen ports if the Imam signs the transfer agreement; otherwise it will be diverted to India. (C)

2. Soviet Propaganda on Cuba. -- Moscow has stressed that the Castro victory has torn out another link in "the chain of dictatorship the US has fostered in Latin America;" and Soviet media have increasingly exploited recent Cuban events for worldwide anti-US propaganda purposes. There has been heavy coverage of the Cuban Communist Party activities but sparse reporting on Castro and his movement. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Communist Line on Asia. -- There are some indications of a new Communist line on India and other Asian neutrals. The national bourgeoisie which evicted colonial rule is said to be on the road to collapse, with a resulting movement of the masses towards support of the Communist Party. (C)

4. International Financial Actions. -- The National Advisory Council has recently approved the following: (a) Eximbank Credits of $125 million for Argentina (essential imports and private sector development), $12.5 million for Brazil (iron ore), $3.1 million for Japan (railway cars), $9.5 million for Italy (thermo-electric plant), and $15 million for Peru (addition to previous $100 million loan for copper development); (b) Eximbank Local Currency Credits (under Cooley Amendment to P.L. 480) to local affiliates of US firms in: Columbia ($3.3 million), Greece ($450,000), Peru ($448,000), and Pakistan ($210,000);

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(c) Development Loan Fund loans of $900,000 for a Turkish mineral survey, $14.9 million for Spanish railways, $7.7 million for Spanish land reclamation, $1.5 million for a Korean power project, and a $7.5 million increase in a previous $40 million loan for Iran's development program; (d) IMF drawings by Argentina (up to $75 million) and Britain (renewal of standby arrangement for up to $738.5 million) and approval of a recommendation for a general increase in Fund quotas of 50%; (e) IBRD borrowing of $58 million from the Deutsche Bundesbank, and approval of recommendations to increase the Bank's capital to $21 billion and increase the present subscription of members by 100%; (f) Treasury exchange agreements with Argentina (12 months in the amount of $50 million) and Bolivia (extend agreement for 1 month in the amount of $7.5 million); (g) Postponement by State and Defense of payments owed by Liberia under a military sales agreement; and (h) the US negotiating proposal on the Inter-American Development Institution (See Staff Notes 481). (Admin. Conf.)

5. Civil Aviation. -- Commerce reports (a) that the acceptance of a $12.5 million bid for paving the runways of the Washington International Airport at Chantilly -- the third contract let on the project -- brings the total obligated to date to $18.8 million; and (b) that $77 million has been expended out of the $192 million available for modernization of air navigation facilities in FY 1959. Nineteen new long-range radars have been commissioned, and two are in progress. Some 569 VOR and 19 VORTAC stations are now in operation, and all other projects are on or ahead of schedule. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 482

January 7, 1959

1. Latin America and East-West Trade. -- Soviet bloc procurement of strategic goods in Latin America is facilitated because general license provisions for exports to that area are frequently more lenient than elsewhere. Our Latin American Embassies have been asked whether a potential threat of transshipment of strategic goods to the Soviet bloc exists in their jurisdiction. Suggestions for possible remedial steps have also been requested, as well as the prompt reporting of any indication of diversions of strategic goods. (C)

2. Soviet Reaction to Berlin. -- Embassy Moscow's contacts with the Soviet population indicate some concern that the Berlin crisis might develop into a war, although other citizens seem numbed by the series of recent crises and have not reacted at all. The Embassy notes that such internal events as the seven-year plan and the educational reorganization do not suggest that the regime is acting to foster a sense of imminent war danger. Press attention to Berlin has been reduced, and there have been no reports of hoarding like those during last summer's Near East crisis. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Mikoyan's Visit. -- USIA media are giving subdued attention to Mikoyan's visit on a straight news basis, taking pains to avoid giving the impression that his visit will bring significant results in resolving current US-USSR differences. While also avoiding any indication that we intend to negotiate bilaterally with the USSR on matters of free world concern, the Agency's treatment stresses US readiness to discuss problems of mutual concern with the Soviets at any time. (C)

4. European Economic Measures. -- Twelve European countries have taken actions to increase the convertibility of their currencies (Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and the Benelux nations.) France announced

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devaluation of the franc and an austerity program; and the Common Market countries have taken the first steps toward removal of trade barriers. State feels it is still too early for evaluation of all the implications; but it expects that the net effect will be to improve significantly relations between the six Common Market countries and the other OEEC members, to strengthen Europe economically, and to expand European trade, particularly with the dollar area. (C)

5. Underground Tests. -- Dr. Killian has asked a scientific panel to study means of detecting underground nuclear tests in the light of the new data which recently became available. The Panel will determine whether, with present seismic technology, the system recommended at Geneva can be improved without increasing the number of manned control posts, such as by augmented equipment, use of additional completely automatic detection posts, or by utilizing other detection criteria. The Panel will also recommend a test program to evaluate any specific proposals, including the extent to which nuclear tests might be required. (Admin. Conf.)

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MR 78-178 #20
By J.W. Date 10-16-78

STAFF NOTES NO. 481

January 6, 1959

1. Indonesian Petroleum Body. -- The Indonesian Government has set up a petroleum coordination body to supervise the industry, and ensure the speed-up of national petroleum activities. The major foreign concerns realize the unpleasant potential of this arrangement; but they recognize that the mild accompanying note wisely stresses the need to coordinate oil matters. They hope that the single high-level body may facilitate company efforts to gain new concessions and higher prices. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Venezuela Oil Ratio. -- The recent shift in Venezuelan tax rates, which in effect changes the previous 50-50 split in oil profits to one approximating 60% for the government and 40% for the producer, was made without prior warning or consultation. We expected some revision only after the Betancourt government had been inaugurated and negotiated with the oil companies. We are concerned by the move, which could have repercussions on US interests in other areas, and we have informed Venezuela that the decree is inconsistent with her repeated demands for consultation with us prior to any US action on oil imports. (S)

3. American Development. -- Our initial comments to the American Republics on the proposed inter-American-development institution, in which we stress the need for Congressional approval, envisage a "hard" loan operation, repayable in the currency lent, with an authorized capital of $700 million, $400 million of it paid-in, the rest subject to call. We would contribute $150 million to the paid-in capital and be responsible for a callable $150 million, while the Latin Americans would contribute $150 million in gold or dollars and $100 million in local currencies, and be responsible for $150 million callable. We would also propose a "soft" loan operation (repayable in currency of the borrower or other flexible basis) with an authorized capital of $150 million, to which we would subscribe

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$100 million and the Latin Americans $25 million in gold or dollars and $25 million in local currencies. These formulae would give us a majority vote in the management of the soft loan funds, but not the hard. (S)

4. The Economy. -- (a) Labor will announce Thursday that new construction expenditures totaled $49 billion in 1958, some 2% above the record 1957 figure. Residential building and highways were key areas of strength. (b) In manufacturing employment, the layoff rate remained virtually unchanged instead of rising as usual in November, while the hiring and quit rates both declined seasonally. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Housing Legislation. -- Mr. Merriam and the Budget Bureau report that in accordance with agreements reached during the preparation of the budget, emergency housing legislation is being transmitted to the Congress tomorrow or Thursday by the Administrator of HHFA. This legislation was made necessary by the failure of the 85th Congress to provide funds necessary for college housing and urban renewal programs and to increase the mortgage insurance authorization for the remainder of the fiscal year. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 480

January 5, 1959

1. Iraq. -- The Iraqi have notified us that they intend to discontinue the services of certain ICA agricultural advisers. The work of these advisers has been handicapped in past months by travel restrictions and the necessity of moving their headquarters to Baghdad as a security measure. (U)

2. Sudan Aid. -- For political reasons, State and ICA have agreed to re-program so as to accommodate most of the items which the Sudanese requested on December 9, if Sudan gives them a higher priority than commodities for which unobligated funds are now earmarked. The requested items include small boats and planes, communication equipment, and building materials for government housing and office construction. ~~(C)~~

3. Aswan Dam. -- Embassy Cairo reports the signing December 27 of the ~~US~~ UAR-USSR agreement on construction of the first stage of the Aswan Dam. The USSR is extending a credit of 400 million rubles ($100 million) to cover costs of equipment and Soviet experts, repayable in 12 annual installments starting in 1964, at 2.5%. Consequently the West Germans are holding up consideration of participation in the second stage of the Dam until they can learn more from the Egyptians about the agreement with USSR. (Admin. Conf.)

4. US-Canadian Economic Problems. -- Ambassador Wigglesworth is impressed by the friendliness of top Canadian officials toward the US and feels this may mark the first change for the better since the Conservatives gained power. However, he urges that in the forthcoming US-Canadian cabinet level economic meeting we make every effort to meet the problems our actions create for Canada. If the Canadians conclude we are using our superior power to press for short-term economic advantages, there may be repercussions in the political and military as well as economic fields. ~~(S)~~

5. Utilization of Canadian Commercial Airlift. -- Air Force

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and Canadian officials will meet soon to discuss Canada's proposals for extending the existing agreement (which provides for use of Canadian commercial airlift in point-to-point movement of DEW Line materials and personnel) to include all phases of USAF air transport activities in Canada. (S)

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NLE Date 8/10/79

7. P.L. 480 -- Clarence Francis notes that $4.647 billion in surpluses have been sold for foreign currencies so far under P.L. 480. While its philosophy has changed somewhat with experience, the program is generally considered worthwhile. However, in the light of 4 years' experience, Mr. Francis is now asking members of the Interagency Committee on Agricultural Surplus Disposal for a reappraisal of the Act as a device for handling the excess agricultural production problem. ... Although the Title I extension was not passed until the end of the last session (for 18 months at a $1.5 billion annual rate), agreements totaling $675 million were signed under it by December 30, and another $280 million were under negotiation. We therefore have a respectable record as we propose a further year's extension to the new Congress. (Admin. Conf.)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

January 3, 1959

From State:

Mikoyan. -- Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan, one of the three or four most influential men in the Soviet Union today, is an astute politician and economist who has been in charge of Soviet internal and foreign trade for nearly 30 years. One of the few surviving Old Bolsheviks, he was elected a candidate member of the Politburo in 1926, was promoted a full member in 1935, and retained this position after the replacement of the Politburo by the Presidium in 1952. In March 1955 he was promoted First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers after serving 18 years as deputy chairman while holding various ministerial posts.

Mikoyan appears to have experienced a slight demotion in the period immediately after Stalin's death, but since 1954 he has become one of the Party's top spokesmen on economic and ideological matters, frequently traveling abroad to negotiate questions of key importance to Soviet policy. His most recent trips have included a tour of the Middle and Far East on behalf of Soviet foreign trade (March-April 1956), as well as journeys to Red China, East and West Germany, Austria and Poland. During the Hungarian revolution in November 1956, Mikoyan went to Budapest with M. A. Suslov and I. A. Serov to help restore Soviet control. He has consistently favored the expansion of Soviet foreign trade, and has been instrumental in concluding a number of trade agreements with satellite, uncommitted, and western countries. He appreciates American sales and merchandising methods, having studied them at first hand in the United States in 1936. Since Stalin's death he has acknowledged that Soviet economic theory has altered some of its Marxist concepts of capitalism, and at the 20th CPSU Congress in February 1956 he made the strongest attack against the late Soviet dictator that was contained in any Congress speech published by the Soviet press.

Mikoyan possesses a full measure of Armenian shrewdness, a keen sense of humor, and much personal charm. His political astuteness and great capacity for work have enabled him to remain among the top leadership under Stalin, Malenkov, and Khrushchev; during Stalin's lifetime he is reported to have been uncringing. Mikoyan's brother, Artem, is a renowned Soviet aircraft designer. Mikoyan has a fairly large family with several sons, one of whom will accompany him to the US.

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9.	[Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 1/15 material] (2-pgs) portions exempted MR 80-417#2 portions exempted MR 80-491 #9	1/15/59	A
~~10.~~	~~[Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 1/14 material] (2-pgs)~~	~~1/14/59~~ 12/16/83,	~~A~~
11.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 1/13 material (2-pgs) portions exempted MR 80-491 #11	1/13/59	A
12.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 1/12 material (1-pg) portions exempted MR 80-491 #12	1/12/59	A
~~13.~~	~~Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 1/10 material (1-pg)~~	~~1/12/59~~ 12/16/83,	~~A~~
14.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 1/9 material (2-pgs) portions exempted, MR 80-491 #14	1/9/59	A
15.	Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President; 1/7 material (2-pgs) portions exempted MR 80-491 #15	1/7/59	A
16.	Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President; 1/6 material (1-pg) portions exempted MR 80-491 #16	1/6/59	A

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File), DDE DIARIES

Box 38
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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

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18.	Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President; 1/3 material (1 pg) portions exempted, MR 80-491 #18	1/3/59	A
19.	Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President; 1/2 material (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 80-491 #19	1/3/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, [illegible] (b)
MR 80-491 #1
BY DJH 12/8/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

January 28 and 30, 1959 material
Reported on January 30

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

WEST GERMANY

[redacted]

TEST TALKS

Soviet delegation to the Geneva test talks expressed concern yesterday in the 43rd meeting over "lack of Western interest" in the "concession" made Monday by the Soviets' raising the number of controllers to four or five and repeated the accusations that the West was uninterested in agreement.

ITALY

Embassy Rome reports the Christian Democratic (DC) National Directorate decided on Monday to give Fanfani a mandate to try a new center-of-left coalition based on the program of the previous government and bringing the Republicans into the government. Fanfani apparently has concluded the time has come to force the hand of everyone including President Gronchi.

VIET-NAM

We have informed Embassy Saigon that if Diem again broaches the question of a secret military planning arrangement with SEATO the U.S. will undertake to explore the question with the other SEATO powers. Diem should understand that the arrangement -- which would make membership in SEATO easier when appropriate -- could not be concluded without the unanimous consent of the SEATO powers.

LAOS-VIET MINH BORDER DISPUTE

[redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED.
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(1)(3)(4)(5)
NSC Letter 9/22/83

[redacted]

USSR-IRAN

The Iranian Government has agreed to sign a non-aggression pact with the USSR, [redacted]

HAITI

President Duvalier's domestic position is deteriorating rapidly, and competent observers give him little chance of stemming the tide.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

MR 80-491 #2
DJH 12/8/83

January 27, 1959 material
Reported January 27

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

USSR - FINLAND

[redacted]

THAILAND

Marshal Sarit may now be near total incapacitation and is expected to be succeeded by a duumvirate composed of General Thanom and General Prapat. [redacted]

CEYLON

Colombo, on January 24, signed a contract accepting the USSR's offer to design a steel mill which has been under consideration since early last year.

ITALY

President Gronchi is expected to begin a search for a successor to the Fanfani government on January 28. Possibilities for Premier include left-of-center ex-Premier Segni and two rightists, Interior Minister Tambroni and ex-Foreign Minister Piccioni.

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. [illegible] a(1)(3)(4)(5)
NSC Letter 9/22/83
12/6/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEXICO-GUATEMALA DISPUTE

Despite Mexican severance of diplomatic relations with Guatemala on January 23 over a shrimp boat dispute, there is no confirmation of Guatemalan charges that Mexican forces are massing on the frontier. Guatemala President Ydigoras seems more interested in making political capital out of the dispute than in settling it rapidly.

CUBA

Castro, during a visit to Cuba, attack the U.S. both publicly and privately, calling for the liberation of Puerto Rico from the U.S. along with the overthrow of Latin American dictators.

BERLIN CONTINGENCY PLANNING

[redacted]

ISRAEL-SYRIA

Israel has requested an immediate Security Council meeting to consider a list of recent Syrian border incidents culminating in the slaying of an Israeli shepherd. Our mission comments that the Security Council cannot be effective in this matter in view of Israel's unwillingness to cooperate through other UN channels. [redacted]

TEST TALKS

[redacted]

BAGHDAD PACT

Since the bilateral agreements are not expected to be concluded in this session, our delegation believes it desirable to extend an invitation to hold the seventh session (July 1959) in Washington. Our delegation has been told to "hold the door open."

UK-UAR

Foreign Minister Fawzi has apparently agreed to the establishment of a British mission in Cairo with diplomatic facilities and immunities. In the meantime, Embassy Jidda has been informed that Prince Faisal is prepared to discuss resumption of relations with the UK.

John S D Eisenhower

TEST TALKS

[redacted]

BAGHDAD PACT

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John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
MR80-491 #3
By DDE 12/8/83

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

January 24 and 26, 1959 material
Reported January 26

b.

UAR

[redacted] the Soviet leaders have complained to the UAR of Western press exploitation of Nasser's anti-Communist moves. This is likely to create a bad situation for the Soviet position in other Afro-Asian countries. Ambassador Kissilev has hinted that Soviet assistance on the Aswan Dam project might be affected.

At the same time, UAR Minister of the Interior for Syrian Affairs Sarraj is appearing to be falling in disfavor, partly because of the escape of Syrian top Communist Khalid Bakdash.

ISRAEL

France is believed to have sent nine additional high performance jet fighters to Israel. This may now bring the level in IDAF to twenty-one of these fighters, called Super Mysteras.

CYPRUS

Progress toward a Cyprus settlement apparently resulted from the recent meeting between Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers in Paris. Of course, news on Cyprus waxes hot and cold.

FRANCE-ALGERIA

Contacts between the French Government and the Algerian rebels continue, and Egypt's President Nasser has indicated that he personally would be willing to help mediate the dispute.

GHANA

Ghana now is apparently ready to exchange diplomatic missions with the USSR and economic missions and agreements with Poland and Czechoslovakia. Nkrumah is reportedly being encouraged by Cairo to expand contact with the satellites to increase pressure on potential Western sources for financial aid.

LAOS

Premier Phoui has formed a new Laotian cabinet which largely retained

a(1)(3)(4)(5)
NSC 9/22/83; CIA 12/15/81

~~TOP SECRET~~

the old members reshuffled, but added three Army officers. This is a favorable development, since Phoui had attempted to pack the cabinet with ineffectuals and relatives. [redacted]

ITALY

The Fanfani government is reported to have toppled this morning, according to a cable from State Department. This will result probably in a minority Christian Democrat Party. As an interim measure until after the Christian Democrat Party Congress in mid-April, the Embassy at Rome estimates that a caretaker replacement would not be likely to proceed with the IRBM agreement, which is of so weighty a nature that only a newly constituted government would authorize signature.

CUBA

It is becoming more apparent that Castro, although neither friendly or unfriendly, appears more aware of the need for restraint on his part and closer cooperation with the present Cuban government. Meanwhile, Minister of State Agramonte has informed our Embassy that Cuba accepts our offer to withdraw our military missions.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 80-491 #4
BY DJH DATE 12/8/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

January 23, 1959 material
Reported January 23

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

USSR - FINLAND

Khrushchev has made a sudden trip to Leningrad to meet with Finnish President Kekkonen. Indications are that discussions will cover politics and trade. Soviet leaders apparently hope to obtain from Finnish endorsement of the USSR position on Berlin and the German peace treaty. On January 17th, four of the seven autonomous "Republics" in French West Africa adopted a draft constitution providing for a federal regime to be known as the Federation of Mali. This new grouping will remain within the French community for the present.

JAPAN

A last minute agreement between Kishi and his rivals in his ruling Liberal Democrat Party has virtually assured Kishi's re-election as party president. Terms are undisclosed. Kishi will probably remain as Prime Minister until summer but his position is weak.

INDONESIA

The American Ambassador cites a savage attack on the Communist Party by a leading Djakarta daily, often used as a government mouthpiece.

AUSTRIA-USSR

The Soviet Ambassador has warned Vienna against association with the European common market, saying it would be considered a violation of Austrian neutrality. Should Vienna be unable to work out a tie with the common market, Austria would face a heavy economic squeeze.

PANAMA

There is some evidence of a plot against the regime of President La Guardia.

CAMBODIA

General Dap Chhoun is reliably reported to be planning a declaration of autonomy in early February over his area of Western Cambodia.

~~TOP SECRET~~ John S D Eisenhower

TOP SECRET

MR 80-491 #5
DJH 12/5/83

January 21, 1959 material
Reported January 21

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

IRAN-USSR

[redacted]

CUBA

[redacted]

Meanwhile, State Department, [redacted] resignation by Miro Cardona, indicates that Miro is prepared to withdraw his resignation [redacted] if a satisfactory arrangement can be reached with Castro. Our Charge believes the physical and mental exhaustion of both Castro and Miro was an important factor in the erratic behavior of both. He notes that Castro is under sedation and close medical attention.

With regard to our military missions, our Charge told Minister of State Agramonte that we were prepared to discuss dates and terms for their withdrawal if this was what the Cuban Government wanted.

TEST TALKS

[redacted]

TURKISH-IRANIAN OBJECTIONS TO BILATERALS

Warren notes that both Iran and Turkey have objected to the failure

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. [illegible] 2(1)(3)(4)(5).
NSC 9/22/83; CIA 12/15/83
12/6/83

TOP SECRET

of our draft bilateral treaties to refer to Article I of the Baghdad Pact. They feel that the treaties should include a clear and significant commitment by the U.S. towards the pact regional members in order to obtain favorable impact on public opinion. They also complained that the proposed text appeared to confine our cooperation to planning only. Warren urges that we go as far as possible in accepting the new Iran-Turkey text which was tabled at the meeting and then inform the regional members that this is it.

Meanwhile, we have informed interested posts that our objectives at the Karachi meeting are to: (1) increase the members' awareness of their mutuality of interest; (2) reaffirm our support of Pact collective security efforts, both military and economic; (3) emphasize that our aid programs enhance the members' defense capability and economic development; (4) exchange views on area developments without committing ourselves on intra-area problems; (counsel restraint with respect to Iraq; (6) urge amicable relations with Afghanistan in order to reduce its dependence on the USSR; and (7) dissuade the Pact from injecting itself into intra-area disputes.

MIDDLE EASTERN SITUATION

[redacted]

FRENCH VIEWS ON BERLIN ACCESS

De Gaulle's diplomatic adviser has stated that de Gaulle is absolutely firm in his intention to resist force by force. However, de Gaulle feels that to make an advance commitment of a political nature under circumstances which cannot be foreseen in advance is vastly different from making broad strategic plans which would go into effect semi-automatically should the allies be faced with sudden threat of all-out war. De Gaulle insists that the French have an opportunity to evaluate the situation in the light of circumstances at the time. Houghton recommends that we refrain temporarily from further persuasion.

John S D Eisenhower

MR 80-491 #6
BY DJH 12/8/83

January 19 and 20, 1959 material
Reported January 20

[redacted]

AFGHANISTAN - YEMEN

The impact of a recent emergency grant of 40,000 tons of U.S. wheat has probably been much lessened by provision of 40,000 tons from Russia. In Yemen a similar incident has occurred. [redacted] You will recall there are famine conditions in Yemen, Jordan and other locations.

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Faysal has succeeded in producing Saudi Arabia's first real budget as the first step in his attempt to introduce much needed reforms. It offers promise [redacted] Allotments to the Royal Family and military forces have been reduced, but Saud has won his fight to retain separate allotments for the Royal Guard and tribal militia.

AFRO-ASIAN YOUTH CONFERENCE

An Afro-Asian Youth Conference is scheduled in Cairo for February 2-8. Nasser appears to be making a special effort to use this conference for purely UAR propaganda. In the conference itself, behind the scenes, contests seem likely to occur between Africa and Arab elements and among opposing Arab groups.

PHILIPPINES

[redacted]

PORTI[illegible]
a (1)(3)(4)(5)
NSC 9/22/83; CIA 12/15/81
12/6/83

[redacted]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominican Foreign Minister is concerned over a San Juan radio broadcast in which the activities of Puerto Rican Judge Diaz is reportedly organizing a "directory for Dominican liberation."

BAGHDAD PACT

As the Baghdad Pact meeting in Karachi approaches, we find many expressions of discouragement from its members. This, I am advised, is partly a local rumbling prior to these meetings representing an effort on the part of the various member countries to secure more U.S. aid. However, we have the following reports:

[redacted]

(b) Pakistan has shown discouragement over the amount of aid received by India, and has expressed a view that there is nothing to be gained by "standing up to be counted."

(c) The policies of the opposition party in Turkey which I have mentioned advocate withdrawal from the Baghdad Pact. This is significant in view of the fact that the regime of Menderes is losing strength.

(d) Qasim in Iraq is in a weak position and largely dependent on Communists. He has stated twice that he plans to maintain a strict neutrality. This can hardly be conducive to enthusiastic support of the Baghdad Pact.

(e) Our Ambassador Warren (Turkey) has reported his concern over these feelings of discouragement and has urged forceful action, including acceding as far as possible to the regional members' wishes on the bilaterals, inviting the ministerial council to Washington for its next session, sending a strong Presidential message, and having the Vice President or the Secretary of State visit Karachi during the council session.

ARGENTINA

Our Embassy in Buenos Aires reports industry and commerce at a near standstill in the Capital as a result of the general strike. The Embassy notes that labor leaders believe the government will use the military to guarantee continuation of basic transportation and utility services. They expect the strike to fade out after 48 hours.

John S.D. Eisenhower

January 16, 1959 material
Reported January 16

b

Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President

FRANCE-ALGERIA

De Gaulle has renewed his efforts to end the war in Algeria. He is reliably reported to offer Algeria membership in the French community.

CUBA

Refugees from various Latin American rightist regimes are seeking Fidel Castro's support to unseat these regimes. The Dominican Republic is likely to be the chief target.

INDIA

Although India is unlikely to fulfill more than 80 percent of the original goal of its Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61), India's leaders are thinking in terms of a considerably larger third five-year plan (1961-66). Nehru is worried about China's economic progress and probably believes he has no choice but to "think big." A plan of the magnitude being considered would be beyond India's financial resources and would probably cause a foreign exchange gap of several billion dollars. India would continue to look to Western and Communist nations for the necessary financial aid.

John S D Eisenhower

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-417 #1
By DJH Date 10/29/81
80-491 #7

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For further information,
see entry 8 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 80-491 #9
BY DJH DATE 12/8/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
[illegible] 2(1)(3)(4)(5).
NSC 9/22/83; CIA 12/15/83
DATE 12/7/83

January 15, 1959 material
Reported January 15

USSR

Former Soviet secret police chief Serov has been appointed head of the military intelligence service (GRU). This is a post of lower position than that of head of secret police. [redacted]

LAOS

Premier Phoui received extraordinary powers from the assembly on January 14, thereby eliminating the necessity at the moment for a military coup. The U.S. plan to assume a direct role in training the army is being received coolly by the French who had been granted extensive control of such training in the 1954 Geneva agreements.

TUNISIA

The government has decided to withdraw from the French franc zone despite inevitable serious economic consequences. President Bourguiba is expected to announce this decision on January 15th and has inquired whether the U.S. would consider pegging the Tunisian dinar to the dollar and assisting Tunisia to find alternative markets to France.

ARGENTINA

President Frondizi's political opponents, including Peronistas and Communists, are attempting to exploit the rise in prices and other features of the U.S.-backed austerity and stabilization program initiated on January 1st. The state of siege imposed on November 11th to quell labor disorders is still in effect.

NATO

The British NATO representative has recommended that replies to the Soviet note of January 10th be prepared on a quadripartite basis in Paris. This is the position of the British Foreign Office. They feel further that there should be a thorough reexamination of policy with respect to Berlin, Germany, and European security.

[redacted]

[redacted]

ALGERIA

The French Government, on Tuesday, announced clemency on Algerians being held. This has been viewed with much optimism by our Embassy as indicating a continuing trend toward liberalism in the Algerian problem. At the same time, Information Minister Frey has made supplemental remarks to the effect that the government remains opposed to negotiating political settlement and foreign interference. This is designed to suit the rightists. He has not, however, dispelled local fear of abandonment.

CUBA

Our Embassy estimated the number of public executions at about 200. Castro has been reported to say that the number of trials from which executions could conceivably result might total 3000. The rebels have been developing cases against criminals for years.

John SD Eisenhower

January 14, 1959 material
Reported January 14

MIKOYAN VISIT

Moscow press and radio are giving extensive coverage to the "vacationing" Mikoyan's activities in the U.S. So far there has been little editorial comment. The demonstrations against the deputy premier have not been reported. Emphasis on the cordiality of the welcome gives the impression that the "American public" favors the visit and sympathizes with the Soviet position on many issues, with the implication that it is the U.S. Government that is responsible for blocking progress toward better U.S./USSR relations.

SOUTH KOREA

A clash occurred in Seoul between "hundreds" of national police and opponents of the recently revised National Security Law.

BERLIN

German press chief von Eckardt, one of Adenauer's closest advisors, particularly on foreign affairs, is in the U.S. to assess the official reaction to the Mikoyan visit. He fears that world opinion may force the West to accept a solution on the German question at the expense of Germany's interests.

The President, in his preparation for his meeting at the Press Club today, had been well advised as to the negative reaction of the Germans to both the Soviet note and to the hint of compromise as contained in the press conference by the Secretary of State. He had held extensive discussions with the Secretary of State on this subject.

John S.D. Eisenhower

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 80-491 #10
BY DJH DATE 12/8/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

January 13, 1959 material
Reported January 13

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

[redacted]

JAPAN

Major dissident leaders in the ruling Liberal Democrat party have refused to participate in Kishi's new cabinet. This further weakens his position. His new cabinet consists merely of a re-shuffle of the old.

[redacted]

SOUTH KOREA

Police are subjecting the U.S. Embassy in Seoul to close surveillance and are harassing its Korean visitors. The action may be designed to limit the Embassy's knowledge of the repressive police measures now being taken against the opposition democratic party. It may also be related to Rhee's reported belief that the U.S. is providing financial support to the democrats.

USSR-INDONESIA

President Sukarno is reported reluctant to accept a new Soviet loan of $125 million. In February 1958 he accepted a credit of $100 million and this sum has been almost fully allocated for economic projects.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 80-491 #11
BY DJH DATE 12/8/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 a.(1)(3)(4)(5)
NSC 9/22/83; CIA 12/5/83
DATE 12/7/83

PARAGUAY

Reports of large numbers of armed exiles massed on the Argentine border have seriously disturbed the government*(review Guatemala - Mexico and Nicaragua-Honduras).

[redacted]

John SD Eisenhower

* of Paraguay.

~~SECRET~~

January 12, 1959 material
Reported January 12

5

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

USSR

[redacted]

NETHERLANDS

The Hague has apparently agreed to accept Molotov as Soviet Ambassador.

IRAQ

[redacted]

BELGIUM

The new proposal for the Belgian Congo to be announced on January 13 is said to be liberal in scope and envisages Congolese independence in a few years.

CUBA

Castro and other leaders of the July 26 movement have declared the Communist party will now be permitted to operate legally.

John S D Eisenhower

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 80-491 #12
BY DJH DATE 12/8/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. (a(1)(3)(4)(5)
NSC 9/22/83; CIA 12/15/83
DATE 12/7/83

January 10, 1959 material
Reported January 12

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

WEST GERMANY

The Bonn Foreign Minister is arranging an extensive good will tour in the Far East by West Berlin's Mayor Willy Brandt next month. Most important will be talks with Nehru.

LAOS

Prime Minister Phoui has cleared one hurdle in his drive to assume full powers and forming a new government. This hurdle consists of a 26 to 2 vote by his own party to support his plan. The final outcome remains in doubt, however, and if Phoui fails, there would be strong pressure for an outright seizure of power by the military.

John S D Eisenhower

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 80-491 #13
BY DJH DATE 12/5/83

2.

January 9, 1959 material
Reported January 9

Synopsis of State and Intelligence Material reported to the President

SOUTH KOREA

The protest march of the Democratic Party, scheduled for 7 January, was cancelled. However, the Embassy reports that the situation remains tense.

MIDDLE EAST - UAR

Nasser's large-scale arrests in Syria and Egypt have apparently been genuine and have included key members of the Communist Party. Sino-Soviet propaganda has mentioned the arrests but are avoiding comment on Nasser's anti-Communist activity. Meanwhile, USSR reportedly has halted a training program for Egyptian jet pilots now in the USSR. Hare today, in a conversation with Nasser's confidant Haikal, [redacted] UAR is reorienting itself against the Communists, but cannot afford to halt attacks on the West too suddenly for fear of appearing inconsistent and losing popular support. Hare feels there is a ring of validity in this viewpoint.

BELGIAN CONGO

Order has been restored in the Belgian Congo. The Congo blames economic conditions on this outburst. The king isvery much concerned. Congo public opinion is concerned but not calling for repressive measures or drastic changes in policy. The government is considering reenforcement of army units in the Congo.

CUBA

The Cuban Communist Party has obtained a minority voice in the organized labor movement. The party is attempting openly to create an impression of legality, although Urrutia has not recognized the party. Meanwhile, speculation on the orientation of the Urrutia government remains doubtful.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 80-491 #14
DJH 12/8/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. [illegible] (a(1)(3)(4)(5)
NSC letter 9/22/83
[illegible] DATE 12/7/83

HONDURAS

Honduras is concerned about a movement by Honduran rebels concentrated on the Nicaraguan border. He accuses Nicaragua of assisting the rebel forces and may take the case to the OAS. The Nicaraguan armed forces chief told the Embassy on January 3 that there were 300 to 400 Honduran civilians at the border.

[redacted]

GUATEMALA - MEXICO

The situation between Guatemala and Mexico is tense due to the recent seizure by Guatemala of Mexican shrimp boats in Guatemalan waters. Mexico has protested. Guatemala has informed warships in Guatemalan waters. A break in relations is possible. We have expressed deep concern.

LAOS

The Communist-dominated party Neo Lao Hak Yat is organizing a public protest against a threatened rightist coup. Prime Minister Phoui is proceeding with plans to present the national assembly with a request for full government powers.

JORDAN

Rifai has told Wright that Hussein has changed his mind about visiting Taiwan next month, and is convinced he should come to the U.S. instead for a frank discussion of U.S.-Jordanian relations in the economic, defense and political fields.

LATE NOTE: Allen Dulles has called to notify you that there are three explosive spots in the world, namely, Cambodia, Laos, and Iraq. The latter he considers gloomy.

John S D Eisenhower

DECLASSIFIED
MR 80-491 #15
BY DJH DATE 12/8/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
.a (1)(3)(4)(5)
NSC Letter 9/22/83; CIA 12/15/83
DATE 12/7/83.

January 7, 1959 material
Reported January 7

Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President

USSR - IRAQ

A delegation of Soviet experts has arrived in Baghdad to discuss Soviet-Iraq economic and technical cooperation. Most members of the Sino-Soviet bloc have already concluded trade agreements with Iraq, and the Soviet Union has in addition previously concluded a $170,000,000 arms deal with Baghdad.

BELGIAN CONGO

The rioting at Leopoldville has gone on for three days. Twenty thousand Africans have participated. This will probably have an adverse effect on the January 13th plans for dependent areas which the Belgian Congo intends to make public.

CAMBODIA

Reports continue on plots to overthrow Sihanouk. [redacted]

CUBA

President Urrutia has announced additional appointments to his cabinet, including Prime Minister Jose Cardona, who is a highly respected former dean of the Havana Bar Association. He has announced that he will dissolve Congress and criminal courts and rule by decree for eighteen to twenty-four months. American businessmen meeting in Havana are urging rapid recognition on the basis that this government appears far better than anything they had dared hope for.

JORDAN

Hussein appeared quite happy with [redacted] word yesterday with regard to traffic across Syria. [redacted] the Syrians let one oil truck go through and stopped

~~TOP~~ SECRET

everything else. This of course was upsetting to him and he is planning to communicate with [redacted]

PHILIPPINES

[redacted]

GENERAL

[redacted]

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

January 6, 1959 material
Reported January 6

Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President

ARAB-ISRAEL SITUATION

[redacted] has made a visit to Ben-Gurion and to Rifai. He reports that Ben-Gurion shows real concern over the refugee problem as a possible internal security problem for his government. Ben-Gurion is still not willing to repatriate the refugees to Israel so long as the Arab states maintain their current attitude.

In Jordan, [redacted] told Rifai that Nasser had granted [redacted] request for [redacted] the removal of obstacles in the transit traffic of Jordan vehicles across Syria. Announcement of this agreement concerning transit traffic [redacted] is being temporarily held up pending clearing of publicity with Nasser.

MOROCCO

King Mohamed V has served an ultimatum to the dissident elements in the northern regions or face disciplinary action.

CUBA

Provisional President Urrutia established himself in the Presidential Palace in the early evening on January 5 after a delay of several hours caused by a non-Castro rebel group known as the Revolutionary Directorate. The cabinet announced on January 3, however, contains three or four members of this Revolutionary Directorate, a fact which our Embassy believes will add to the prospects for stability. The Foreign Minister is a man named Agramonte who is a leading figure and is considered friendly to the U.S. Urrutia has agreed to give protection to the Embassy in Havana, in accordance with requests of a committee of Ambassadors. Meanwhile, we have received requests for recognition from the Urrutia government and are assessing the situation. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Honduras, and Mexico have extended recognition.

John S D Eisenhower

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 80-491 #16
BY DJH DATE 12/8/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

d(1)(3)(4)(5).
NSC ltr 9/22/83
12/7/83

January 5, 1959 material
Reported January 5

Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President

IRAQ

A top Iraqi Communist official recently called for mobilization of public forces for the defense of the republic. State has stated their view to interested posts that this development is cause for concern. The Iraqi Communist party (CPI) began a campaign for a para-military street force within the first week of the coup. It is believed that they are trying to build a force capable of reenforcing policy lines laid down by a sympathetic clique within the government and of conducting massive armed demonstrations to break Army morale while containing moderate elements by terrorism. State believes that the present Communist show of strength is directed against Iraqi Arab Nationalists whose sympathies tend toward the Baathist party, possibly of pro-Nasser orientation. The Embassy also comments that Communist strength is measurable by the fact that no newspaper has attempted to support Nasser editorially since his December 23 Port Said speech attacking Communism in Syria.

EUROPE

With regard to Western replies to the Soviet note of December 25 (on terminology of GDR), the British and French seem reluctant to reply directly. Embassy London is inclined to believe there is considerable merit in their viewpoint. However, Thompson in Moscow states that their note has become widely known and that failure to reply might be taken as Western acceptance of the Soviet position.

John S.D. Eisenhower

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 80-491 #17
BY DJH DATE 12/8/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

January 3, 1959 material
Reported January 3

6

Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President

UAR

A local Cairo newspaper "Akbbar" has charged that an "unwritten fact" exists between Arab Communists and U.S. agents in Syria. (!)

In this connection, our Embassy in Moscow has reported an attack in "Izvestia" against "Akbbar" for recent anti-Communist editorials. This is the first hint in the Soviet press of difficulties between Iraq and Nasser.

Meanwhile, our consulate general in Aleppo has been informed that arrests of Communist leaders took place throughout Syria on Wednesday morning (December 31, 1958).

TURKEY

[redacted] told Warren on Wednesday that without a doubt Qasim is not a Communist. [redacted] feels that Nasser, in the long run, is just as bad for the West as Communism. Warren observes that Turkey is not disheartened by rumors that Iraq is slipping toward the Communists, and feels Qasim can still be saved. (It should be noted that Rifai expressed similar sentiments the other day.)

John S D Eisenhower

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR80-491 #18
BY DJH DATE 12/8/83.

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 a(1)(3)(4)(5)
NSC letter 9/22/83
DATE 12/7/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

January 2, 1959 material
Reported January 3

Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President

USSR

[redacted]

BERLIN SITUATION

We have today the first evidence of a turnover of Soviet functions to the GDR. A U.S. soldier picked up in East Berlin was turned over to the GDR by Soviet authorities, who announced they would release him on request by the Americans.

IRAN

The Shah of Iran is considering a plan to purchase a 25% interest in the consortium of Western oil companies which operates Iran's petroleum industry. He prefers this to a change in the 50/50 profit sharing formula.

SOUTH VIET-NAM -- THAILAND -- CAMBODIA

Plotting by South Viet-Nam and Thailand to overthrow Sihanouk in Cambodia apparently continues. Sihanouk is alerted to this fact and may denounce these intrigues as Western inspired and turn to the Communist Bloc for support.

CUBA

The Fidel Castro rebels are consolidating their control in the country. Santiago has fallen to them. An interesting facet which the State Department considers partly cheerful is the turning over of the armed forces by Cantillo to a Colonel Ramon Barquin, who has aided the rebels in their consolidation. Favorable aspects of the turnover are, (1) that Barquin is an apparently well-thought-of officer, and (2) his opportunity to take a hand may strengthen the military's position, vis-a-vis Castro, and add a certain amount of stability to the situation. Castro is short on

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 80-491 #9
DJH 12/8/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 a(4)
CIA Letter 12/15/81
NLE DATE 12/7/85

experienced and responsible personnel. The Communists can be expected to exploit a fast moving situation, perhaps by supporting a general strike.

[redacted]

NORTH VIET-NAM

North Viet-Nam troops have entered Laos, apparently having moved in a few miles to occupy a river line. This move was accompanied by a message accusing Laos of having violated the North Viet-Namese frontier and air space. It should be recognized that border incidents between these two countries are relatively common things.

EAST GERMANY

A separate note has been drafted in reply to the December 25 Soviet note concerning the designation of the GDR. In the three-power replies to the Soviet note of November 27, an alteration was made in the designation of the "Soviet zone" to avoid appearing purposely to use irritating language. This note is a separate one addressing terminology as such. It advises the Soviets that we will not needlessly annoy them, but that the terminology which we use must represent our true views on the status of East Germany.

John S D Eisenhower

1955

Jan. 29	Judge Robert Storey	. . . Civil Rights Commission
Jan. 28	Bill Rogers	. . . Earl Warren
Jan. 26	Sec. of State	. . . Mexican government and their new Pres.
Jan. 21	Sec. of State	. . . Harold Macmillan's proposal to go to Russia
Jan. 20	Sec. of State	. . . Macmillan and Russia
Jan. 7	Sec. of State	. . . new treaty with Iran; Cuba; Berlin

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 31, 1959

10:45 The President called Admiral Strauss about something to do with Anugs

12:45 Callec acw

4:25 Called General Gruenther to ask him to come down for a movie.

4:27 Called Usher

January 30, 1959

four calls to Secretary Dulles this day, all from house and all about message to Shah of Iran

12:12 Secretary Dulles called the President

4:24 The President called the Secretary to ask where the text of message was

5:26 The President called acw to be on lookout for message

6:26 The President called the Secretary about the message

6:44 The President called the Secretary again about the message

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 29, 1959

12:27 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

1:40 The President tried to get Barbara, cancelled, talked to John

3:40 The President called Meade Alcorn -- about using his influence to get judgeship to Lloyd MacMahon

3:52 Barbara called back -- about having shoulder of ham fixed

4:52 The President called Judge Robert Storey - said he was sorry he had not been able to arrange appointment when Judge Storey was in town today. He asked his impression of how things (Civil Rights Commission) were going. Said he hoped that Bill Rogers could go to New York and talk to full commission about Administration's plans -- what we could do to bring about respect for laws but without exascerbating the situation and putting us backward instead of forward. There are questions of law that ought to be clarified. The President said he did not have much faith in a Board that had a job of mediation -- he thought it would become nothing but a forum.

The President said Bill Rogers largely reflected his own views, he might be a little more spectacular than the President is.

The President wants to be sure that progress has the support of law, but should not be so punitive as to get anyone upset.

TELEPHONE CALLS CHRONOLOGY
January 28, 1959

12:22 The President called General Ed Clark, New York, about possibilities of a certain stock

3:05 The President talked to the Vice President, in New York, about report by Meade Alcorn on Des Moines

4:27 The President talked to the Attorney General about (a) Chief Justice never saying what Herald Tribune said he did; about Lloyd MacMahon and Judgeship

4:50 The Secretary of State called the President at the House; I think that he then cleared the trip to Mexico

4:55 The President called General Persons

6:58 The President called the Usher.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 28, 1959

The President talked to Bill Rogers -- about Earl Warren. I think (though I did not hear Bill's comments) that he said that the Chief Justice had never felt that the President had not backed up the Supreme Court decision adequately. See question of press conference question.

They also discussed the Judgeship situation. The President finally said that Bill should tell the two New York State Senators that this was one judgeship he wanted (for Lloyd MacMahon) and he very much implied they should cooperate. The President indicated that he had made, on the basis of the Attorney General's recommendation, a half-way commit- to Cliff Roberts in the matter.

- - -

The President talked to the Vice President, who was in New York, about the Goldwater and Simpson pitches. They said finally they would continue the discussion later, when he was here.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 27, 1959

Telephone call Chronology

12:12	President called Captain Aurand
12:55	Called Major Eisenhower
3:45	Called Secretary Dulles
4:19	Called Mrs. Eisenhower
4:46	Called Sergeant Moaney
5:28	Called Secretary Dulles
5:50	Tried to get General Ed Clark, cancelled

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 26, 1959

The President called the Secretary of State several times about the "funny way" the Mexican government was handling the business of the President's desire to meet informally with the new President of Mexico. He said that in the back of his mind he cannot feel that there has not been something gone awry. He feels the new President took his suggest almost as a request for an invitation. He said some of the "State Department boys" can get so enthusiastic they give an erroneous understanding. He wants the American Ambassador to make clear that the President is not being a salesman. All he is trying to do is to be polite. He wants it made perfectly clear that we are not pushing this visit -- and that our suggestion is that it should be very informal and personal so we could get acquainted.

He said he would take a few Aides and a secretary -- and of course he would want Ruebottom.

In a previous telephone call, the President told the Secretary that the way the thing had been handled he felt he was being considered a "captive" of the State Department.

TELEPHONE CALLS

January 22, 1959

12:00 The President cal,ed acw

12:17 The President called acw

5:53 The President called Colonel Schulz

7:30 The President called Major Eisenhower

January 23, 1959

8:50 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower to say he was going to Camp David

1:14 The President called acw

1:44 The President called acw

3:00 The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower to ask him if he would go to Venezuela

7:42 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

January 24, 1959

9:31 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

9:41 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

January 25, 1959

9:26 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

4:08 The President called acw

4:25 Edgar Eisenhowr called the President

5:15 Secretary Dulles called the President

6:40 The President called Sec. Dulles

TELEPHONE CALLS
January ~~3~~1, 1959
11

3:12 The President talked to the Secretary of State about Harold Macmillan going to Soviet Union.

5:09 The President called the Attorney General (Bill Robinson was with him) about Lloyd MacMahon

5:17 The Attorney General called the President back with what he told me was an after-thought about Mr. MacMahon. a.

TELEPHONE CALLS

1/21/58

The Secretary called the President about 3:10, since he had an appointment with Ambassador Caccia to discuss Harold Macmillan's proposal to go to Russia. The President and the Secretary did not much like the idea, but did not think they could say no that Macmillan should not make it. The President emphasized that Macmillan was the best friend in the Prime Minister spot we had had. He said of course it automatically raised the question of whether he should invite Khruschev here.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 20, 1959

The President called the Secretary about his request for the President to talk to NATO group April second and to have them to lunch. The President agreed to do both -- and to ask President Truman.

The Secretary called the President -- he had a note saying that Macmillan and Lloyd wanted to visit Russia. He thinks it is because Macmillan faces an election, probably in the fall, and wants to be the hero who finds a way out of the cold war dilemma, particularly about Berlin. Neither the President nor the Secretary felt they could -- at least their offhand reaction was this -- say "No" -- but they pointedly said that of course the Prime Minister would be speaking only for himself, not for the United States or Germany or France. His plan is to do this -- then visit Germany and France and come here.

The President said that he doubted that they would be able to make a dent in the granite -- and the trip would therefore react adversely.

However, both are going to think matter over.

The third telephone call of the afternoon was funny -- the Department of State had sent over some notes for a toast the President is to give tonight to President Frondizi. It starts off by saying something about Andrew Jackson -- some 90 years ago --

The President told the Secretary to get his boys to do a little historical research. That Andrew Jackson had died in 1842.

JANUARY 19, 1959
TELEPHONE CALLS

11:00 The President called Mrs. E.

12:30 The President called acw

12:32 The President called George Allen

4:07 The President called General Bragdon (about Class party(

4:35 The President called the Attorney General about getting in touch immeidately with Lloyd MacMahon

4:45 The President called John in the pantry about what wines to be served tonight

6:10 The President, from House, called General Persons

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 71/ 1959 (17th)

10:57 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

12:13 The President called Cliff Roberts about investments for children

2:20 The President called Mrs. George Allen.

3:30 The President called acw.

5:54 The President called Ambassador Whitney

6:35 The President called Mrs. George Allen

6:37 The President called Mr. George Allen

January 18, 1959

10:15 The President called Dr. Milton to ask him to come over to Washington to help with brothers arrival

10:22 The President called Edgar Eisenhower

5:46 The President called Dr. Milton

6:29 The President called George Allen

TELEPHONE CHRONOLOGY
January 16, 1959

8:23 Dr. Milton called the President

4:06 The President tried to sall Secretary Dulles but Mikoyan walked into Dulles office - call cancelled

6:50 The President called Arthur Flemming

7:00 Geoge Humphrey called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 15, 1959

12:26 The President tried to get Secretary McElroy

5:19 He called Dr. Milton

TELEPHONE CHRONOLOGY
January 14, 1959

9:02 The President talked to Secretary Dulles

9:19 To Secretary Dulles again

7:40 To Usher

January 13, 1959
Phone calls

12;08 The President called Secretary Dulles

12:13 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

4:52 The President tried to get Dr. Milton talked later -- asked him to take Chairmanship of Committee on Narional Goals. Milton aksed for time to think it over

5:25 The President called Chuck Percy -- see Diary

5:45 The President called Secretary Dulles

7:00 The President again called Secretary Dulles

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 10

3:20 The Secretary of State tried to get the President re Ambassador Smith -- forcing him to resign -- finally talked to me and I relayed message to the President at Camp David.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 9, 1959

8:32	The President talked to Dr. Saulnier about State of Union
8:35	The President talked to Mrs. Eisenhower about weekend plans
10:04	The President took call from Secretary of State
10:40	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
1:40	The President called acw
2:57	Secretary Dulles called acw -- about Earl E. T. Smith
5;13	General Persons was called by the President, why Aides could not sit on floor of House in uniform
5:18	Mrs. Whitman called the President to report reactions on State of Union

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 8, 1959

8:05	The President called acw
9:30	Called Chief West - farm
9:36	Called Dr. Saulnier
10:50	Called Senator Dirksen
2:13	Called acw
3:10	Called acw
3:26	Called Col. Schulz
5:23	Called acw
5:37	Called Gen. Persons
5:40	Called pantry
5:50	Called Aksel Nielsen in Denver

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 7, 1959

The President called the Secretary of State -- asking what was this about a new treaty with Iran. Apparently it had been mentioned to him by George Allen. I gathered that such a thing was in the works (including extra military equipment to Iran), but the President said that such a thing should be kept quiet and he was surprised to find it mentioned. He asked the Secretary to call in Mr. Allen to explain how it should be played down on VOA.

Cuba -- some discussion. He feels that Earl Smith has done a good job and should not be crucified. Menionted he called Herter about him -- suggested he could find another spot -- did not say what. With all he said the Secretary seemingly agreed.

Vorishilov's newest note. Now the Russians are claiming they are the good boys because they are willing to pull out of Berlin; we are the aggressors by staying there. We are the ones who are threatening to make the cold war hot.

The President called Joe Martin to say that in conversation yesterday he had forgotten to tell him he wanted him to attend leadership meetings as usual. Joe said he did not think that would be right. The President said he needed older and wiser heads to counsel him. Finally Joe agreed to come in "sometime" and talk to the President about it.

January 7, 1959.
TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY

11:19 The President called Secretary of State primarily about treaty with Iran.

11:52 The President called Joe Martin to ask him still to attend leadership meetings -- see report

12:17 The President called Senator Dirksen to congratulate him upon being named Senate minority leader.

12:18 The President called Senator Kuchel to congratulate him upon being named Senate whip

2:07 The President tried to get Chief West but cancelled

3:28 The President called Chuck Percy in Illinois about State of Union. Cancelled

8:50 The President talked to Mrs. John Eisenhower

12:28 The President called Vice President Nixon

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 6, 1959

10:49 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

2:07 The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower, who finally talked to John (about meat)

5:54 The President tried to get Congressman Halleck, talked at 6:16, to congratulate him on victory over Joe Martin as Minority Leader

5:56 The President tried to get Congressman Martin, talked at 6:08, to console him on his loss to Congressman Halleck.

6:02 The President talked to Secretary Herter about Earl E. T. Smith -- who was called back to be relieved of Cuban post -- President wants him assigned to another one. We shall see if State complies.

6:38 The President called acw.

TELEPHONE CALLS
JANUARY 5, 1959

2:38 The President tried to get Secretary Anderson, who was in Ottawa until Wednesday morning.

7:38 The President called the Usher.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 4

Gettysburg
9:20 The President took call from Foster Dulles

Washington

4:40 The President called Dr. Milton to ask him to come over to White House before 6:00

4:44 He called acw -

5:01 Called Dr. Moos

5:10 Called Dr. Moos

5:13 Called Secretary Dulles

5:35 Called acw to ask her to come down to retype State of Union. Did!

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 2, 1959

From Gettysburg the President called General Walter Bedell about his plan to have a reunion at Camp David in the fall of '59 to try to put down on paper the combined thinking of the British and American officers charged with planning and operations of the war from 1942 to end of 1955. They discussed names and the whole idea. General Smith thinks it a good idea. Finally, the President decided to wait until General Sir Kenneth Strong comes to this country and discuss with him.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 1, 1959

9:05 The President called Jim Hagerty

10:45 The President called Captain Aurand (about capacity of Camp David)

1959

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower spent a quiet day at the Farm with Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and children.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1959

9:40 am	The President met with the following members of the U. S. Flag Commission: Major General Andrew T. McNamara Chief Quartermaster Brig. General Roy T. Evans Deputy to General McNamara Colonel John T. Martz, Jr. Lt. Colonel J. F. Cook, Jr. Hon. Robert Merriam (The above departed the Farm at 11:05 am)
1:55 - 2:40 pm	The President, Major John Eisenhower, and David shot skeet.
2:40 - 3:27 pm	Hunted for rabbits.
3:30 - 3:55 pm	The President stopped off at the residence of Major John Eisenhower.
3:58 pm	The President returned to his residence.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:20 am	The President departed the Farm via U. S. Army helicopter for flight to Washington, D. C. He was accompanied by Major John Eisenhower Captain Evan P. Aurand Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Ann Whitman

WASHINGTON, D. C.

8:58 am	Landed on the White House Grounds.
9:00 - 9:03 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:05 - 9:34 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:15 - 9:48 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:48 - 10:13 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
10:30 - 10:40 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. T. Keith Glennan Hon. James Hagerty
10:40 - 11:54 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Roger Jones Hon. Robert Merriam (until 11:44 am)
11:12 - 11:54 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:59 - 12:08 pm	The President signed the Proclamation formally admitting Alaska into the Union as the 49th State and the Executive Order designating a new design for the U. S. Flag. The following attended the ceremony: The Vice President Hon. Sam Rayburn Hon. Fred Seaton

(list continued)

11:59 - 12:08 pm The following attended the ceremony when the President signed the Proclamation formally admitting Alaska into the Union as the 49th State, and the Executive Order designating a new design for the U. S. Flag (list continued from previous page):

Hon. Robert Atwood, Anchorage Alaska
Hon. E. L. Bartlett, Senator-elect
Hon. Ernest Guening, Senator-elect
Hon. Waino Hendrickson (has been acting Governor)
Hon. Ralph J. Rivers, Congressman-elect
Hon. Michael A. Stepovich (former Governor)

Hon. David Finley, Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts
Major General A. T. McNamara
    Quartermaster General of the Army
Brig. General R. P. Evans, Jr.
    Deputy to the Quartermaster General
Colonel John Marts, Jr.
    Chief of Research and Engineering
    Office of the Quartermaster General
Lt. Colonel James S. Cook, Jr.
    Chief of Heraldic Branch
    Office of the Quartermaster General

Members of the White House Staff

12:11 pm The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm (Senator Richard Russell had lunch with the President)
OFF THE RECORD

2:48 pm The President departed the White House Grounds via helicopter for flight to the Gettysburg Farm. He was accompanied by:

Major John Eisenhower
Hon. James Hagerty
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Captain Evan P. Aurand

GETTYSBURG, PA.

3:27 pm Arrived at the Farm.

3:43 - 3:53 pm	The President practiced golf.
4:08 pm	The President motored to the Skeet Range where he met Major John Eisenhower and David Eisenhower. They shot skeet until 5:00 pm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

10:33 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by David Eisenhower, departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church.

10:38 am Arrived at the Church. Chief Usher Allen S. Stauffer escorted them to the Presidential pew.

Reverend Robert A. MacAskill conducted the Service.

11:46 am Departed the Church and returned to the Farm.

11:53 am Arrived at the Farm.

2:50 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

4:38 pm Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1959

8:13 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Dr. Milton Eisenhower and Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:13 - 8:24 am	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
8:24 - 8:34 am	Hon. James Killian, Jr. Hon. T. Keith Glennan Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:34 - 8:37 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:58 - 9:00 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
9:00 - 11:35 am	BI-PARTISAN LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator J. William Fulbright (Foreign Relations) Senator Theodore F. Green (Foreign Relations Senator Carl Hayden (Appropriations and Rules) Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Rules) Senator Lyndon B. Johnson (Majority Leader) Senator Michael J. Mansfield (Foreign Relations & Rules) Senator Richard B. Russell (Armed Services) Senator Styles Bridges (Appropriations & Armed Services) Senator Everett M. Dirksen (Appropriations) Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Foreign Relations) Senator Leverett Saltonstall (Appropriations & Armed Services) Senator Alexander Wiley (Foreign Relations) Congressman Carl Albert (Majority Whip) Congressman Clarence Cannon (Appropriations) Congressman John W. McCormack (Majority Floor Leader Congressman Thomas E. Morgan (Foreign Affairs) Congressman Sam Rayburn (Speaker of the House) Congressman Carl Vinson (Armed Services) Congressman Leo E. Allen (Rules) Congressman Leslie C. Arends (Minority Whip) Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton (Foreign Affairs) Congressman Robert B. Chiperfield (Foreigh Affairs) Congressman Charles A. Halleck (House Leader) Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Minority Floor Leader) Congressman John Taber (Appropriations)

(continued)

9:00 - 11:35 am	BI-PARTISAN LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (List continued): Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Christian Herter Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. William Macomber Mr. Philander P. Claxton(to bring charts) Mr. Jack Bell " Mr. Dempster McIntosh " Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. John N. Erwin, II Hon. William Holaday Hon. Nathan Twining Hon. Clarence J. Hauck, Jr. Mr. Max Lehrer (to bring charts) Hon. Leonard Saccio Hon. George V. Allen Hon. T. Keith Glennan Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Maurice Stans Major John Eisenhower Mr. Arthur Minnich
11:35 - 11:41 am	Hon. Neil McElroy
11:43 - 11:45 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:45 - 12:05 pm	(Senator George Malone) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Edward McCabe)
12:05 - 12:25 pm	Dr. James B. Fisk Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:28 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:23 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:35 - 3:25 pm	(Hon. Arthur Larson) OFF THE RECORD
3:30 - 4:06 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Malcolm Moos
3:58 - 3:59 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:07 - 4:23 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:59 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:00 pm	(OFF THE RECORD Meeting in the President's Library): (Hon. Richard M. Nixon) (Hon. Meade Alcorn) (Hon. Leonard Hall) (Mrs. Clare Williams) (Mrs. Peter Gibson) (Mr. John Ashbrook) (Mr. Spencer Olin) (Mr. Justin Dart) (Mr. Daniel Gainey) (Mr. Charles Percy) (Mr. Joseph Bachelder) (Mr. Claude Robinson) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Thomas E. Stephens) (Hon. David Kendall) (Hon. Fred Scribner)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1959

7:30 am	(Mr. Charles Percy) OFF THE RECORD (Had breakfast with the President)
8:32 am	The President arrived in the office (accompanied by Mr. Charles Percy)
8:32 - 8:34 am	(Mr. Charles Percy) OFF THE RECORD
8:35 - 9:19 am	(Hon. Arthur Flemming) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
9:20 - 9:25 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:30 -9:45 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:45 - 9:48 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:00 - 11:27 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:27 - 11:47 am	Hon. Frank Pace
11:47 - 11:58 am	(Mr. Robert Biggers) OFF THE RECORD
11:58 - 12:15 pm	Mr. Spyros P. Skouras
12:09 - 12:15 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:18 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:17 pm	The President retunned to the office.
2:18 - 2:25 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:25 - 2:35 pm	Hon. Arthur Summerfield
2:36 - 2:39 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:04 - 3:05 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:05 - 3:10 pm	Major John Eisenhower

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1959

3:10 - 5:55 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
3:43 - 3:44 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:15 - 5:50 pm	Mr. Charles Percy
4:10 - 4:20 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
5:35 - 6:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow
6:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1959

7:51 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons and Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
7:56 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church.
8:00 - 8:40 am	The President attended the Service of Intercession and Holy Communion on the occasion of the convening of the Congress. Upon entering the Church, the President was greeted by Chief Usher Alfred Barnett who escorted him to his pew. Following the Services the following escorted the President to the main entrance of the Church: Reverend Theophilus M. Taylor Reverend Eugene Carson Blake Reverend Frederick Brown Harris Reverend Harold C. Koch Reverend Edward L. R. Elson
8:45 am	The President, Hon. Wilton B. Persons, and Hon. James Hagerty departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
8:48 am	Arrived at the White House.
8:48 - 8:58 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
8:58 - 9:16 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
9:17 - 9:27 am	Hon. G. Lewis Jones U. S. Ambassador to Tunisia (Has been in Washington on consultation)
9:27 - 10:03 am	Hon. Meade Alcorn Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall

10:03 - 10:23 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell (Saw the President re Federal Civilian Employee Awards)
10:27 - 10:48 am	(Hon. James Durfee) OFF THE RECORD (Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board) (Hon. David Kendall)
10:48 - 11:11 am	Hon. George Allen Hon. Eric Johnston Hon. James Hagerty (Saw the President re Moscow Fair)
11:11 - 11:17 am	Hon. George Allen (Periodic appointment)
11:28 - 11:45 am	Reverend Dr. Theophilus M. Taylor Moderator, General Assembly, United Presbyterian Church in the USA Reverend Dr. Eugene C. Blake Stated Clerk, General Assembly Reverend Dr. W. Paul Ludwig Moderator, Presbyter of Washington City Reverend Dr. Arthur M. Romig General Presbyter, Presbytery of Washington City Reverend Dr. Edward L. R. Elson Pastor, National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C. Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:45 - 12:05 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
12:05 - 12:24 pm	General John Bragdon
12:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:15 - 2:34 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower

2:34 - 3:12 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
3:12 - 3:14 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
5:00 - 5:01 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:00 - 5:05 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:03 - 5:06 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
5:26 - 5:43 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:53 - 5:55 pm	Major John Eisenhower
6:02 - 6:05 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos Major John Eisenhower
6:05 - 6:25 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
6:25 - 6:33 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
6:33 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1959

8:07 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Ambassador John Hay Whitney.
8:07 - 8:15 am	Ambassador John Hay Whitney
8:15 - 8:32 am	Hon. Robert C. Hill U. S. Ambassador to Mexico Hon. Roy Rubottom Major John Eisenhower
8:32 - 8:33 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:33 - 9:13 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Donald A. Quarles Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:13 - 9:15 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:32 - 10:20 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
9:47 - 10:27 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:27 - 10:29 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:45 - 11:55 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
12:00 - 1:45 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
12:20 - 12:35 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:45 - 1:10 pm	Major John Eisenhower
1:47 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
2:00 pm	(LUNCH)
3:30 - 3:35 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Saw the President in the Mansion)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1959

7:56 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:25 - 8:27 am — Mr. William J. Hopkins

8:31 - 8:43 am — Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.

8:43 - 8:59 am — (Mr. Thomas McCabe) OFF THE RECORD
(Chester, Pennsylvania)
(Hon. Thomas E. Stephens)

9:00 - 9:09 am — The President greeted members of the Canadian Parliament, who were accompanied by representatives of the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Foreign Affairs Committee:

Canadian Parliamentarians - from the Senate

The Hon. Mark Drouin
Speaker of the Senate, Progressive Conservative
The Hon. William R. Brunt
Hanover Ontario, Progressive Conservative
The Hon. Sydney John Smith
Kamloops, B. C., Liberal

From the House of Commons

The Hon. Roland Michener
Speaker of the House of Commons
Progressive Conservative
The Hon. Lionel Chevrier
Member for Laurier, Liberal
Hazen Argue
Member for Assiniboia
Cooperative Commonwealth Federation
William L. Houck
Member for Niagara Falls, Liberal
Erik Neilsen
Member for Yukon, Progressive Conservative
Richard D. Thrasher
Member for Essex, South, Progressive Conservative

(Some of the above's wives also attended)

(continued)

9:00 - 9:09 am Canadian Parliamentarians and representatives of the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Foreign Affairs Committee (continued):

U. S. Senators

Senator Theodore F. Green, Rhode Island
  Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee
Senator Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin
  Ranking Republican Member, Foreign Relations Committee
Senator George D. Aiken, Vermont
  Republican Member, Foreign Relations Committee
Senator Homer E. Capehart, Indiana
  Republican Member, Foreign Relations Committee
Senator Michael J. Mansfield, Montana
  Democrat Member, Foreign Relations Committee

U. S. House of Representatives

Congressman Thomas E. Morgan, Pennsylvania
  Chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee
Congressman Robert B. Chiperfield, Illinois
  Ranking Republican Member, Foreign Affairs Committee
Congressman Frank M. Coffin, Maine
  Democrat Member, Foreign Affairs Committee
Congressman Walter H. Judd, Minnesota
  Republican Member, Foreign Affairs Committee
Congressman Chester E. Merrow, New Hampshire,
  Republican Member, Foreign Affairs Committee

In addition:
  Mr. George C. Denney, Jr.
    Senate Foreign Relations Committee
  Mr. Frank Schupt
    House Foreign Affairs Committee
  Mr. Woodbury Willoughby
    Director, Office of British Commonwealth and Northern European Affairs, Department of State
  Mr. A. E. Ritchie, Canadian Embassy

9:09 - 9:30 am Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier

9:50 - 9:56 am Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:10 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:03 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the House Wing of the U. S. Capitol.
12:10 pm	Arrived at the Capitol. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by Mr. J. George Stewart Architect of the Capitol Mr. Gus Cook Associate Architect of the Capitol Upon entering the building, Mrs. Eisenhower was escorted to the Executive Gallery, while the President was escorted to the Speaker's Office. In the Speaker's Office were members of the Cabinet, and three Senators and three Representatives.
12:29 pm	The President departed the Speaker's Office and was escorted to the Speaker's Rostrum in the House Chamber. The Speaker of the House introduced the President.
12:32 - 1:18 pm	The President delivered his State of the Union Message.
1:20 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Capitol and motored to the White House.
1:27 pm	Arrived at the White House.
1:30 pm	(LUNCH)
3:05 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:07 - 3:10 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:12 - 3:26 pm	Major John S. D. Eisenhower

3:27 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Camp David. Mr. James Rowley accompanied them. Dr. Walter Tkach and Sgt. Mcaney rode in another car.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

5:03 pm Arrived at Camp David.

Mr. and Mrs. George Allen were guests at Camp David.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1959

	CAMP DAVID, MD.
9:45 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departedd Camp David and motored to the President's Farm in Gettysburg, Pa. Dr. Tkach accompanied.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
10:15 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm where they looked over the cattle.
11:03 pm	Departed the President's Farm and stopped by Mr. George Allen's farm for five minutes.
11:15 am	Departed Gettysburg and motored back to Camp David, Md.
	CAMP DAVID, MD.
11:45 am	Arrived at Camp David.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1959

CAMP DAVID, MD.

No activity recorded for the morning.

2:58 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Camp David and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

4:37 pm Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1959

8:17 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:23 - 8:25 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:29 - 8:30 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:52 - 9:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:00 - 9:50 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Christian Herter General Nathan Twining Hon. Gordon Gray Mr. Philip Farley Major General Herbert B. Loper Mr. John Erwin Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower (Hon. John McCone) OFF THE RECORD
9:50 - 10:05 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil McElroy General Nathan Twining Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower Lt. General G. H. Davidson (joined at 10:00 am)
10:05 - 10:09 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles
10:09 - 10:30 am	Lt. General G. H. Davidson Mr. Boone Grose Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (Picture taken)
10:30 - 10:35 am	Lt. General G. H. Davidson
10:35 - 11:15 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
11:18 - 11:54 am	(Mr. Henry Luce) OFF THE RECORD (Dr. Edward L. R. Elson)
11:55 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

12:58 pm	The President and General John S. Bragdon departed the White House and motored to the Army Navy Club.
1:03 pm	Arrived at the Army Navy Club. Here they attended a West Point Class of 1915 Luncheon, which was held on the 6th floor of the Club. Upon arriving, the President was greeted by General Frederic W. Boye, the class president. The following attended the Luncheon: Brig. General Frederic W. Boye Major General John S. Bragdon Brig. General John F. Conklin Brig. General John F. David Colonel E. DeTreville Ellis Major General Vernon Evans Colonel Douglas R. Gillette Mr. Sidney G. Graves Major General Edwin B. Lyon Major General Paul J. Mueller Major General George J. Richards Lt. General Joseph M. Swing Brig. General Edward C. Wallington Colonel Raymond Marsh Brig. General Hume Peabody
2:55 pm	The President and General Bragdon departed the Luncheon at the Army Navy Club and motored to the White House.
2:57 pm	Arrived at the White House. General Bragdon entered the office with the President.
3:03 - 3:15 pm	Hon. David Kendall
3:35 - 3:40 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:45 - 4:05 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

4:01 - 4:07 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:25 - 4:36 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (out 4:31 pm) Major John Eisenhower
4:47 - 4:55 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:25 - 5:39 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the movie projection room.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1959

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:08 - 8:14 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:25 - 8:32 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Senator Leverett Saltonstall
8:32 - 10:30 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Leverett Salstonstall Senator Thomas H. Kuchel Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Congressman Leo Allen Congressman John Taber Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. Elmer B. Staats Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert B. Merriam Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. David Kendall Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. Roemer McPhee Mrs. Anne Wheaton Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower Mr. Arthur Minnich
10:30 - 10:42 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

11:00 - 11:24 am	**General Nathan Twining** **Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff** **Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster** **(Periodic appointment for Gen. Twining)**
11:24 - 11:30 am	**Congressman Charles Halleck** **Hon. Bryce Harlow**
11:30 - 11:33 am	**Hon. James Hagerty**
11:35 - 11:55 am	**The Board of Directors of The American Farm Bureau Federation called on the President:** **Charles B. Shuman, President** **Walter L. Randolph** **Roger Fleming** **Mrs. Haven Smith** **Herbert W. Voorhees** **Lorenzo D. Lambson** **Stacey Cole** **Charles Marshall** **W. I. Boone** **Walter Wightman** **George Doup** **E. Howard Hill** **L. B. Martin** **Reuben V. Anderson** **W. B. McAllster** **A. V. Smoot** **Boswell Stevens** **B. B. St. Clair** **Lewis Munn** **E. H. Finlayson** **T. J. Hitch** **Allen Lauterbach** **Stanley Burris** **John C. Lynn** **Woodrow Luttrell, Member of Information Division** **Leonard Warner, Member of Information Division** **Hon. Jack Anderson and Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied the above.**
11:55 - 12:05 pm	**Hon. Gordon Gray**

12:05 - 12:15 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:15 - 12:25 pm	Colonel William W. Thomas
12:25 - 12:45 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:47 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:25 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:55 - 3:28 pm	Practiced golf on the South Grounds.
3:30 pm	Returned to the office.
3:31 - 3:40 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:42 - 4:05 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:10 - 4:45 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
4:14 - 4:18 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:30 - 6:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
6:05 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:28 - 8:30 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:31 - 8:36 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:36 - 8:43 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:45 - 8:48 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:09 - 9:24 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:24 - 9:42 am	(General Edwin Clark) OFF THE RECORD
9:42 - 10:00 am	Mr. Stanley C. Hope President, National Association of Manufacturers New York City Mr. Charles R. Sligh, Jr. Executive Vice President, National Association of Manufacturers (former President) Mr. Stephen Dunn Vice President, National Association of Manufacturers Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:00 - 10:25 am	The Rt. Hon. Ernest Marples, M. P. Postmaster General of Great Britain H. E. Sir Harold Caccia, Ambassador from Great Britain Hon. Arthur Summerfield (Picture was taken)
10:24 - 11:05 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Livingston Merchant (until 10:26 am) Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton
11:05 - 11:10 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:15 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

12:05 pm The President departed the White House and motored to the National Press Club. He was accompanied by
- Mr. Jack Horner
  - President of the National Press Club (Outgoing)
- Hon. Wilton B. Persons
- Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
- Hon. James Hagerty
- Hon. Bryce Harlow

12:06 pm Arrived at the National Press Club. The President was greeted by
- Mr. William Lawrence, Incoming President NPC
- Mr. Cecil Holland

The President proceeded to the East Lounge on the 13th Floor of the National Press Building. Here a reception was in progress and about 40 guests were present.

12:30 pm The President and Mr. Jack Horner went to the Main Ballroom for Luncheon.

12:30 - 1:00 pm LUNCHEON at the National Press Club.

1:00 pm Mr. Jack Horner introduced the President, after introducing General Persons, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Hagerty, and Mr. Harlow.

1:05 - 1:50 pm Question and answer period. Mr. Jack Horner read questions to the President and the President answered. This was on live television.

Following the question and answer period, Mr. Jack Horner presented the President with a membership card in the National Press Club.

2:01pm The President and his party departed the National Press Club and returned to the White House.

2:02 pm The President arrived in the office.

2:27 - 3:00 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:05 - 3:09 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:09 - 4:14 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:15 pm	Returned to the office.
4:25 - 4:26 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:45 - 5:20 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:28 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
8:14 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel. He was accompanied by General John S. Bragdon Hon. James Hagerty
8:16 pm	Arrived at the Statler Hotel where he was greeted by Mr. Harbert Blunck General Manager of the Statler Hotel Mr. William D. Carlebach President of the Association of State Planning and Development Agencies Colonel John Meek Following the exchange of greetings and picture-taking, the President was escorted to the Federal Room where he dropped in on the Tenth Annual Dinner Conference of the Association of State Planning and Development Agencies.
8:20 - 8:30 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.
8:35 pm	The President departed the Statler Hotel and motored to the White House.
8:37 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1959

7:52 am The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:43 - 8:44 am Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

8:45 - 8:55 am Hon. Albert Cole
Hon. David Kendall

9:00 - 11:15 am NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (393rd)
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
General Nathan F. Twining
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. James H. Smith, Jr.
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Hon. John N. Irwin, II
Major John Eisenhower
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
Hon. S. Everett Gleason

The following met with the President in his office after National Security Council Meeting:
(Hon. Richard M. Nixon) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. John Foster Dulles)
(Hon. Neil H. McElroy)
(Hon. Maurice Stans)
(Hon. Christian A. Herter)
(General Nathan F. Twining)
(Hon. Allen W. Dulles)
(General Charles P. Cabell)

(continued)

	Off the Record appointment in the President's office following National Security Council Meeting: (List continued from previous page): (Hon. Gordon Gray) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.) (Lt. General John Samford) (Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.) (Richard M. Bissell) (Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.) (General Graves B. Erskine) (Hon. John N. Irwin, II) (Hon. J. Patrick Coyne)
11:15 - 12:10 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:10 - 12:30 pm	(Hon. Walter Judd) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Harry Bullis) (Mr. Peavey Heffelfinger) (Hon. Thomas E. Stephens)
12:30 - 12:34 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:34 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	The following had lunch with the President: (Mr. Hadley Cantril) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Major John Eisenhower)
2:24 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:25 - 2:26 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:26 - 2:30 pm	Hon. David Kendall
3:00 - 3:46 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
3:47 pm	Returned to the office.

3:47 - 3:48 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:48 - 4:09 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
4:09 - 4:35 pm	Hon. Meade Alcorn Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert Merriam
4:35 - 5:00 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:01 pm	(General Walter Bedell Smith) OFF THE RECORD (Saw the President in the Mansion)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1959

8:25 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:27 - 9:00 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:00 - 10:59 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Roger Jones Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Gray Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert Merriam Mr. Arthur Minnich Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Bradley Patterson Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Rocco Siciliano Mrs. Anne Wheaton Major John Eisenhower Hon. Elliott Richardson
10:59 - 11:01 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons

11:05 - 11:29 am	The following from Variety Clubs International called on the President and presented him a gold membership card: Mr. George Eby International Chief Barker, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. John H. Harris Theater Owner and Producer and Founder of Variety Clubs International, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Perry Como Representing TV Miss Kim Novak Representing Motion Pictures Mr. Nate Golden International Heart Chairman, Washington, D. C. (Charitable Projects) Mr. Raymond Bell, Columbia Pictures (Pictures were taken) Hon. Thomas E. Stephens and Hon. James Hagerty accompanied the group.
11:27 - 12:15 pm	Hon. John McCone, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:15 - 12:31 pm	Hon. John McCone Colonel G. M. Anderson Atomic Energy Commission Colonel Jack Armstrong Atomic Energy Commission Major General Donald J. Keirn Atomic Energy Commission Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:31 - 12:38 pm	Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Roger Jones
12:38 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:30 pm	The President returned to the office.

2:34 - 2:40 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:55 - 3:50 pm	General Howard McC. Snyder
3:50 - 3:55 pm	Hon. Walter C. Ploeser U. S. Ambassador to Paraguay
3:55 - 4:30 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:00 - 4:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:45 - 4:47 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
5:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:00 pm	The following Legislative Leaders met with the President in the Mansion: (Senator Everett Dirksen) OFF THE RECORD (Senator Thomas H. Kuchel) (Senator Styles Bridges) (Senator Leverett Saltonstall) (Congressman Charles Halleck) (Congressman Leslie Arends) (Congressman John W. Byrnes) (Congressman Charles B. Hoeven) (Congressman Leo Allen) Also: (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Bryce Harlow) (Hon. Edward McCabe) (Hon. Jack Anderson)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:02 - 8:26 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:10 - 8:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:27 - 8:59 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Livingston Merchant Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Hon. Llewellyn Thompson, Jr. Ambassador to the USSR Hon. James Hagerty (until 8:32)
8:59 - 10:45 am	Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan of USSR H. E. Mikhail A. Menshikov Ambassador of the USSR Mr. Oleg Troyanovski Interpreter Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Llewellyn Thompson
10:48 - 10:50 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:55 - 12:07 pm	(Mr. Charles Percy) OFF THE RECORD (Chicago, Illinois) (Hon. Robert Merriam)
12:07 - 12:11 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:24 - 12:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:25 - 12:30 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1959

8:50 am	The President and David Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:57 am	Arrived at the Church where they attended the 9.00 A. M. Services.
10:00 am	Services completed, the President and David Eisenhower went to their car, escorted by Reverend Albert G. Butzer Guest speaker Reverend Edward L. R. Elson
10:50 am	Departed the Church and motored to the White House.
10:08 am	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1959

7:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:15 - 8:37 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
8:55 - 9:00 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:00 - 9:16 am	(Hon. Gordon Gray) OFF THE RECORD
9:34 - 9:43 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (Periodic appointment) Major John Eisenhower
9:54 - 10:30 am	Hon. William P. Rogers
10:30 - 10:55 am	Mr. Walter W. Goeppinger President, National Corn Growers Association (Saw the President re Agricultural problems) Hon. Don Paarlberg
10:55 - 11:05 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:45 - 11:56 am	The President went to the Broadcast Room to make a statement on the budget sent to Congress today.
11:57 am	To the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:40 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:40 - 2:05 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:28 - 2:40 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:47 - 3:00 pm	Mr. Edgar Eisenhower Mr. Earl Eisenhower Dr. Milton Eisenhower
3:00 - 3:50 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow

3:50 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:34 - 4:37 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:47 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
7:30 pm	(Family Dinner at the White House in honor of Edgar Eisenhower's birthday): (President and Mrs. Eisenhower) OFF THE RECORD (Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower) (Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Eisenhower) (Mr. and Mrs. Earl Eisenhower) (Dr. Milton Eisenhower)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1959

7:30 am
Senator Everett Dirksen
Congressman Charles Halleck
(Had breakfast with the President)

8:27 am
The President arrived at the office.

8:30 - 10:59 am
LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Thomas J. Kuchel
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Andrew J. Schoeppel
Senator Wallace F. Bennett
Senator Barry Goldwater
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman John W. Byrnes
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman Carrol D. Kearns
Congressman Gordon L. McDonough
Congressman John B. Bennett, M
Hon. Albert Cole
Hon. Norman Mason
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Elliott Richardson
Hon. Roger Jones
General Elwood R. Quesada
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Roemer McPhee
Hon. Edward McCabe
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:30 - 10:31 am Mr. William J. Hopkins

10:30 - 10:32 am Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

10:32 - 10:37 am The President presented Medals to recipients of the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, at the White House:

Recipients

James V. Bennett
  Director, Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice
Robert D. Murphy
  Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs
Doyle L. Northrup (Unable to attend)
  Technical Director, Special Weapons Squadron, Department of the Air Force
Hazel K. Steibeling
  Director, Institute of Home Economics, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture
Wernher von Braun
  Director, Development Operations Division, Army Ballistic Missile Agency, Department of Army

Members of the Awards Board

Hon. James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, Chairman
Dr. Alan T. Waterman, Director, National Science Foundation
Hon. Louis J. Hector, Member Civil Aeronautics Board
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh, Director, Office of Civilian & Defense Mobilization
Hon. Lawrence E. Walsh, Deputy Attorney General
Hon. Harris Ellsworth, Chairman, Civil Service Commissio

Other Guests

Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. Herbert York
Hon. Wilbur M. Brucker
Hon. Malcolm MacIntyre

(continued)

10:32 - 10:37 am Presentation of President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service (continued):

Guests

Mrs. James V. Bennett
Mrs. Brenda Bell
Mrs. Ann Humbert
Mrs. Edward Mund Bennett

Mrs. Robert D. Murphy
Ambassador Sevilla-Sacasa of Nicaragua
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Loy W. Henderson

Mrs. Doyle L. Northrup (accepted Medal for her husband)
Mrs. Charles Crosby
Brig. General J. F. Rodenhauser

Mrs. Wernher von Braun
Dr. Constantine D. Generales and Mrs. Generales

Dr. Byron T. Shaw
Dr. Walter B. Freed
Mrs. William Fast
Mrs. Sallie Hennigan
Dr. Esther L. Batchelder

Mr. Edward Dunton
Lt. Col. James Cook, Jr.
Mr. Henry J. Holtzclaw

Hon. Fred Reinhardt
Major Charles Francis
Lt. Col. Paul Schoppener
Lt. C. Frederick Kleis
Lt. General C. B. Magruder

10:37 - 10:59 am The President rejoined Legislative Leaders Meeting.

11:00 - 11:45 am Hon. John Foster Dulles

11:47 am The President, accompanied by Hon. John Foster Dulles, Hon. James Hagerty, and Colonel Robert L. Schulz departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal to welcome His Excellency Senor Dr. Arturo Frondizi, President of the Argentine Nation.

11:57 am Arrived at MATS Terminal and proceeded to the west end of Hanger No. 10, where the welcoming ceremonies were held due to rain.

Presidential honors were rendered.

Secretary Dulles escorted the President to the official reception committee. Mr. Clement Conger, Assistant Chief of Protocol and Mr. Robert Corrigan, Deputy Chief of Protocol introduced the members of the reception committee to the President:

- Mrs. John Foster Dulles
- General Thomas D. White
  - Chief of Staff, U. S. A. F., and Mrs. White
- H. E. Senor Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa
  - Ambassador of Nicaragua, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and Senora de Sevilla-Sacasa
- H. E. Senor Dr. Cesar Barros Hurtado
  - Ambassador of the Argentine Republic
- Hon. Willard L. Beaulac
  - Ambassador of the U. S. to the Argentine Republic and Mrs. Beaulac
- H. E. Senor Dr. Gonzalo Escudero
  - Chairman, Council of the Organization of American States and Senora de Escudero
- H. E. Dr. Jose A. Mora
  - Secretary General, Organization of American States and Senora de Mora
- Hon. Roy R. Rubottom, Jr.
  - Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs and Mrs. Rubottom
- Hon. and Mrs. Robert E. McLaughlin
  - President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia
- Hon. David B. Karrick, and Mrs. Karrick

(continued)

Reception Committee at MATS Terminal (continued):

- Senora de Orfila
- Mr. Maurice M. Bernbaum
  - Director, Office of South American Affairs, Department of State
- Major General Louis Hightower
  - U. S. Aide to President Frondizi
- Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Morris
  - Chairman, Citizens Committee of District of Columbia

12:00 Noon H. E. Senor Dr. Arturo Frondizi, President of the Argentine Nation and Senora de Frondizi arrived aboard the Columbine. Hon. Wiley Buchanan, Chief of Protocol, presented the above to the President.

Others members of the Argentine party aboard the Columbine:

- H. E. Senor Dr. Carlos A. Fiorit
  - Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship
- H. E. Senor Dr. Emilio Donato del Carril
  - Minister of Economy
- Senor Dr. Bernardo Houssay, Physician
- Hon. Senor Dr. Alfredo Garcia
  - Senate Majority Leader of the Argentine Republic
- Hon. Senor Dr. Hector Gomez Machado
  - Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic
- Brig. General Manual Jose Olascoaga
  - Chief, Military Household of the Presidency
- The Hon. Senor Dardo Cuneo
  - Press Secretary of the Presidency
- Senor Arturo Acevedo, Industrialist
- Hon. Senor Alejandro Orfila
  - Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the Argentine Republic
- Dr. Jacobo Gringauz, Physician

Americans aboard the Columbine:

- Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr., and Mrs. Buchanan
- Mr. Joseph W. Reap
  - Press Officer, Department of State
- Mr. George V. Vlk
  - Security Officer, Department of State

12:25 pm	The President and H. E. Senor Dr. Arturo Frondizi departed MATS Terminal in motorcade and motored to the President's Guest House.
1:00 pm	Arrived at the President's Guest House. Photographs were taken at the entrance.
1:02 pm	The President departed the Guest House and motored to the White House.
1:03 pm	Arrived at the White House.
1:10 pm	(LUNCH)
3:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:00 - 3:05 pm	Mr. Earl Eisenhower
3:05 - 3:07 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
3:07 - 3:10 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:11 - 3:18 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:18 - 3:40 pm	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
4:17 - 4:32 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan
4:32 - 5:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
5:48 pm	The President departed the office and returned to the Mansion.
8:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner in honor of the President and Senora de Frondizi: The President and Mrs. Eisenhower H. E. The President of the Argentine Nation and Senora de Frondizi H. E. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic, Dr. Carlos A. Florit H. E. The Ambassador of the Argentine Republic Dr. Barros Hurtado

(continued)

8:00 pm DINNER, given by the President and Mrs. Eisenhower in honor of President and Senora de Frondizi (continued):

Senator Alfredo Garcia
  Head of majority bloc, Argentine Senate
Congressman Gomez Machado
  Head of majority bloc, Argentine Chamber of Deputies
Brig. General Manuel Olascoaga
  Chief of the President's Military Household
Dr. Bernardo Houssay
  Physician (physiologist and Nobel prize winner, 1948)
Senor Arturo Acevedo
  President, Acindar Steel Company (industrialist engineer)
Senor Dardo Cuneo
  Presidential Press Secretary
Hon. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Sam Rayburn
Mrs. William A. Thomas
Hon. and Mrs. John Foster Dulles
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Summerfield
Senator and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
Senator and Mrs. Everett McKinley Dirksen
Congressman and Mrs. Charles A. Halleck
Hon. and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon
General and Mrs. Nathan F. Twining
Hon. and Mrs. James H. Smith, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Willard L. Beaulac
Hon. and Mrs. Roy R. Rubottom
General and Mrs. Lemuel C. Shepherd
Hon. and Mrs. Per Jacobsson
Hon. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss
Hon. and Mrs. Samuel C. Waugh
Maj. General and Mrs. Louis Hightower
Mr. and Mrs. William M. Allen
Mr. and Mrs. Tom Armstrong
Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard K. Firestone
Mr. G. Keith Funston
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hope

(continued)

8:00 pm DINNER, given by the President and Mrs. Eisenhower in honor of President and Senora de Frondizi (continued):

Mrs. W. Chapin Huntington
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kleberg
Mr. and Mrs. William E. Knox
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Marx
Mrs. Robert R. McCormick
Mrs. Maxwell Murray
Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson
Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Percy
Dr. and Mrs. Isidor S. Ravdin
Mr. and Mrs. James J. Rowley
Mrs. William F. Russell
Mrs. Horace B. Smith
Mrs. Harold M. Stephens
Mr. and Mrs. A. Thomas Taylor
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Thomas
Mr. and Mrs. Juan T. Trippe
Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Wallace
Hon. and Mrs. Charles F. Willis, Jr.

10:00 pm Following the Dinner, a musicale was given to which additional guests were invited.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1959

8:25 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:31 - 8:33 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:29 - 9:31 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:38 - 9:55 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
9:55 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam Mrs. Anne Wheaton Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Bryce Harlow Major John Eisenhower
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:02 - 11:05 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:06 - 11:32 am	(General J. M. Swing) OFF THE RECORD (Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service)
11:35 - 11:55 am	The following group from the President's Committee for Traffic Safety called on the President: Mr. Harlow Curtice Former President, General Motors, Flint, Mich. (Retiring Chairman) Mr. William Randolph Hearst, Jr. President, Hearst Consolidated Publication, N. Y. (Incoming Chairman) Mr. P. L. Siemiller General Vice President, International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO, Chicago, Illinois Mr. Charles F. McCahill Executive Vice President, Cleveland News and Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio

(continued)

11:35 - 11:55 am	Members of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety (continued): Mr. T. S. Petersen President Standard Oil of California San Francisco, California Mrs. Raymond Sayre Ackworth, Ohio (Past President, Associated Country Women of the World - which is connected with American Farm Bureau Federation) Mr. Robert R. Snodgrass Atlas Auto Finance Company Governor Cecil Underwood of West Virginia Representing Governor LeRoy Collins of Florida Mr. Roger Flem~~m~~ing for Charles Shuman American Farm Bureau Federation Hon. Howard Pyle accompanied the group
12:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:02 - 2:13 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:13 - 2:17 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
2:17 - 2:36 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
2:30 - 2:40 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:40 - 3:10 pm	Brig. General Frederick W. Boye, USA (Ret.) Warrenton Virginia (Personal friend) General John S. Bragdon
3:11 - 3:41 pm	(Mrs. Ogden Reid, New York, N. Y.) OFF THE RECORD
3:41 - 3:47 pm	Colonel William Draper
3:58 - 4:00 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1959

3:59 - 4:05 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:05 - 4:44 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
4:45 pm.	Returned to the office.
4:45 - 5:00 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1959

8:05 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:11 - 8:14 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:23 - 8:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:30 - 8:55 am	(Mr. Harold Boeschenstein) OFF THE RECORD (Toledo, Ohio) (Mr. Stephens Bechtel) (San Francisco, Cal.) (Major John Eisenhower)
8:56 - 9:00 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil H. McElroy
9:00 - 9:30 am	Special Meeting of National Security Council in the Cabinet Room: The President Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Roger Jones Hon. Christian A. Herter General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles General Charles P. Cabell Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. John N. Irwin, II Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Cord Meyer Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. J. Patrick Coyne Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
9:30 - 10:40 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh

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(continued)

9:30 - 10:40 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (continued) Hon. Fred C. Scribner Hon. Roger Jones General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James H. Smith, Jr. Hon. Clarence B. Randall Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl GG. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Major John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
11:25 - 11:30 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Roy Rubottom
11:31 - 11:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:45 - 11:52 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:54 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:45 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:48 - 1:57 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
1:57 - 2:30 pm	(Mr. Clifford Roberts) OFF THE RECORD
2:38 - 3:08 pm	(Hon. Charles E. Wilson) OFF THE RECORD
3:08 - 3:31 pm	(Mr. John M. Budinger, New York) OFF THE RECORD
3:31 - 4:23 pm	(Hon. Clifford Roberts) OFF THE RECORD
4:23 - 4:28 pm	Hon. Gabriel Hauge

4:28 - 4:47 pm Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Bryce Harlow

5:10 pm The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

7:43 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Argentine Embassy to attend Dinner in their honor given by the President of the Argentine Nation, H. E. Senor Dr. Arturo Frondizi and Senora Frondizi.

7:50 pm Arrived at the Argentine Embassy and were greeted by
Ambassador Cesar Barros-Hurtado
who escorted them into the lobby where they were greeted by President and Senora Frondizi.

Proceeded to the drawing room where they mingled with guests who were attending the reception before dinner.

8:30 pm State Dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower given by President and Mrs. Arturo Frondizi. The following attended:
Hon. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon
Chief Justice and Mrs. Earl Warren
Hon. Sam Rayburn
Senor Dr. Don Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa and
Senora de Sevilla Sacasa
Hon. and Mrs. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss
Senator Theodore Green
Congressman and Mrs. Thomas Morgan
Hon. and Mrs. Christian Herter
Hon. and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon
Ambassador to the Argentine Republic and Mrs. Beaula
The President of the Council of the O. A. S. and
Mrs. Escudero
Hon. and Mrs. Roy R. Rubottom
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley Buchanan
Mr. and Mrs. Per Jacobson

(continued)

8:30 pm State Dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Eisenhower, given by President and Mrs. Arturo Frondizi (continued):

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Black
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Waugh
Dr. Carlos A. Florit, Argentine Foreign Minister
The Argentine Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. de Carril
The Ambassador of the Argentine Republic, Dr. Barros Hurtado
Dr. Bernardo Houssay
Senator Alfredo Garcia
Representative Hector Gomes Machado
General Manuel Glascoago
Mr. Dardo Sunse
Mr. Arturo Acevedo
Rear Admiral Robbie, Naval Attache to the Argentine Embassy
Colonel McLoughlin, Air Attache to the Argentine Embassy
General Bonnecarrere, Military Attache to the Argentine Embassy
General Toranso-Montere, Argentine Delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board
Ambassador Mario Amadeo, Argentine Delegate to the United Nations

10:16 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Argentine Embassy and motored to the White House.

10:21 pm Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1959

8:00 am	**The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.**
8:03 - 8:08 am	**Hon. Thomas E. Stephens**
8:17 - 8:25 am	**Hon. Wilton B. Persons**
8:25 - 8:30 am	**Hon. David Kendall**
8:30 - 8:47 am	**Hon. Walter C. Dowling** **U. S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea** **Hon. Walter Robertson**
9:00 - 10:10 am	**CABINET MEETING** **The President** **Hon. John Foster Dulles** **Hon. Neil McElroy** **Hon. William P. Rogers** **Hon. Edson O. Sessions** **Hon. Fred Seaton** **Hon. Ezra Taft Benson** **Hon. James P. Mitchell** **Hon. Arthur Flemming** **Hon. Roger Jones** **Hon. Leo Hoegh** **Hon. Wilton B. Persons** **General John Bragdon** **Hon. Gordon Gray** **Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster** **Hon. David Kendall** **Hon. Robert Merriam** **Hon. Arthur Minnich** **Hon. Gerald Morgan** **Hon. Don Paarlberg** **Hon. Bradley Patterson** **Hon. Rocco Siciliano** **Mrs. Anne Wheaton** **Major John Eisenhower** **Hon. Arthur Kimball** **Hon. Franklin G. Floete** **Hon. John Patterson** **Hon. George Allen**

10:10 - 10:20 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:23 - 10:40 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:45 - 10:59 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:59 - 10:60 am	Hon. William J. Hopkins
10:59 - 11:13 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
11:13 - 11:25 am	Mr. Ralph Cake
11:25 - 11:26 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:27 - 11:29 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:40 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	LUNCHEON at the White House for the Advisory Committee for the U. S. Exhibition, Moscow: The President Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James C. Hagerty Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. Clarence Francis Hon. Andrew H. Berding Hon. William S. B. Lacy Mr. Walter S. Shafer Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Harold C. McClellan General Manager, U. S. Government Exhibition to be held in Sokolniki Park, Moscow Major John Eisenhower Mr. Frank Altschul Mr. Arnold O. Beckman Mr. Curtis G. Benjamin Dr. Lloyd Berkner

(continued)

1:00 pm	LUNCHEON at the White House for the Advisory Committee for the U. S. Exhibition, Moscow: (continued) Hon. Detlev W. Bronk Mr. D. Tennant Bryan Dr. Hadley Cantril Mr. Bruce Catton Mr. Philip Cortney Professor Lamar Dodd Mr. Robert Dowling Mr. Roger Fleming Dr. Henry T. Heald Mr. George W. Healy, Jr. Mr. Kenneth Holland Mr. William F. Hufstader Mr. Sol Hurok Mr. C. L. Jacobson Hon. George F. Kennan Mr. G. S. Kenndy Mr. C. Russell Mahaney Mr. Leo Martinuzzi Mr. Louis Marx Mr. Charles G. Mortimer Mr. George Nelson Mr. Morehead Patterson Mr. Ralph Reed Mr. Theodore Repplier Mr. Dean Rusk Dr. Howard A. Rusk Mr. Edwin F. Russell General David Sarnoff Mr. Lansing P. Shield Mr. Spyros Skouras Dr. Frank Stanton Miss Anna Lord Strauss Mr. Frank Vitale Mr. Charles M. White Mr. Norman K. Winston
2:47 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:54 - 2:57 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:54 - 3:00 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
2:56 - 3:07 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

3:10 - 3:15 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:17 pm	The President, accompanied by General Howard McC. Snyder and Mr. James Rowley, departed the White House for motor trip to Camp David, Md. At Woodley Road and Connecticut Avenue, they stopped by for Mr. George Allen.
5:00 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Maryland.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1959

	CAMP DAVID, MD.
9:47 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, and General Howard McC. Snyder departed Camp David and motored to the President's Farm in Gettysburg, Pa.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
10:20 am	Arrived at the Farm.
11:45 am	Departed the President's Farm and motored to Mr. George Allen's farm.
12:00 Noon	Departed Mr. Allen's farm and motored to Camp David, Maryland.
	CAMP DAVID, MD.
12:32 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Md.
2:05 pm	Mr. William Robinson and General Alfred Gruenther arrived at Camp David.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1959

CAMP DAVID, MD.

2:06 pm The President, accompanied by General Alfred Gruenther and Mr. William Robinson departed Camp David and motored to Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

3:48 pm Arrived at the White House.

Mrs Whitman

6-602.111

U. S. Secret Service
January 26, 1959

Chief U. E. Baughman

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, January 23 - 25, 1959.

Friday, January 23, 1959

3:17 p.m. The President, accompanied by Dr. Howard Snyder and SAIC Rowley, departed the White House enroute to Camp David, stopping at Woodley Road and Connecticut Avenue at 3:29 p.m. to pick up Mr. George Allen. They arrived at Camp David at 5:00 p.m.

7:10 p.m. The President, Mr. Allen, and Dr. Snyder departed the main lodge and walked down the main road to the right as far as "Laural" cottage and returned to the main lodge at 7:19 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, January 24, 1959

9:47 a.m. The President, Mr. Allen, and Dr. Snyder departed Camp David enroute to the President's farm in Gettysburg, arriving at 10:20 a.m. Accompanied by General Nevins and Mr. Hartley, they looked over the cattle in the cattle barn.

11:30 a.m. The President, Mr. Allen, and Dr. Snyder departed the barn and drove to the President's house, arriving at 11:32 a.m. The President and Chief West looked around the outside of the house, and at 11:45 a.m. the President, Mr. Allen, and Dr. Snyder departed the President's farm and arrived at the Allen farm at 11:49 a.m. They departed the Allen farm at 12:00 noon and arrived back at Camp David at 12:32 p.m.

2:05 p.m. General Alfred Gruenther and Mr. William Robinson entered the main gate at Camp David.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, January 25, 1959

7:17 a.m. General Gruenther and Mr. Robinson departed the main gate and returned at 8:25 a.m.

2:06 p.m. The President, accompanied by General Gruenther and Mr. Robinson, departed Camp David enroute to Washington, D. C. They arrived at the White House at 3:48 p.m. Mr. Allen and Dr. Snyder were in another car in the motorcade.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1959

8:17 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:26 - 8:28 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:27 - 8:47 am	Mr. Paul McCracken, of Council of Economic Advisers Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
8:48 -	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
9:00 - 9:02 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:02 - 9:26 am	Hon. Robert Cutler
9:29 - 9:38 am	H. E. Dr. Mohieddin Fekini Newly appointed Ambassador of Libya Hon. Robert Corrigan
10:00 - 10:15 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:15 - 10:47 am	Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Secretary of Commerce
10:48 - 10:56 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:56 - 11:05 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:05 - 11:20 am	Mr. Maurice Sexton of New Zealand President of Junior Chamber International Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Mr. Charles A. Venuto National Director, Virginia Junior Chamber of Commerce Mr. Rhae Adams Virginia State President Mr. Daniel Quick International Director of the Virginia organization
11:28 - 11:42 am	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Captain Evan P. Aurand Major John Eisenhower (Re St. Lawrence Seaway)

11:42 - 11:43 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:10 - 12:14 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:16 pm	The President went to the Broadcast Room to do Red Cross Message and a "Tribute to Leonard Bernstein" (at request of Spyros Skouras).
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:24 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:24 - 2:29 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty
2:29 - 3:16 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles
3:17 - 3:51 pm	(Hon. Earl E. T. Smith) OFF THE RECORD (Former U. S. Ambassador to Cuba)
3:51 - 4:02 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
4:02 - 4:10 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
5:29 - 5:31 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:46 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
8:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower will give a dinner for the Vice President and members of the Cabinet. The following attended: Hon. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon Hon. and Mrs. John Foster Dulles Hon. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. and Mrs. Robert B. Anderson Hon. and Mrs. Neil McElroy Hon. and Mrs. William P. Rogers Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Summerfield Hon. and Mrs. Fred Seaton Hon. and Mrs. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss

(continued)

8:00 pm	Dinner at the White House in honor of the Vice President (list continued): Hon. and Mrs. James P. Mitchell Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Flemming Hon. and Mrs. Wilton B. Persons Hon. and Mrs. John A. McCone Hon. and Mrs. Maurice H. Stans Hon. and Mrs. Leo A. Hoegh Senator Richard B. Russell Senator Harry Flood Byrd Senator and Mrs. Styles Bridges Senator and Mrs. Lister Hill Senator Warren G. Magnuson Senator and Mrs. Bourke B. Hickenlooper Senator and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall Senator and Mrs. John J. Williams Senator and Mrs. Clinton P. Anderson Senator and Mrs. Everett McK. Dirksen Senator and Mrs. Thojas C. Hennings, Jr. Senator and Mrs. Barry Goldwater Senator and Mrs. Thomas H. Kuchel Senator and Mrs. Mike Mansfield Senator and Mrs. Carl T. Curtis Congressman and Mrs. Emanuel Cellar Congressman and Mrs. Harold D. Cooley Congressman Robert B. Chiperfield Congressman and Mrs. John L. McMillan Congressman and Mrs. Clarence E. Kilburn Congressman and Mrs. Herbert C. Bonner Congressman and Mrs. James C. Auchincloss Congressman and Mrs. Charles B. Hoeven Congressman and Mrs. Omar Burlson Congressman and Mrs. William M. McCulloch Congressman and Mrs. Thor C. Tollefson Congressman and Mrs. Paul F. Schenck Miss Alice Lon Mr. and Mrs. David Marx Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Welk
10:00 pm	A musicale to which additional guests have been invited followed the dinner. The program was given by Lawrence Welk and his entertainers.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1959

7:30 am (Senator Styles Bridges) OFF THE RECORD
(Congressman John Byrnes)
(Hon. Bryce Harlow)
(Had breakfast with the President)

8:28 am The President arrived in the office.

8:30 - 11:09 am LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Thomas J. Kuchel
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Homer Capehart
Senator Barry Goldwater
Senator George B. Aiken
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Congressman John W. Byrnes
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman Carrol D. Kearns
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. James T. O'Connell
Hon. Stuart Rothman
Hon. John J. Gilhooley
Hon. Frederick H. Mueller
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Thomas McCabe
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Mr. Arthur Minnich

11:09 - 11:25 am	The Secretary General of SEATO, Pote Sarasin Hon. Walter S. Robertson
11:27 - 11:58 am	Mayor W. F. Nicholson Denver, Colorado Hon. Robert Merriam
11:58 - 12:10 pm	H. E. Senor Don Antonio Carillo Flores Ambassador of Mexico (To present credentials) Hon. Robert Corrigan
12:10 - 12:15 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins Major John Eisenhower
12:24 - 12:26 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:26 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:13 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:13 - 3:13 pm	(General Kenneth Royall) OFF THE RECORD
3:13 - 3:14 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:14 - 3:37 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
3:30 - 3:35 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:37 - 4:08 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
4:08 - 4:13 pm	Hon. David Kendall
6:03 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

8:00 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner in honor of the Speaker of the House. The following attended:

Hon. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House
Mrs. Edward Bartley
Senator James E. Murray
Senator Allen J. Ellender
Senator Theodore Francis Green
Senator and Mrs. Alexander Wiley
Senator George D. Aiken
Senator and Mrs. James O. Eastland
Senator and Mrs. John L. McClellan
Senator and Mrs. Homer E. Capehart
Senator and Mrs. Olin D. Johnston
Senator and Mrs. Karl E. Mundt
Senator and Mrs. Henry C. Dworshak
Senator and Mrs. Frank Carlson
Senator and Mrs. Francis Case
Senator and Mrs. J. Glenn Beall
Senator and Mrs. Alan Bible
Rep. Carl Vinson
Rep. and Mrs. Clarence Cannon
Rep. and Mrs. John Taber
Rep. and Mrs. Howard W. Smith
Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers
Rep. Leo E. Allen
Rep. Francis E. Walter
Rep. and Mrs. Leslie C. Arends
Rep. and Mrs. Graham A. Barden
Rep. and Mrs. Charles A. Halleck
Rep. and Mrs. Edward H. Rees
Rep. Carl T. Durham
Rep. and Mrs. Wilbur D. Mills
Rep. and Mrs. Oren Harris
Rep. and Mrs. John W. Byrnes
Rep. and Mrs. Olin E. Teague
Rep. and Mrs. Carl Albert
Rep. and Mrs. John B. Bennett
Rep. and Mrs. Carroll D. Kearns
Rep. and Mrs. James E. Van Zandt
Rep. and Mrs. Wayne N. Aspinall
Rep. John P. Saylor

(continued)

8:00 pm Dinner for the Speaker of the House (continued):

Hon. Bertha S. Adkins
Hon. and Mrs. Bryce Harlow
Hon. and Mrs. Jack Z. Anderson
Hon. and Mrs. Edward A. McCabe
Hon. and Mrs. Ormonde A. Kieb
Mrs. Robert Low Bacon
Mrs. Julie B. Kirlin
Mrs. Gladys T. Montgomery
Mrs. Everett S. Hughes

10:00 pm Following the Dinner, a musicale was given to which additional guests were invited. The program was Memories in Music by the Singing Strings, Joyce Carr, Rudy Hansen, and the Justin Lawrie Singers.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1959

7:55 am	The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:15 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:42 - 9:01 am	(Senator Wallace Bennett, Utah) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. David Kendall) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
9:02 - 9:19 am	The President received the American Mother of the Year, Mrs. David R. Coker, Hartsville, South Carolina. The following accompanied Mrs. Coker: Major General Harry M. Roper (Brother) Miss Ione Coker (Granddaughter) Mrs. Norman Vincent Peale First Vice President, American Mothers Committee, Inc. Senator and Mrs. Strom Thurmond Senator and Mrs. Olin D. Johnston Hon. Edward McCabe (Pictures taken)
9:32 - 9:35 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:35 - 9:54 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:54 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Wheaton Hon. David Kendall Major John Eisenhower Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. James R. Killian Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Malcolm Moos
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE

11:02 - 11:10 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:10 - 11:50 am	Mr. Milton Katz Harvard University
11:50 - 12:17 pm	Mr. Preston J. Moore National Commander, American Legion Stillwater, Oklahoma Mr. M. A. Rennie Special Assistant to the Commander Pauls Valley, Oklahoma Mr. William F. Hauck Director, Washington Office, American Legion Hon. Earle Chesney
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:17 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:28 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
2:45 - 3:31 pm	Hon. Meade Alcorn Hon. Wilton B. Persons (until 3:18 pm) Hon. David Kendall Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:31 - 3:40 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:48 - 4:25 pm	Hon. C. D. Jackson
4:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:00 pm	Meeting in the Mansion - OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Senator Lyndon Johnson) (Speaker Sam Rayburn) (Hon. Bryce Harlow)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1959

7:30 am The following Senators had breakfast with the President in the Mansion:

Senator George D. Aiken, Vermont
Senator J. Glenn Beall, Maryland
Senator Homer E. Capehart, Indiana
Senator Francis Case, South Dakota
Senator Carl T. Curtis, Nebraska
Senator Everett Dirksen, Illinois
Senator Henry Dworshak, Idaho
Senator Bourke Hickenlooper, Iowa
Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, California
Senator Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota
Senator Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin
Senator John J. Williams, Delaware

From the White House Staff:

Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Edward McCabe

8:58 am The President arrived in the office.

9:00 - 10:17 am NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (395th)

The President
Hon. John Foster Dulles
Hon. Donald A. Quarles
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
Hon. Maurice A. Stans
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Admiral Arleigh Burke
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Gordon Gray
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Major John Eisenhower
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
Hon. S. Everett Gleason

10:17 - 10:34 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles	
10:35 - 11:07 am	Hon. John McCone The following joined this appointment Off the Record: (Mr. Harold Price) (Director, Division of Licensing & Regulation) (Dr. Clifford K. Beck) (Mr. Dwight Ink) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Major John Eisenhower)	OFF THE RECORD
11:07 - 11:25 am	Mr. Sam Shaikewitz National Commander, Jewish War Veterans St. Louis, Missouri Mr. Bernard Weitzer National Legislative Director, JWV Hon. Earle Chesney	
11:25 - 11:35 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
11:30 - 11:58 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
12:00 Noon	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
1:45 pm	The President returned to the office.	
1:52 - 2:05 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow	
2:06 - 2:10 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
2:11 - 2:17 pm	Major John Eisenhower	
2:17 - 2:30 pm	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Julian Baird)	OFF THE RECORD

2:30 - 3:29 pm	(Hon. John Foster Dulles) (Hon. Neil H. McElroy) (General Nathan Twining) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Hon. Robert Murphy) (Hon. Livingston Merchant) (Hon. Christian Herter) (Hon. Donald Quarles) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Major John Eisenhower) (Met with the President re Berlin)	OFF THE RECORD
3:29 - 3:30 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
3:40 - 3:49 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Captain Evan P. Aurand Mr. Roemer McPhee Major John Eisenhower	
4:28 - 4:43 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos	
4:34 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow joined Dr. Moos	
4:30 - 4:43 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
4:56 - 5:01 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
5:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
5:30 pm	(General J. M. Swing) (Met with the President in the Mansion)	OFF THE RECORD

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1959

7:30 - 8:30 am The following Congressman had breakfast with the President:

Congressman Leo E. Allen, Illinois
Congressman Leslie C. Arends, Illinois
Congressman James C. Auchincloss, New Jersey
Congressman John B. Bennett, Michigan
Congressman John W. Byrnes, Wisconsin
Congressman Thomas B. Curtis, Missouri
Congressman Charles A. Halleck, Indiana
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven, Iowa
Congressman Clare E. Hoffman, Michigan
Congressman Carroll D. Kearns, Pennsylvania
Congressman Clarence E. Kilburn, New York
Congressman William M. McCulloch, Ohio
Congressman Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts
Congressman Paul F. Schenck, Ohio
Congressman John Taber, New York
Congressman Thor C. Tollefson, Washington
Congressman James E. Van Zandt, Pennsylvania

From the White House:

Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Jack Anderson

8:45 am The President arrived in the office.

9:00 - 9:03 am Hon. Arthur Summerfield

9:03 - 9:55 am CABINET MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. Donald Quarles
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Elmer Bennett
Hon. True Morse
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Arthur Flemming

(continued)

9:03 - 9:55 am	CABINET MEETING (continued) Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Gray Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. David Kendall Hon. James R. Killian Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Arthur Minnich Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Rocco Siciliano Mrs. Anne Wheaton Major John Eisenhower Mr. Bradley Patterson Hon. John McCone Hon. Norman Mason Hon. Sumner Whittier Mr. Loftus Becker Hon. George Allen General Nathan Twining Hon. Murray Snyder Captain Gray, USN (Item 5) Sgt. Freitas (Item 5) Mr. Irvin (Item 5) Mr. DeRusso (Item 5) Mr. Oliver Gale
10:00 - 10:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:45 - 11:10 am	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. David Kendall) (Mr. Harold King, Jr.) (Re Federal Reserve personnel matter)
11:13 - 11:17 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow

11:17 - 11:41 am	The following group from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce called on the President: Mr. William A. McDonnell, President St. Louis, Missouri Mr. Clarke Bassett, Vice President Minneapolis, Minnesota Mr. W. B. Camp, Vice President Bakersfield, California Mr. Archie K. Davis, Vice President Winston-Salem, N. C. Mr. Roy C. Ingersoll, Vice President Chicago, Illinois Mr. Arthur H. Motley, Vice President New York, N. Y. Mr. Raymond H. Nichols, Vice President Vernon, Texas Mr. Arch M. Booth, Executive Vice President Washington, D. C. Hon. Bryce Harlow accompanied the group (Pictures taken)
11:46 - 11:52 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:53 - 11:55 am	Mr. Kenneth Holland President, Institute of International Education
11:55 am	The President and Mr. Kenneth Holland departed the White House and motored to the Mayflower Hotel to drop in on the meeting of the Third National Conference on Exchange of Persons.
11:58 am	Arrived at the Mayflower. The President and Mr. Holland were greeted by Mr. Donald J. Shank Executive Vice President of the Conference on Exchange of Persons Mr. C. J. Mack Manager of the Mayflower Hotel (Pictures were taken) The President entered the Grand Ballroom.
12:00 Noon - 12:10 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

12:14 pm	Following the President's address, Mrs. George D. Woods, Trustee of the Institute of International Education, introduced the President to Miss Lucinda Greig, Van Buren, Arkansas Fulbright Fellow to New Zealand, 1959 - 1960 Mr. Harry Aung, Burma UNESCO Fellow, 1958 - 1959
12:15 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. Wayne Hawks, departed the Mayflower Hotel and motored to the White House.
12:19 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President stopped by his office before going on to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:06 - 2:36 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:36 - 2:55 pm	Hon. Maurice Stans
2:56 - 3:39 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow
3:39 - 3:45 pm	Hon. William P. Rogers
3:49 - 3:58 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:58 - 4:03 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:03 - 4:48 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Lawn.
4:50 pm	Returned to the office.
4:53 - 4:57 pm	Hon. David Kendall
4:57 - 5:03 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
5;07 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1959

9:54 am	The President arrived in the office.
10:00 - 10:02 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:06 - 10:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
10:25 - 10:36 am	Mr. Dick Flohr
10:46 - 11:05 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:05 - 11:15 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
11:45 - 12:16 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
12:17 pm	Returned to the office.
12:27 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1959

10:52 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.

10:56 am Arrived at the Church where they attended the 11:00 am Services.

Following the Services, Dr. Edward L. R. Elson escorted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to their car.

12:14 pm Departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.

12:18 pm Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1959

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:45 - 9:00 am	Hon. David Kendall
8:55 - 9:05 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:00 - 9:05 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:05 - 9:25 am	The following met with the President regarding the Moscow Fair: Hon. George Allen Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Harold C. McClellan General Manager, U. S. Government Exhibition to be held in Sokolniki Park, Moscow
9:26 - 9:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
10:20 - 10:41 am	Mr. John W. Mahan Commander-in-Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S., from Helena, Montana Mr. Omar B. Ketchum Director, Washington Office, VFW Mr. Robert A. Durkee Chairman, National Legislative Committee Mr. Bernard W. Kearney Chairman, National Security Committee Mr. John Smith Director, Public Relations Mr. Wilson McCarthy Assistant Director, Public Relations, VFW Hon. Earle Chesney accompanied (Picture taken)
10:41 - 10:50 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow

10:51 - 11:00 am	The President presented the "Heart-of-the-Year" Award to Senator Lyndon B. Johnson. The following attended the ceremony: Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson Dr. J. Willis Hurst Professor of Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia (Personal Physician) Mr. Bruce Barton Chairman of the Board, American Heart Association, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mr. Charles Perry McCormick Chairman National Heart Fund Campaign, Baltimore, Maryland Mr. William W. Moore, Jr. Mr. Frederick Arkus National Heart Association National Office Mr Paul Welch Secretary to Mr. McCormick Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Bryce Harlow (Pictures taken)
11:00 - 11:18 am	Senator Lyndon B. Johnson
11:16 - 11:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:25 - 12:09 pm	Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:55 pm	Returned to the office.
2:14 - 2:18 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:19 - 2:30 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:23 - 2:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:30 - 2:54 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow

2:55 - 4:25 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:04 - 3:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (Joined Major Eisenhower)
3:30 - 4:25 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Joined Major Eisenhower)
4:05 - 4:07 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (Joined Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Stephens, and Major Eisenhower)
4:25 - 4:27 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:27 - 4:41 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
4:42 - 5:32 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:33 - 5:34 pm	Hon. David Kendall
5:35 - 5:45 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:50 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

NEW HOUSE REPUBLICANS WHO WILL ATTEND THE BREAKFAST, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1959

NAME	STATE
BARRY, Robert R.	New York
CAHILL, William T.	New Jersey
CONTE, Silvio O.	Massachusetts
DERWINSKI, Edward J.	Illinois
DEVINE, Samuel L.	Ohio
HALPERN, Seymour	New York
HOFFMAN, Elmer J.	Illinois
KEITH, Hastings	Massachusetts
LANGEN, Odin	Minnesota
LATTA, Delbert L.	Ohio
LINDSAY, John V.	New York
MAY, Catherine	Washington
MILLIKEN, William H., Jr.	Pennsylvania
NELSEN, Ancher	Minnesota
PIRNIE, Alexander	New York
SHORT, Don L.	North Dakota
SIMPSON, Edna Oakes	Illinois
WALLHAUSER, George M.	New Jersey
WEIS, Jessica McC.	New York
HALLECK, Charles A.	Indiana

The President
General Persons
Gerald Morgan
Bryce Harlow
Jack Z. Anderson

25 in all

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1959

7:30 am — The President had a breakfast for the New Republican Congressmen:

- Hon. William T. Cahill, New Jersey
- Hon. Silvo O. Conte, Massachusetts
- Hon. Edward J. Derwinski, Illinois
- Hon. Samuel L. Devine, Ohio
- Hon. Seymour Halpern, New York
- Hon. Elmer J. Hoffman, Illinois
- Hon. Hastings Keith, Massachusetts
- Hon. Odin Langen, Minnesota
- Hon. Delbert L. Latta, Ohio
- Hon. John V. Lindsay, New York
- Hon. Catherine May, Washington
- Hon. William H. Millikin, Jr., Pennsylvania
- Hon. Ancher Nelsen, Minnesota
- Hon. Alexander Pirnie, New York
- Hon. Don L. Short, North Dakota
- Hon. Edna Oakes Simpson, Illinois
- Hon. George M. Wallhauser, New Jersey
- Hon. Jessica McC. Weis, New York

Also:

- Hon. Charles A. Halleck, Indiana
- Hon. Wilton B. Persons
- Hon. Gerald Morgan
- Mr. Bryce Harlow
- Hon. Jack Anderson
- Hon. Edward McCabe

8:45 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by

- Hon. Wilton B. Persons
- Hon. Bryce Harlow

8:55 - 8:58 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons

9:00 - 11:38 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING

- The President
- Hon. Richard M. Nixon
- Senator Everett Dirksen
- Senator Styles Bridges
- Senator Leverett Saltonstall
- Senator Thomas Kuchel
- Senator Alexander Wiley

(continued)

9:00 - 11:38 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued): Senator Francis Case Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Leo Allen Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Congressman John P. Saylor Congressman James C. Auchincloss Congressman William M. McCulloch Congressman Carroll D. Kearns Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Lawrence J. Walsh Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Elliott Richardson Hon. Roger Jones Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Norman Mason General Elwood R. Quesada Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Roemer McPhee Hon. Arthur Minnich
11:43 - 11:50 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:50 - 12:02 pm	Hon. Eric Johnston (Presented a transistor clock radio to the President)
12:12 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:10 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:10 - 2:12 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:26 - 3:18 pm	Hon. John Foster Dulles Hon. Livingston Merchant
2:48 - 2:51 pm	Mr. Jerry Green (Joined Secretary's Dulles' appointment)
2:55 - 3:18 pm	Hon. Douglas Dillon (Joined Secretary Dulles)
3:18 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:30 - 3:54 pm	Sir William Elliott
3:55 - 4:30 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:30 - 4:35 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:31 - 4:54 pm	Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:56 - 5:03 pm	Hon. David Kendall
5:06 - 5:14 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:24 - 5:26 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:27 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
5:30 pm	OFF THE RECORD MEETING IN THE LIBRARY IN THE MANSION: The Presiden Senator Everett Dirksen, Illinois Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, California Senator Styles Bridges, New Hampshire Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts Congressman Charles Halleck, Indiana Congressman Leslie Arends, Illinois Congressman Charles B. Hoeven, Iowa Congressman John W. Byrnes, Wisconsin

(continued)

5:30 pm OFF THE RECORD MEETING IN THE LIBRARY IN THE MANSION (continued):

Congressman Leo Allen, Illinois
Senator Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin
Congressman William McCulloch, Ohio
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Edward McCabe

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:01 - 8:06 am	Hon. David Kendall
8:24 - 8:28 am	Dr. Melville Bell Grosvenor President and Editor, National Geographic Society Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:28 - 8:40 am	The President presented the National Geographic Society's Hubbard Medal to the following: Sir Vivian Fuchs Rear Admiral George Dufek (Admiral Dufek was not present -- is still engaged in Antarctic mission. Admiral Burke accepted Medal for him) The following attended the ceremony: Lady Fuchs Hon. and Mrs. Thomas Gates Admiral and Mrs. Arleigh A. Burke H. E. Sir Harold Caccia Dr. and Mrs. Melville Bell Grosvenor Dr. and Mrs. Thomas McKnew National Geographic Society Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, National Geographic Society Admiral L. O. Colbert, National Geographic Society Dr. Hugh L. Dryden Dr. Robert V. Fleming Mr. Benjamin McKelway Dr. Conrad L. Wirth Mr. Lloyd B. Wilson Mr. Melvin M. Payne Mr. Franc Shor Mr. Gilbert Melville Grosvenor Rear Admiral C. C. Kirkpatrick Mr. D'Arcy Edmondson, Counsellor, Information British Embassy Rear Admiral David M. Tyree Captain J. Marcus Hermanson Dr. James E. Mooney

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12:20 pm	The President was airborne for Thomasville, Georgia, aboard the Columbine. He was accompanied by Mr. Barry Leithead Hon. James Hagerty General Howard McC. Snyder Mrs. Ann Whitman Miss Betty Allen Captain Olive Marsh Mr. James Rowley Sgt. John Moaney Secret Service Agents
4:20 pm	Arrived at Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia.
4:30 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Humphrey and Mr. James Rowley, departed Moody Air Force Base and motored to Milestone Plantation, Thomasville, Georgia.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA

6:00 pm	Arrived at Milestone Plantation.
6:20 pm	The President departed his cottage and went to the dining room.
10:40 pm	Departed the dining room and returned to his cottage.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1959

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA

9:03 - 1:00 pm	The President, Mr. George Humphrey, Mr. Barry Leithead, and Mr. William Robinson hunted for quail. (The President got 4 quail, lost two).
2:45 - 6:45 pm	The President and the above again hunted for quail. (The President got 8 quail).
6:46 - 6:50 pm	The President had a short conference with Mr. Robert Woodruff and Hon. James Hagerty.
7:03 pm	The President walked to the dining room for dinner and an evening of card playing.
11:03 pm	Returned to his cottage.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1959

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA

9:09 am	The President, accompanied by General Howard Snyder, Mr. Barry Leithead, Mr. William Robinson, and Mr. George Humphrey departed the plantation and motored to the Whitney plantation (Greenwood).
9:30 am	Arrived at the Whitney Plantation (Greenwood).
9:40 - 3:00 pm	The President and the above hunted for quail. (The President got 10 quail).
6:10 pm	The President departed his cottage and went to the dining room for dinner and cards.
11:14 pm	Returned to his cottage.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1959

8:40 - 3:55 pm	The President hunted for quail with the following Mr. George Humphrey Mr. Barry Leithead. Mr. William Robinson General Howard McC. Snyder on the Firman plantation. (The President got 4 quail)
4:02 pm	Departed the Firman plantation and motored to Milestone Plantation.
4:15 pm	Arrived at Milestone Plantation.
6:12 pm	The President departed his cottage and went to the dining room for dinner and cards.
12:24 am Feb. 8th	Returned to his cottage.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1959

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA

9:20 am	The President walked from his cottage to the dining room.
11:40 am	Returned to the cottage.
11:45 - 12:43 pm	The President looked over the new stable and horses, and the dog kennels.
3:08 pm	The President departed Milestone plantation and motored to Spence Air Force Base, Moultrie, Georgia. He was accompanied by Mr. William Robinson Mr. Barry Leithead General Howard McC. Snyder Chief U. E. Baughman
4:10 pm	Arrived at Spence Air Force Base, Moultrie, Georgia.
4:27 pm	The President and his party were airborne for flight to Washington, D. C., aboard the Columbine.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

6:45 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.
6:50 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. C. Douglas Dillon, departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.
7:00 pm	Arrived at the White House.

16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service
February 9, 1959

Chief U. E. Baughman

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Thomasville, Georgia, February 4 - 8, 1959.

__Wednesday, February 4, 1959__

12:20 p.m.	The President, accompanied by Messrs. Barry Leithead, James Hagerty, Dr. Howard Snyder, Ann Whitman, Betty Allen, Sgt. John Moaney, Capt. Olive Marsh, SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Campion, and Special Agents of this Service, departed Washington, D. C. on the Columbine and arrived at Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia, at 4:20 p.m. (See Protective Survey Report of SA Godfrey for details).
4:30 p.m.	The President, accompanied in his limousine by Mr. George Humphrey and SAIC Rowley, SA Shipman driving, departed Valdosta, Georgia, and arrived at Milestone Plantation, Thomasville, Georgia, at 6:00 p.m. Mr. Barry Leithead, Mr. William Robinson, Secretary Hagerty, Dr. Snyder, and Capt. Marsh, in other cars in the motorcade, entered the plantation at the same time. The President went immediately to his cottage.
6:10 p.m.	Capt. Marsh departed the plantation.
:17 p.m.	Secretary Hagerty departed the plantation.
:20 p.m.	The President departed his cottage and walked to the dining room. He departed the dining room at 10:40 p.m. and returned to his cottage and retired for the night.
9:00 p.m.	Mr. Bob Vickery and Mr. T. E. Smith, of the Bell Telephone Company, were in the President's cottage and changed the phones around. They were accompanied by SA Mroz.
	No further activity this date.

__hursday, February 5, 1959__

7:40 a.m.	Mr. Hagerty entered plantation and departed at 9:07 a.m.
9:03 a.m.	The President, Messrs. Leithead and Robinson, and Mr. Humphrey hunted quail from 9:03 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. Dr. Snyder accompanied the party. The President got four quail, two lost Mr. Humphrey got three quail - two lost.
9:20 a.m.	Mr. Smith, Telephone Company, entered the plantation and departed at 11:03 a.m.

9:35 a.m.	Mrs. Humphrey entered plantation and departed at 10:56 a.m.
11:19 a.m.	Mrs. Humphrey entered plantation.
12:35 p.m.	Mrs. Furman entered plantation and departed at 2:10 p.m.
2:15 p.m.	Mrs. Humphrey departed plantation.
2:30 p.m.	Mr. Smith, Telephone Company, entered plantation and departed at 2:46 p.m.
2:45 p.m.	The President, Messrs. Leithead and Robinson, and Secretary Humphrey hunted quail until 6:45 p.m. They were accompanied by Dr. Snyder. The President got eight quail, Mr. Leithead got four quail, and Mr. Humphrey, seven quail.
5:22 p.m.	Mr. Woodruff and chauffeur entered main gate of plantation.
5:43 p.m.	Mr. and Mrs. Hagerty entered plantation.
6:46 p.m.	Upon returning to the plantation, the President and the persons he hunted with held a short conference with Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Woodruff, and at 6:50 p.m. the President went to his cottage.
6:58 p.m.	Mr. and Mrs. Hagerty departed plantation.
7:03 p.m.	The President left his cottage and walked to the dining room for dinner and card playing.
7:18 p.m.	Mr. George Love (guest) entered plantation and departed at 10:57 p.m.
9:32 p.m.	Mr. Woodruff, with chauffeur, departed plantation.
11:03 p.m.	The President departed the dining room and went to his cottage.
	No further activity this date.

Friday, February 6, 1959

7:50 a.m.	Mr. Hagerty entered plantation and departed at 9:12 a.m.
8:15 a.m.	Colonel Draper and crew entered plantation and departed at 10:45 a.m.
9:09 a.m.	The President, accompanied by Dr. Snyder, Messrs. Leithead and Robinson, Mr. Humphrey departed the plantation enroute to the Whitney plantation (Greenwood), arriving at 9:30 a.m. They hunted quail from 9:40 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. when they returned to Milestone Plantation, arriving at 3:30 p.m. Results of the Hunt: 15 Covey of quail 10 the President 10 Mr. Humphrey 1 Mr. Leithead.

At 1:00 p.m. Messrs. Leithead and Robinson discontinued hunting and were transported to Milestone Plantation by SA Greer.

2:15 p.m. Messrs. Robinson and Leithead, with SA Godfrey, departed plantation for golf course (Glen Arven).

2:58 p.m. Mr. Speaks and Mr. Vickery, Bell Telephone Company, entered plantation.

3:25 p.m. Mr. Dewey Long entered plantation and departed at 3:35 p.m.

4:55 p.m. Mrs. Whitman entered plantation and departed at 6:18 p.m.

5:00 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered plantation.

5:12 p.m. Capt. Marsh and Dr. Snyder departed the plantation.

5:25 p.m. Messrs. Robinson and Leithead entered plantation from golf.

6:10 p.m. The President left his cottage and went to the dining room, where he remained until 11:14 p.m. when he returned to his cottage.

7:23 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh entered plantation.

7:30 p.m. Capt. Marsh departed plantation.

7:35 p.m. Mr. Humphrey departed plantation and returned at 8:35 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, February 7, 1959

7:00 a.m. Colonel Draper entered plantation and departed at 9:02 a.m.

7:15 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered plantation and departed at 8:45 a.m.

8:40 a.m. The President, Messrs. Humphrey, Leithead, and Robinson, and Dr. Snyder departed the plantation enroute to the Firman plantation, arriving at 8:55 a.m. They hunted until 3:55 p.m. They departed the Firman plantation at 4:02 p.m. and motored to Milestone plantation, arriving at 4:15 p.m. SAIC Rowley rode in the front seat of the Lincoln sedan and SA Shipman drove. Results of the hunt: the President got four; Mr. Humphrey, 5; and Mr. Leithead, 1. In the follow-up car were ASAIC Campion, SAs Knight, Golden, Clem, with Greer driving. (There were 14 coveys.)

10:30 a.m. Mr. Anderson (EAL) with Sgt. Cliff entered plantation and departed at 10:50 a.m.

11:30 a.m. Col. and Mrs. Draper and Capt. Marsh entered plantation and departed at 1:08 p.m.

11:36 a.m. Sgt. Moaney departed plantation and returned at 1:26 p.m.

5:55 p.m.	Dr. Snyder departed plantation.
6:12 p.m.	The President departed his cottage for the dining room where he remained until 12:24 a.m.
6:18 p.m.	Mr. Woodruff entered plantation and departed at 9:25 p.m.
10:53 p.m.	Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh entered plantation.
10:58 p.m.	Capt. Marsh departed plantation.
	No further activity this date.

Sunday, February 8, 1959

8:00 a.m.	Mr. Robinson departed the plantation and returned at 9:00 a.m.
8:17 a.m.	Mr. Hagerty entered plantation and departed at 10:05 a.m.
9:20 a.m.	The President walked from his cottage to the dining room, returning to his cottage at 11:40 a.m.
10:25 a.m.	Mrs. Whitman entered plantation.
11:45 a.m.	The President, accompanied by Mr. Humphrey and Dr. Snyder, departed his cottage and motored to the Humphrey stable. They arrived at 11:48 a.m. and were joined by Messrs. Robinson and Leithead. They looked over the new stable and the horses. They departed the stable at 12:43 p.m. and motored to the dog kennels, without stopping, then continued on to the cottage, arriving at 12:47 p.m.
12:40 p.m.	Mrs. Humphrey entered plantation.
2:45 p.m.	Chief Baughman visited with the President and Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey.
3:08 p.m.	The President departed Milestone plantation in the Lincoln sedan with Messrs Robinson and Leithead, Dr. Snyder, and Chief Baughman, with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat, SA Shipman driving, enroute to Spence Air Force Base, Moultrie, Georgia, arriving at 4:10 p.m. The President and his party boarded his plane, the Columbine, and was airborne at 4:27 p.m., arriving at MATS Terminal at 6:45 p.m. (See Protective Survey Report submitted by SA Godfrey for details). (Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey bid the President goodbye at the plantation.)
6:50 p.m.	The President departed MATS Terminal in WH Car No. 100 with Secretary Douglas Dillon, State Department, and arrived at the White House at 7:00 p.m.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1959

8:12 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:50 - 9:11 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty
9:12 - 9:55 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:55 - 10:03 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
10:03 - 10:16 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
10:20 - 10:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty
10:30 - 11:09 am	General Nathan Twining Major John Eisenhower
11:09 - 11:30 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:32 - 11:45 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Captain Evan P. Aurand (Re St. Lawrence Seaway)
11:47 - 12:15 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
12:15 - 12:27 pm	Hon. William P. Rogers, Jr.
12:28 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:15 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:18 - 2:20 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:28 - 2:32 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:29 - 2:41 pm	Major John Eisenhower

2:41 - 3:06 pm	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
3:06 - 3:10 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
3:12 - 3:16 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:20 - 3:25 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:24 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1959

8:22 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:33 - 8:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:35 - 8:58 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:00 - 9:02 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:02 - 9:26 am	Senator John Sherman Cooper Kentucky Senator Thruston Morton Kentucky Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:26 - 9:27 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:30 - 9:37 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:35 - 9:40 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:00 - 10:28 am	Pre-Press Conference Briefing Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Gerald Morgan Major John Eisenhower Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:02 - 11:06 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:06 - 11:08 am	Hon. George V. Allen Director, United States Information Agency

11:08 - 11:15 am

The President dropped by to say hello to the following group of plastics industry officials who were meeting in the Conference Room to discuss American National Exhibition in Moscow:

Hon. George V. Allen
Director, U. S. I. A.
Mr. B. E. Bensinger
President, Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company
Chicago, Illinois
Mr. J. Marshall Briley
Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, New York
Mr. William D. Cavanaugh
American Cyanamid Company, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Albert G. H. Dietz
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Mr. Herbert A. Dow
Director, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.
Mr. Wayne Elwood
President, International Division, Food and Chemical Corporation, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Joseph Foster
Foster Grant Company, Leominister, Mass.
Mr. E. W. Gamble
Vice President, Monsanto Chemical Company
Springfield, Massachusetts
Mr. Phillip George
George Nelson and Company, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Joseph P. Grace, Jr.
W. R. Grace and Company, New York, N. Y.
Mr. F. Otto Haas, Jr.
Rohm and Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Harold C. McClellan
General Manager, American National Exhibition in Moscow
Dr. Wilbur Malcolm
American Cyanamid Company, New York, N. Y.
Mr. H. T. Marks
Ferro Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio
Mr. Glen B. Miller
Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, N. Y.

(continued)

11:08 - 11:15 am	Plastics industry officials -- list continued: Mr. D. J. O'Coner, Jr. President and General Manager, Formica Corp. Cincinnati, Ohio Mr. W. L. O'Donovan Vice President, Celanese Corporation, New York Mr. Arthur E. Pew, Jr. Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Henry H. Reichhold Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y. Mr. W. H. Salzenberg General Manager, Plastics Department Dupont Company, Wilmington, Delaware Mr. E. J. Thomas Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company Akron, Ohio Mr. J. H. Thomas Vice President, Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp. New York, N. Y. Mr. James E. Trainer Executive Vice President, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio Mr. George R. Vila Vice President, U. S. Rubber Company, New York Hon. Abbott Washburn Deputy Director, U. S. I. A.
11:47 - 12:10 pm	H. E. Dr. Bruno Pittermann Vice Chancellor of Austria H. E. Dr. Wilfried Platzer Ambassador of Austria Hon. Foy D. Kohler Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Mrs. Nora Lejins State Department Interpreter
12:10 - 12:32 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:13 pm	**The President returned to the office.**
2:13 - 2:15 pm	**Hon. Thomas E. Stephens**
2:25 - 2:40 pm	**Hon. Malcolm Moos**
2:56 - 3:46 pm	**The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.**
3:47 - 4:49 pm	**(Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD (Dr. Edwin H. Land) (Dr. Edward Mills Purcell) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)**
4:50 - 4:58 pm	**Major John Eisenhower**
5:10 - 5:12 pm	**Hon. Gerald Morgan Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster**
5:18 pm	**The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.**

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1959

7:52 am The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.

8:18 - 8:26 am Hon. James Hagerty

8:24 - 8:25 am Hon. Gerald Morgan

8:32 - 8:33 am Hon. Robert Merriam

8:43 - 8:44 am Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

8:45 - 9:11 am Hon. Willy Brandt
Governing Mayor of Berlin
H. E. Wilhelm G. Grewe
Ambassador of Germany (Picture taken)
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs

9:15 - 9:24 am Hon. Malcolm Moos

9:26 - 10:07 am Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Maurice Stans
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

10:20 - 11:00 am Hon. Charles E. Bohlen
U. S. Ambassador to the Philippines

11:02 - 11:17 am (Colonel and Mrs. Logan Series) OFF THE RECORD
(USA, Ret.)

11:17 - 11:32 am The President received the following group in connection with Boy Scout Week (February 7 - 13):
Scouts and Explorers
Edward P. Brynn, Montpelier, Vermont
Mark Bunyan, Santa Rosa, California
Don A. LaBar, Billins, Montana
James G. Little, Jr., Lake Jackson, Texas
Edward Lyon, Olean, New York
James P. Morrison, Toledo, Ohio
Steven D. Peterson, Topeka, Kansas
Gordon Randolph, Jr., Colfax, Louisiana

(continued)

11:17 - 11:32 am	**Scouts and Explorers** (continued): Barrett Smith, Lavonia, Georgia Edwin J. Stastny, Jr., Malin, Oregon Robert R. Warner, Jr., Wilmington, Delaware David White, Fremont, Michigan **National Council Representatives - Boy Scouts of America** George E. Allen, Washington, D. C. Kenneth K. Bechtel, President, National Council, San Francisco, California Harmar D. Denny, Washington, D. C. Andrew Murphy, New Brunswick, New Jersey Rebel L. Robertson, New Brunswick, New Jersey Dr. Arthur A. Schuck, Chief Scout Executive, New Brunswick, New Jersey Also: Mr. Shane McCarthy, Executive Director, President's Council on Youth Fitness Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:32 - 11:34 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
11:34 - 11:36 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:36 - 12:22 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
12:22 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:50 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:10 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to the National Guard Armory to drop in on the 17th Annual Meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.
2:25 pm	Arrived at the National Guard Armory. The President was greeted by Mr. John George President of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association Mr. Clyde T. Ellis General Manager of REA

2:27 pm	The President was escorted to the Speaker's stand by Mr. George and Mr. Ellis.
2:30 pm	Mr. John George introduced the President.
2:30 - 2:38 pm	REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.
2:40 pm	The President departed the Speaker's stand escorted by Mr. Walter Harrison, President-elect of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.
2:42 pm	The President and Mr. Hagerty departed the National Guard Armory and motored to the White House.
2:59 pm	Arrived at the White House and entered the office.
3:00 - 3:15 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Major John Eisenhower
3:20 - 4:04 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:05 pm	Returned to the office.
4:07 - 4:13 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:25 - 4:45 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
4:55 - 5:05 pm	Major John Eisenhower
c5:27 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
6:40 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel to attend the National Lincoln Sesquicentennial Dinner.
6:43 pm	Arrived at the Statler Hotel where he was greeted by Mr. Herbert Blunck, General Manager, Statler Hotel Mr. Victor Birely, Chairman of the Lincoln Dinner
7:00 pm	National Lincoln Sesquicentennial Dinner.
9:45 - 9:55 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

10:02 pm The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Statler Hotel and motored to the White House.

10:06 pm Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1959

7:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:27 - 8:33 am	Hon. David Kendall
8:33 - 8:46 am	Hon. William P. Rogers
8:46 - 9:00 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
9:00 - 10:40 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (396th) The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Lewis L. Strauss General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Major John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
10:40 - 11:10 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Donald A. Quarles Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower

11:30 - 11:42 am The President received a group from St. Ann's Infant Home, Catholic Institution in Washington which serves children of all faiths and races. The charter for the Home was signed by Abraham Lincoln when he was President.

Sister Thecla, Head of the Home
Sister Beata
Children:
- Jay Banta
- Angela Cochins
- John Goldsworthy
- Leroy Jones
- Sandra Leaman
- Amy Smith
- Doreen Thompson

Father John Murphy
Mr. Basil Littin
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

11:45 - 11:50 am Hon. Neil H. McElroy

11:50 - 11:56 am The President presented the Big Brother of the Year Award to Secretary of Defense, Hon. Neil H. McElroy. The following attended the ceremony:

Hon. and Mrs. Neil H. McElroy
Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Berwind
President, Big Brothers of America
Mr. Goesta Wollin, Executive Director
Mr. Ephrain H. Royfe, Director of Programs and Services
Mr. Edward Case, Publicity Director
Mr. Francis C. Brown
Hon. Tom C. Clark
Mr. Willis T. Engle
Mr. Oliver M. Gale
Professor and Mrs. Sheldon Glueck
Mr. Marshall C. Hunt
Mr. Gale F. Johnston
Mr. Milton Kronheim
Mr. Charles B. Levinson
Mr. J. Bicknell Lockhart, Jr.
Mr. Richard Loud
Mr. John E. Mangrum
Mr. G. Ruhland Rembann
Mr. Sol Satinsky
Mr. Milton Seaman
Hon. Luther Youngdahl
Mr. William G. Werner
Mr. J. Austin White

11:36 - 12:05 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
12:06 - 12:12 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:24 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:25 - 3:17 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
3:18 pm	Returned to the office.
3:24 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
4:24 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. Robert B. Anderson, departed the White House and motored to the Lafayette Building.
4:26 pm	Arrived at the Lafayette Building and were greeted by Mr. Samuel Waugh President and Chairman of the Board Export-Import Bank of Washington The President and Secretary Anderson were escorted to the 12th floor where other directors of the Export-Import Bank were assembled to greet the President: Mr. Lynn Stambaugh Mr. Hawthorne Arey Mr. Vance Brand Mr. George A. Blowers The President, Secretary Anderson, Mr. Samuel Waugh and the above mentioned directors then went to the board room where board members and other guests were assembled. The President briefly addressed the group.

4:38 pm	Following the President's remarks, Mr. Samuel Waugh cut the first piece of of the large birthday cake and offered it to the President. The President then cut the second piece of cake and offered it to Mrs. Josephine C. Futrelle, who is the oldest employee of the Export-Import Bank, having been with the Bank since 1933. Mrs. Futrelle then cut pieces of cake for Secretary Anderson and the board members.
4:49 pm	The President, Secretary Anderson, and Mr. Samuel Waugh departed the Export-Import Bank and returned to the White House.
4:51 pm	Arrived at the White House.
4:55 - 4:59 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1959

8:18 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:26 - 8:43 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:44 - 8:52 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:55 - 8:57 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:58 - 10:02 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William McChesney Martin Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Don Paarlberg (Saw the President re inflation and economic situation)
10:10 - 10:32 am	(Hon. Lawrence Walsh) OFF THE RECORD (Deputy Attorney General) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Joined at 10:27 am)
10:32 - 10:43 am	Major General E. N. Harmon, USA, Ret. President, Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. (Personal friend of the President's) Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:43 - 10:47 am	General Howard McC. Snyder
10:47 - 11:17 am	(Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD
11:17 - 11:23 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:23 - 11:43 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:43 - 12:05 pm	H. E. Senor Walter Muller Newly appointed Ambassador of Chile (To present credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
12:05 - 12:24 pm	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:13 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:20 - 2:25 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:40 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
3:29 pm	Returned to the office.
3:52 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1959

8:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower.
8:53 - 9:30 am	Hon. Douglas Dillon Major John Eisenhower
9:18 - 9:29 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons (Joined Secretary Dillon)
9:21 - 9:29 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (Joined Secretary Dillon and General Persons)
9:30 - 9:41 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:05 am	The President , accompanied by General Howard McC. Snyder, departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Army Hospital to visit with Hon. John Foster Dulles.
10:32 am	Arrived at Walter Reed Army Hospital. The President and General Snyder were greeted by General Leonard Heaton who escorted them to Ward 8 Dining Room where the President was met by the following: Hon. Allen Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Mr. Joseph Greene Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton
	The President conferred with Hon. John Foster Dulles.
	Before departing the Hospital, the President made a short visit to General Floyd Parks' room.
11:09 am	The President and Hon. Wilton B. Persons departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.

11:27 am	The President and Hon. Wilton B. Persons arrived at the White House and entered the office.
12:24 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1959

8:54 am	The President, Major John Eisenhower and David Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:59 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church. They remained for the 9:00 am Services. At the conclusion of the Services, Dr. Elson escorted the President and his party to their car.
9:58 am	Departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
10:02 am	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1959

8:25 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:33 - 8:34 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:30 - 9:52 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:38 - 9:52 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:00 - 10:29 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
10:50 - 11:00 am	Hon. Philip W. Bonsal Newly-appointed Ambassador to Cuba
11:00 - 11:30 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
11:30 - 11:31 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:31 - 11:52 am	Hon. Foster Furcolo Governor of Massachusetts Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Robert Merriam (Re educational accreditation)
11:52 - 12:13 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:17 - 12:19 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:27 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:19 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:25 - 2:33 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
2:27 - 2:33 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:34 - 3:40 pm	(Dr. James B. Conant) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Robert Merriam)

3:40 - 3:45 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:00 - 4:50 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:55 - 5:05 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Roemer McPhee
5:05 - 5:07 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
5:20 - 5:29 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:29 - 5:30 pm	Hon. Howard Pyle Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:31 pm	The President and Hon. Howard Pyle walked to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1959

7:30 am	(Senator Leverett Saltonstall) (Congressman Charles B. Hoeven) (Hon. Bryce Harlow) (Had breakfast with the President)	OFF THE RECORD
8:23 am	The President arrived in the office.	
8:30 - 10:31 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Leverett Saltonstall Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Leo Allen Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Edward McCabe Mr. Clyde Wheeler Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Mr. Arthur Minnich	
10:31 - 10:41 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
10:53 - 11:05 am	Hon. Lawrence Walsh Deputy Attorney General	
11:05 - 11:08 am	Hon. Robert Merriam	
11:08 - 11:44 am	Hon. Christian Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	

11:45 - 11:53 am

The President received the following who are the winners of this year's White House News Photographers' Association Photo Contest:

Mr. Elwood Baker
Mr. Charles Corte
Mr. Jack Fletcher
Mr. Wallace McNamee
Mr. Francis Routt
Mr. Paul Schutzer
Mr. George Tames

Hon. James Hagerty accompanied

11:55 - 12:03 pm

The President greeted the following Eisenhower Exchange Fellows:

Afghanistan	S. Ahmad Popal (and wife)	President of Mines in the Ministry of Mines and Industries and head of the Afghan Geological Survey. Field: oil and petroleum industries.
Argentina	Carlos Gonzalez-Fernandez (and wife)	General counsellor of the Inter-Trade Unions Organization for Laborers' Housing, Buenos Aires. Field" economic and social problems of labor.
Brazil	Julian M. Chacel	Head of the National Income Unit of the Brazilian Institute of Economics, Rio de Janeiro. Field: economic research and social accounting.
Denmark	John F. Lund	Managing Director, Lunds Klaedefabrik, Ltd., Frederica. Field: textile production.
Finland	Uolevi A. Luoto	Consultant on industrial problems for Ekono, Helsinki. Field: instrumentation and automatic control.

11:55 - 12:03 pm Eisenhower Exhange Fellows (continued):

Germany	
Eberhard F. Fricke	Administrator of St. Markus Hospital, Frankfurt. Field: hospital administration.
India	
Pandurang N. Deobhakta	Deputy Development Officer (Electrical), Government of India, New Delhi. Field: electronics.
Indonesia	
Kwari Satjadibrata (and wife)	Doctor of medicine and asst. professor in the Medical School of the University of Indonesia, Djakarta. Field: pediatrics and medical teaching.
Iran	
Mostafa Mansouri (and wife)	Economic adviser to the High Economic Council, Prime Minister's Office, Teheran. Field: banking and investments.
Japan	
Toshio Deguchi (and wife)	Chief of the Labor Section of the Labor Department, Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Comapny, Hiroshima. Field: labor administration.
Lebanon	
Fuad Abi-Saleh	Chief, Warehouse Division of the Lebanese Customs and Free Zone, Beirut. Field: industry and international trade.
Philippines	
Ramon A. Hermano (and wife)	Supervising scientist of the Nat. Science Development Board, Manila. Field: organization of productivity research.

11:55 - 12:03 pm Eisenhower Exchange Fellows (continued):

Saudi Arabia

Soliman A. -Hegelan	Directorate of Mineral and Petroleum Affairs.

Turkey

Esref Erkmen	Head of the power transmission department of North-western Anatolia Power Generation and Transmission organization of Etibank, Afyon. Field: electrical supply systems.

Union of South Africa

Jan H. Moolman (and wife)	Geographer, and Director of the Natural Resources Development Council, Pretoria. Field: regional planning and economic geography.

Uruguay

Alvaro A. Araujo	Doctor of medicine in the Family Aid Clinic, Montevideo. Field: obstetrics.

Yugoslavia

Franc Bucar	Secretary of Economic Committee, National Assembly of Slovenia, Ljubljana. Field: national economy.

From the Board of Trustees of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc.:

- Mr. Thomas B. McCabe, Chairman, Board of Trustees
- Mr. Charles B. Harding, Chairman, Finance Committee
- Mr. S. C. Allyn, Chairman, National Cash Register Co.
- Mr. Walter H. Annenberg, Editor and Publisher, The Philadelphia Inquirer
- General Lucius Clay, Chairman, Continantal Can Co.
- Mr. Clarence Francis, Retired Chrm., General Foods
- Mr. Philip D. Reed, Chrm., General Electric
- Mr. Philip T. Sharples, Chrm., Sharples Corp.
- Mr. Juan T. Trippe, President, Pan American World Airways
- Mr. Henry C. Suhrke, Asst. Director, E. E. F., Inc.
- Mr. J. Hampton Barnes, Executive Director ", and Mrs. Barnes

12:05 - 12:25 pm	Senator Gordon Allott, Colorado Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:25 - 12:30 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:02 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:03 - 2:07 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:08 - 2:22 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:15 - 2:23 pm	Hon. David Kendall
2:23 - 2:28 pm	Hon. Howard Pyle
2:25 - 2:27 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:25 - 2:28 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:29 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital, to visit with Hon. John Foster Dulles.
2:46 pm	Arrived At Walter Reed Hospital and was greeted by General Leonard Heaton, who escorted the President to Secretary Dulles' suite.
2:48 - 3:21 pm	The President visited with Secretary Dulles.
3:23 pm	The President and Mr. James Rowley departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.
3:42 pm	Arrived at the White House.
3:48 - 3:50 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

4:00 - 4:40 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4	
4:45 - 5:10 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:35 - 5:42 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:40 - 5:43 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:50 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
8:23 pm	The President, accompanied by Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and Captain and Mrs. Evan P. Aurand, departed the White House and motored to Constitution Hall to attend concert by National Symphony Orchestra.
8:25 pm	Arrived at Constitution Hall. The President was greeted by Mr. Harold Maynard, Managing Director of Constitution Hall who escorted the President and his party to the President General's Reception Room. Here the President was introduced to and photographed with the following: Mrs. Carson Frailey Mrs. Ralph Black Mrs. Louis Hood Mr. Julius Baker Mr. Robert Bloom Miss Eileen Farrell Mr. Norman Farrow Mr. Bernard Greenhouse Mr. Jan Peerce Miss Carol Smith Mr. Paul Ulanowski Mr. Maurice Wick
8:35 - 10:40 pm	The President remained at Constitution Hall for the evening concert.
10:45 pm	Departed Constitution Hall and motored to the White House.
10:47 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1959

7:30 am	(Dr. Lawrence Kimpton) OFF THE RECORD (Chancellor of University of Chicago) (Hon. Robert Merriam) (Had breakfast with the President)
8:27 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:27 - 8:37 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:28 - 8:33 am	Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee
8:43 - 9:09 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
9:23 - 9:28 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:28 - 9:54 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Bryce Harlow
9:47 - 9:55 am	Hon. James Hagerty (Joined above group)
9:55 - 10:28 am	Pre-Press Briefing Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Robert Merriam
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:04 - 11:09 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:09 - 11:13 am	Hon. Lawrence J. Walsh Deputy Attorney General
11:15 - 12:03 pm	Hon. T. Keith Glennan Hon. Robert B. Anderson Dr. Hugh Dryden Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Maurice Stans Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

12:03 - 12:06 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Maurice Stans
12:06 - 12:09 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:09 - 12:11 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:12 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:45 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal for take-off for Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas.
2:13 pm	Airborne aboard the Columbine for Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas. The following accompanied the President: Dr. Milton Eisenhower Major John Eisenhower General Howard McC. Snyder Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Roy Rubottom H. E. Senor L. Flores, Ambassador from Mexico Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kaplan Senator Lyndon Johnson Congressman Homer Thornberry Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty General William H. Draper Captain Dale J. Crittenberger Mrs. Ann Whitman Captain Olive Marsh Sgt. John Moaney

The following flew to Texas by Press Plane:

- Miss Mary Caffrey
- Mr. Melville Osborne, State Department Mexican Desk Officer
- Lt. John Butts, U. S. Navy

AUSTIN, TEXAS
BERGSTROM AIR FORCE BASE

6:50 pm The President arrived at Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas. He was greeted by
Colonel and Mrs. Howard W. Moore
4130th Strategic Wing
Governor Price Daniel of Texas
Mayor Tom Miller of Austin, Texas

6:58 pm Following greetings, the President, accompanied by Colonel Moore and Governor Daniel motored to his quarters at Bergstrom Air Force Base.

7:01 pm Arrived at his quarters where he remained for the balance of the night.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1959

AUSTIN, TEXAS

6:00 am The President, accompanied by Colonel Howard W. Moore, motored to the Columbine.

6:19 am The President and his party were airborne aboard the Columbine for Acapulco, Mexico. The following accompanied the President:

Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Major John Eisenhower
General Howard McC. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Roy Rubottom
H. E. Senor L. Flores, Ambassador from Mexico
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kaplan
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James Hagerty
General William H. Draper
Captain Dale J. Crittenberger
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Captain Olive Marsh
Sgt. John Moaney
Miss Mary Caffrey
Mr. Melville Osborne
Lt. John Butts, U. S. Navy
Colonel William Draper, Pilot

ACAPULCO, MEXICO

10:00 am The President and his party landed at Acapulco, Mexico. The following greeted the President:

President Adolfo Lopez Mateos
Senor Manuel Tello, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Senor Licenciado Donato Miranda Fonseca
    Secretary to the President
Senor Licenciado Antonio Carrilo Flores
    Ambassador of Mexico to the United States
Senor General Raul Caballero Aburto
    Governor of the State of Guerrero
Senor Embajador Vicente Sanchez Gavito

(continued)

ACAPULCO, MEXICO

10:00 am The following greeted the President upon his arrival (list continued from previous page):

- Senor General Jose Gomez Huerta
  - Chief of the Presidential Staff
- Senor Licenciado Federico A. Mariscal
  - Chief of Protocol
- Senor Mario Romero Lopetegui
  - Mayor of Acapulco
- Senor General Prazedis Cuiner Duran
  - Chief of the Military District
- Senor Vicealmirante C. G. Gabriel Lagos Beltran,
  - Commander, 8th Naval District
- Senor Justo Sierra
  - Coordinator of Information Services
- Senor Licenciado Luis Farias
  - Chief of the Press Office of the Secretary of Interior
- Senor Arquitecto Alberto Leduc
  - President of the Board of Public Improbement

Following the exchange of greetings, the President was presented the key to the city of Acapulco by Mayor Mario Romero Lopetegui.

10:22 am The President and his party departed the Acapulco Airport and motored to the Hotel Pierre Marques.

10:50 am Arrived at the Hotel Pierre Marques. The President was greeted by Mr. Charles "Buck" Rogers, Manager of the Hotel, who escorted the President to his suite.

11:25 am The President and Colonel Vernon Walters walked from the President's quarters to the swimming pool and to the hotel gift shop.

11:45 am Returned to the President's quarters.

11:51 am The President departed the Hotel Pierre Marques and motored to the Federal Palace. He was accompanied by:

Ambassador Robert Hill	Hon. Roy Rubottom
Colonel Vernon Walters	Hon. James Hagerty
Dr. Milton Eisenhower	Major John Eisenhower

Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

ACAPULCO, MEXICO

12:20 pm Arrived at the Federal Palace.

The President proceeded to President Lopez Mateos' office.

The President and President Mateos went on the balcony and greeted the people gathered in front of the Palace.

12:28 pm Departed the Federal Palace and motored to the Hotel Club de Pesca.

12:38 pm Arrived at the Hotel Club de Pesca. They were greeted by

Senor Guillermo Moreno
General Manager of the Hotel Club de Pesca

The President and members of their parties boarded small boats and went to the Presidential Yacht, "Sotavento".

12:48 pm Boarded the Presidential Yacht "Sotavento".

Luncheon was served aboard the Sotavento. The following attended:

President Eisenhower and President Mateos
Ambassador Robert Hill
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Hon. Roy Rubottom
Hon. James Hagerty
Colonel Vernon Walters
Minister Manuel Tello
Secretary Licenciado Donato Miranda Fonseca
Ambassador Antonio Carrillo Flores
General Jose Gomez Huerta

1:10 - 4:47 pm Cruised around Acapulco Harbor.

4:47 pm Dropped anchor in front of the Hotel Club de Pesca dock.

ACAPULCO, MEXICO

4:55 pm Disembarked from the Sotavento and entered small boats which took them back to the Hotel Club de Pesca.

5:07 pm The President, accompanied by Hon. Robert Hill and Colonel Vernon Walters, departed the Hotel Club Pesca and motored to the Hotel Pierre Marques.

5:38 pm Arrived at the Hotel Pierre Marques.

7:35 pm The President and his party departed the Hotel Pierre Marques and motored to the El Mirador Hotel.

8:05 pm Arrived at the Hotel El Mirador where the President was greeted by President Lopes Mateos and Mrs Teddy A. Stauffer, General Manager of El Mirador.

Dinner in honor of the President. The following attended:

- Minister Manuel Tello
- Ambassador Robert Hill
- Ambassador Carillo Flores
- Dr. Milton Eisenhower
- Secretary Roy Rubottom
- Sir Anthony Eden
- Secretary Mirando Fonseca
- Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
- Governor Caballero Aburto
- Hon. James Hagerty
- Ambassador Sabnchez Gavito
- General Howard McC. Snyder
- General Gomez Huerta
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Major John Eisenhower
- Coordinator Justo Sierra
- Chief of Protocol Federico A. Mariscal
- Mayor Romero Lopetegui
- Colonel William Draper
- General Cuiner Duran
- Captain Dale J. Crittenberger
- Admiral Lagos Beltran

(continued)

ACAPULCO, MEXICO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1959

8:15 pm	Dinner in honor of the President at the Hotel El Mirador (list continued from previous page): Chief of the Press Office, Licenciato Luis Farias Mr. Melville Osborne Senor Arquitecto Alberto Leduc General William Draper
	Entertainment by native folk dancing and high diving from the cliffs of "La Quebrada".
9:50 pm	Dinner concluded, the President and his party departed the Hotel El Mirador and motored to Hotel Pierre Marques.
10:20 pm	Arrived at Hotel Pierre Marques.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1959

ACAPULCO, MEXICO

12:45 pm President Eisenhower and President Lopez Mateos met in the President's Suite at the Hotel Pierre Marques and walked to the press area, where they remained only a short time.

1:00 pm Returned to the Dining Room where luncheon was held. The following were present:

- The President
- President Lopez Mateos
- Ambassador Robert Hill
- Dr. Milton Eisenhower
- Hon. Roy Rubottom
- Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
- Hon. James Hagerty
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Major John Eisenhower
- General William Draper
- Colonel Vernon Walters
- Minister Manuel Tello
- Secretary Miranda Fonseca
- Ambassador Carillo Flores
- Ambassador Sanchez Gavito
- General Gomez Huerta
- Chief of Protocol Federico A. Mariscal
- Coordinator Justo Sierra
- Chief of Press Office Luis Farias
- General Garza Falfan
- General Howard McC. Snyder

2:34 pm The Presidents and their official parties left the dining room and proceeded to the Presidential Suite. Enroute they stopped to greet a group of Girl Scouts from Acapulco, Mexico.

2:45 pm The President entered his suite.

7:30 pm The President, accompanied by Dr. Milton Eisenhower and Major John Eisenhower departed the Hotel Pierre Marques and motored to the Ski Club (Club de Esquies).

ACAPULCO, MEXICO

8:00 pm Arrived at the Club de Esquies - Ski Club

The following attended the Dinner in honor of the President:

- President López Mateos
- Minister Manuel Tello
- Ambassador Robert Hill
- Ambassador Carillo Flores
- Dr. Milton Eisenhower
- Secretary Roy Rubottom
- Sir Anthony Eden
- Secretary Mirando Fonseca
- Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
- Governor Caballero Aburto
- Hon. James Hagerty
- Ambassador Sanchez Gavito
- General Howard McC. Snyder
- General Gomez Huerta
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Major John Eisenhower
- Coordinator Justo Sierra
- Chief of Protocol Federico A. Mariscal
- Mayor Romero Lopetegui
- Colonel William Draper
- General Cuiner Duran
- Captain Dale J. Crittenberger
- Admiral Lagos Beltran
- Chief of the Press Office, Licenciato Luis Farias
- Mr. Melville Osborne
- Senor Arquitecto Alberto Leduc
- General William Draper

Water skiing and fireworks comprised the entertainment during the Dinner.

9:45 pm The President, accompanied by Dr. Milton Eisenhower and Major John Eisenhower, departed the Club de Esquies and motored to the Hotel Pierre Marques.

10:20 pm Arrived at the Hotel Pierre Marques.

ACAPULCO, MEXICO

11:20 pm	The President, President Lopes Mateos, and Colonel Vernon Walters and other members of his party departed the Hotel Pierre Marques and motored to the Acapulco Airport.
11:43 pm	Arrived at the Acapulco Airport. The President invited President Lopez Mateos and his secretary to inspect the Columbine, which they did. The two Presidents received Presidential honors, they said goodbye.
12:04 am Feb. 21st	The Columbine was airborne for Washington, D. C.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1959

8:18 am	The President and his party landed at MATS Terminal on return from Acapulco, Mexico.
8:32 am	Arrived at the White House.
9:10 am	The President arrived in the office.
10:05 - 10:13 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:30 - 10:35 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:43 - 10:45 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:07 - 11:10 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:10 am	The President motored to Walter Reed Hospital to visit with Secretary Dulles.
12:00 Noon	Departed Walter Reed and motored to the White House.
12:20 pm	Arrived at the White House.
12:25 - 12:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
1:13 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

The Dwig
nhower Library

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1959

8:45 am	The President departed the White House and motored to Gettysburg Farm, Pennsylvania.
10:27 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm and went to the residence of Major John Eisenhower.
10:50 am	The President, Major John Eisenhower, and Susan Eisenhower made a tour of the stock barn, the Hartley Farm, and the pig farm, returning to the residence of Major John Eisenhower at 11:50 am.
	The President had lunch with Major John Eisenhower and his family.
3:40 pm	The President departed Gettysburg and motored to the White House.
5:30 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1959 (HOLIDAY)

8:40 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:40 - 8:45 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:55 - 9:02 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:02 - 9:04 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:20 - 10:30 am	Hon. Christian Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:30 - 10:32 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:34 - 10:42 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:32 am	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital.
11:50 am	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital where they were greeted by Major General Leonard D. Heaton.
11:52 - 12:17 pm	The President visited with Hon. John Foster Dulles.
	Following the visit, Secretary Dulles walked to the elevator with the President.
12:20 pm	Departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.
12:40 pm	Arrived at the White House.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:20 pm	The President returned to the office.
4:15 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

6:30 pm The President gave a Stag Dinner for a group of his classmates from the West Point Class of 1915:

Lt. General Henry S. Aurand
Colonel Hugh P. Avent
Brig. General Frederic W. Boye
General of the Army Omar N. Bradley
Major General Stewart Bragdon
Brig. General John F. Conklin
Brig. General John David
Captain Leonard Doughty, Jr.
Colonel E. DeTreville Ellis
Major General Vernon Evans
Brig. General A. Howard Gilkeson
Colonel Douglas H. Gillette
Mr. Sidney C. Graves
Colonel John Harris
Brig. General Walter W. Hess, Jr.
Major General Leland S. Hobbs
Colonel Carl Hocker
Colonel Jesse Beeson Hunt
Major Edward B. Hyde, Jr.
Lt. General Thomas B. Larkin
Mr. Eugene Leone
Major General Edwin Lyon
Colonel Raymond Marsh
Major Philip K. McNair
Lt. Colonel John K. Meneely
Brig. General Lehman W. Miller
Commander Edward Semple Moale
Major General Paul J. Mueller
Brig. General Hume Peabody
Major General George J. Richards
Colonel Edward G. Sherburne
Major Francis Michael Stanton
Lt. General Joseph M. Swing
Colonel Thomas F. Taylor
Major General William F. Tompkins
General James A. Van Fleet
Brig. General Edward C. Wallington
Major General Douglas Weart
Mr. E. Edward Wehman, Jr.
Major General Arthur A. White
Major General John B. Wogan

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1959

8: 10 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:15 - 8:32 am
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Hon. Bryce Harlow
(To report to the President on Committee on Oil Imports)

8:32 - 10:05 am
LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman John W. Byrnes
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Hon. Elmer Bennett
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. John Patterson
Hon. Stuart Rothman, Department of Labor
Hon. James T. O'Connell
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Edward McCabe
Mr. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Robert Merriam
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Hon. Arthur Minnich

10:55 - 11:10 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:13 - 11:32 am	Hon. Henry A. Byroade Ambassador-Designate to Afghanistan (Called on the President before departing for his new post)
11:40 - 11:43 am	Hon. Edward McCabe
11:45 - 12:08 pm	Mr. James M. Udall, Los Angeles President, National Association of Real Estate Boards Mr. Eugene P. Conser, Chicago, Illinois Executive Vice President Mr. John C. Williamson, Washington, D. C. Director, Division of Governmental Affairs Mr. Robert A. Holloway, Baton Rouge, Louisiana Chairman, Washington Committee Hon. Edward McCabe
12:08 - 12:29 pm	Dr. T. Keith Glennan (until 12:12 pm) Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:33 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:18 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:18 - 2:20 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:27 - 2:30 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:30 - 2:55 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos Major John Eisenhower
2:55 - 3:08 pm	(Hon. Allen Dulles) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (until 3:03 pm)
3: 1 - 3:38 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:58 - 4:26 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:28 pm	Returned to the office.
4:50 - 4:51 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

5:25 - 5:30 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1959

8:05 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:17 - 8:20 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:45 - 9:02 am	The President received the following Legislators from Cambodia: Leader: Mr. Chau Sen Cocsal President and Deputy of the National Assembly Members: Mr. So Nem Vice President of the National Assembly Mr. Ong Sim Deputy in the National Assembly Mr. Hing-Kunthel Deputy in the National Assembly Mr. Tum Kim Heng Deputy in the National Assembly Mr. Eng-Tao Sar Deputy in the National Assembly Mr. Kim-San Member of the Council of the Kingdon H. E. Nong Kimny Cambodian Ambassador to the United States Hon. Wiley Buchanan accompanied Mr. Charles Sedgwich, Interpreter Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:24 - 9:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:25 - 9:56 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
9:56 - 10:29 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. David Kendall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Mrs. Anne Wheaton (Pre-Press Briefing)

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10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:05 am	The President returned to the office.
11:10 - 11:22 am	The President received the following delegation from North Dakota: Governor John Davis Hon. Norman Brunsdale Senator Milton Young Mr. Ray Holland Mr. L. C. Mueller Mr. A. M. Christianson Mr. Russell Dushinsky Mr. Milo Hoisveen Mr. Herb Lyons Mr. John Hjelle Mr. John Crary
11:22 - 11:30 am	(Mr. Clarence Francis) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Thomas E. Stephens)
11:35 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. Thomas E. Stephens, departed the White House and motored to the Sheraton-Park Hotel.
11:44 am	Arrived at the Sheraton Park. The President was greeted by Mr. George Johnson General Manager of Sheraton-Park Hotel Hon. Robert B. Anderson Mr. James F. Stiles, Jr. Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury
11:48 - 12:01 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the U. S. Savings Bonds Conference.
12:02 pm	Departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the White House.
12:11 pm	Arrived at the White House, accompanied by Hon. Thomas E. Stephens and Hon. James Hagerty.

12:27 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:17pm	Returned to the office.
2:20 - 2:33 pm	Hon. David Kendall
2:33 - 3:20 pm	Hon. Meade Alcorn Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
3:20 - 3:27 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Don Paarlberg
3:27 - 3:43 pm	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:43 - 4:11 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:15 - 4:28 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:30 pm	Returned to the office.
4:30 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:33 pm	The President returned to the South Grounds, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower.
5:00 pm	Returned to the office with Major John Eisenhower.
5:00 - 5:03 pm	Major John Eisenhower.
5:05 - 5:07 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:20 - 5:25 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:40 - 5:52 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:55 - 6:02 pm	Hon. James Hagerty

6:02 - 6:04 pm	Major John Eisenhower
6:08 pm	The President departed the office and went to the swimming pool.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1959

8:00 am — The President had breakfast with the following:
- Senator Kenneth B. Keating
- Senator Hugh Scott
- Senator Winston L. Prouty
- Hon. Wilton B. Persons
- Hon. Bryce Harlow
- Hon. Edward McCabe

9:12 - 9:24 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons

9:24 - 10:54 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (397th)
- The President
- Hon. Christian A. Herter
- Hon. Neil H. McElroy
- Hon. John S. Patterson
- Hon. Robert B. Anderson
- Hon. William P. Rogers
- Hon. Maurice Stans
- Hon. John A. McCone
- Hon. Elmer Bennett
- Hon. T. Keith Glennan
- Hon. Alan H. Belmont
- Hon. J. Walter Yeagley
- Hon. Donald Quarles
- Admiral Arleigh Burke
- Hon. Allen W. Dulles
- Hon. George V. Allen
- Hon. Gordon Gray
- Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
- Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Colonel Earl McFarland
- Hon. Gerard C. Smith
- Hon. John N. Irwin, II
- Major John Eisenhower
- Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
- Hon. S. Everett Gleason

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10:54 - 11:19 am — Hon. Neil McElroy

11:19 - 11:30 am — Hon. Gordon Gray

11:30 - 11:47 am	**The following Congressional Delegation and members of the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park Dedication Committee called on the President to extend an invitation to him to attend the dedication of the Park (to be on July 4, 1959):** **Senator Harry Flood Byrd** **Senator John Sherman Cooper** **Senator Estes Kefauver** **Senator Thruston B. Morton** **Congressman W. Pat Jennings** **Congressman B. Carroll Reece** **Congressman Eugene Siler** **Mr. Tom B. Fugate, Ewing, Virginia** **Virginia Chairman, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park Dedication Committee** **Mr. Lawrence M. Russell, New Tazewell, Tennessee** **Tenessee Chairman** **Mr. Harry M. Hoe, Middlesboro, Kentucky** **Kentucky Chairman** **Mr. Maurice K. Henry, Middlesboro, Kentucky** **President Kentucky Chamber of Commerce** **Mr. W. C. Broadwater, Middlesboro, Kentucky** **Kentucky Chamber of Commerce** **Mr. Lee F. Campbell** **Member of the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park Dedication Committee** **Hon. Lorne Kennedy** **Assistant Secretary of Interior** **Mr. Conrad Wirth** **Mr. Lee White, of Senator Cooper's office** **Judge J. A. Smith** **Hon. Thomas E. Stephens**
11:50 - 12:10 pm	Senator Harry F. Byrd
12:10 - 12:12 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:12 - 12:17 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:17 - 12:25 pm	Dr. Albert Jacobs **President, Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut**

12:25 - 12:27 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:32 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:24 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:27 - 2:36 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:45 - 3:06 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
3:06 - 3:17 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:25 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
4:15 pm	Returned to the office.
4:18 - 4:27 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:00 - 5:07 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
5:05 - 5:15 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:30 - 6:00 pm	OFF THE RECORD MEETING in the Mansion: Senator Andrew F. Schoeppel, Kansas Senator John Marshall Butler, Maryland Senator Norris Cotton, New Hampshire Senator Clifford Case, New Jersey Senator Thruston B. Morton, Kentucky Senator Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania Congressman John B. Bennett, Michigan Congressman William L. Springer, Illinois Congressman Alvin R. Bush, Pennsylvania Congressman Paul F. Schenck, Ohio Congressman Steven B. Derounian, New York

(continued)

5:30 - 6:00 pm **OFF THE RECORD MEETING in the Mansion**
(List continued from previous page):

Congressman J. Arthur Younger, California
Congressman John Byrnes, Wisconsin
Congressman William H. Avery, Kansas
Congressman Harold R. Collier, Illinois
Congressman Milton W. Glenn, New Jersey
Congressman Samuel L. Devine, Ohio
Congressman Ancher Nelsen, Minnesota
Congressman Keith Hastings, Massachusetts
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
General Elwood R. Quesada

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1959

8:00 am (Mr. Marshall Field, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD
(Had breakfast with the President)

8:45 am The President arrived in the office.

8:48 - 8:55 am Hon. James Hagerty

9:00 - 10:46 am CABINET MEETING
The President
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Edson O. Sessions
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. True D. Morse
Hon. James O'Connell
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Roger Jones
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Robert Gray
Hon. Gordon Gray
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Karl G. Harr
Hon. Robert Merriam
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Major John Eisenhower
Hon. Allen Dulles
Mr. John Heidemann, CIA
Captain Evan P. Aurand, Item 4
Hon. Gordon Tiffany

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Library

10:46 - 11:06 am	(Hon. Lewis L. Strauss) OFF THE RECORD
11:06 - 11:20 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:06 - 11:07 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:26 - 11:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:40 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons and Colonel Vernon Walters, departed the White House and motored to the Simon Bolivar Plaza, 18th and Virginia Avenue, N. W.
11:43 am	Arrived at the Simon Bolivar Plaza where he was greeted by: Hon. Fred Seaton H. E. Senor Dr. Marcos Falcon-Briceno Ambassador of Venezuela Dr. Arturo Uslar Pietri Representing the President of Venezuela
11:45 am	The President attended the Presentation of the Simon Bolivar Statue to the Government of the United States -- this presentation was sponsored by the Department of the Interior in cooperation with the Department of State and the Government of Venezuela. Hon. Fred Seaton introduced Rt. Rev. Angus Dun who delivered the Invocation. Presentation of the Simon Bolivar Statue by H. E. Dr. Arturo Uslar Pietri. Acceptance of the Simon Bolivar Statue by the President. Benediction by Monsignor William J. McDonald. The following were present on the platform with the President: Mr. Felix de Weldon, Sculptor Hon. and Mrs. Fred Seaton Superintendent Thompson, U. S. Park Service

(continued)

	The following were present on the platform with the President (continued from previous page): Mr. Conrad Wirth, Director U. S. Park Service Hon. Christian Herter Ambassador and Mrs. Falcon-Briceno Rt. Rev. Monsignor William J. McDonald The Rt. Rev. Angus Dun H. E. Dr. and Mrs. Arturo Uslar Pietri
12:08 pm	The President departed the Simon Bolivar Plaza and motored to the White House.
12:10 pm	Arrived at the White House.
12:13 pm	Arrived in the office.
12:17 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:27 pm	Returned to the office.
2:27 - 2:42 pm	(Hon. Paul Hoffman)
2:45 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital to visit Hon. John Foster Dulles.
3:00 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital.
3:07 - 3:27 pm	Visited with Secretary Dulles.
3:30 pm	The President departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.
3:48 pm	Arrived at the White House.
3:50 - 3:54 pm	Hon. David Kendall
3:54 - 4:15 pm	Hon. Robert M. Merriam Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:15 - 4:44 pm	Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Gerald Morgan

4:44 - 4:45 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:15 - 5:23 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:23 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

The Dwight
er Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1959

8:40 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Critterberger.
8:48 - 9:12 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:13 - 9:27 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:17 - 9:18 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:27 - 9:28 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:38 - 9:41 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:43 - 10:13 am	Hon. Arthur Summerfield
9:47 - 9:54 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:50 - 11:24 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:25 am	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
12:27 pm	To the Mansion.

[illegible] February 1959

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1.~~ 78-168, #1	~~Index to Toner Notes for February (2 pgs)~~	~~2/2-28/59~~	~~A~~ 4/5/79, bc
~~2.~~ 78-168, #2	~~Staff Notes No. 506 (2 pgs)~~	~~2/28/59~~	~~A~~
~~3.~~ 78-168, #3	~~DOD notes re missile firing (1 pg)~~	~~2/27/59~~	~~A~~
~~4.~~ 78-168, #4	~~Staff Notes No. 505 (2 pgs)~~	~~2/26/59~~	~~A~~
~~5.~~ 78-168, #5	~~Staff Notes No. 504 (2 pgs)~~	~~2/25/59~~	~~A~~
~~6.~~ 78-168, #6	~~Memorandum, T. W. Stanley to Goodpaster (1 pg)~~	~~2/24/59~~	~~A~~
~~7.~~ 78-168, #7	~~Special Staff Note (1 pg)~~	~~2/24/59~~	~~A~~
8. 78-168, #8	Staff Notes No. 503 (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 78-168 #8	2/24/59	A
~~9.~~ 78-168, #9	~~Staff Notes No. 502 (2 pgs)~~	~~2/21/59~~	~~A~~ 2/27/80, bc
~~10.~~ 78-168, #10	~~Special Staff Note (1 pg)~~	~~2/20/59~~	~~A~~ 4/5/79, bc
~~11.~~ 78-168, #11	~~Supplement to Staff Notes No. 501~~ 10/3/78-bc	~~2/19/59~~	~~A~~
~~12.~~ 78-168, #12	~~Staff Notes No. 501~~ 10/3/78-bc	~~2/17/59~~	~~A~~
~~13.~~ 78-169, #1	~~Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 2/14 and 2/16 material~~ (2 pgs) 11/6/80, bc	~~2/16/59~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)
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15. Synopsi 78-169, #2	s of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 2/10-2/13 material (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 78-169#2 9/20/78-bc	2/13/59	A
~~16. Staff N~~ 78-170, #1	~~otes No. 499~~	~~2/13/59~~	~~A~~
~~17. Supplem~~ 78-168, #14	~~ent to Staff Notes No. 498~~ 10/3/78-bc	~~2/12/59~~	~~A~~
~~18. Staff N~~ 78-171, #1	~~otes No. 498 (2 pgs)~~	~~2/11/59~~	~~A~~ 6/4/79, bc
~~19. Staff N~~ 78-168, #15	~~otes No. 496 (2 pgs)~~	~~2/6/59~~	~~A~~ } 4/5/79, bc
~~20. Staff N~~ 78-168, #16	~~otes No. 495 (2 pgs)~~	~~2/4/59~~	~~A~~ }
~~21. Memoran~~ 78-168, #17	~~dum, Allen Dulles to DDE (2 pgs)~~	2/2/59	A 2/27/80, bc
~~22. Special~~ 78-168, #18	~~Staff Note (1 pg)~~	~~2/2/59~~	~~A~~ } 4/5/79, bc
~~23. Staff N~~ 78-168, #19	~~otes No. 494 (2 pgs)~~	~~2/2/59~~	~~A~~ }

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When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

Feb. 28	Northeast Africa, Moscow on integration, new construction, farm income, saline water, POLARIS
	Jupiter missile firing
Feb. 26	Thermal betteries, moon probe, POLARIS, DISCOVERER, JCAE, OCB!
Feb. 25	Cuba possible revolution base, communists in Latin America, Investment guaranty, international health, TITAN
Feb. 24	memo from Tw. Stanley re missile miscellany
Feb. 24	German-Soviet trade, US and Poland, French Nuclear research, UK Rubber Query, Korea and Japan, Overseas Internal security program, US food distribution
Feb. 21	US and UAR, Philippines, Japanese Defense, MAP For Japan, Hog situation, consumer prices, Nuclear hearings
Feb. 20	Atlast firing
Feb. 19	Beirut University, split in French African Community, International Air Travel, international financial actions, lease or Norfolk terminal, selection for USMA, emergency handbook, VANGUARD I
Feb. 17	economic growth, medical research, personal income, inter-American highway, Mexican rehabilitation Center, US wheat for Yemen, secretary Dulles
Feb. 16	from defense: current missile schedule
Feb. 14,16	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material
Feb. 14	Cuban military missions, overflight of Ireland, P. L. 480 for Turkey, Yemen and Soviet Aid, Jordan Aid, Lao Developments, Russian missile production
Feb. 10-13	~~Cuban military~~ Sysnopsis of State and Intelligence material
Feb. 13	Project VANGUARD, communications satellites, radiation shielding study, food for peace program, international wheat conference, US-UK atomic exchange
Feb. 12	Denmark and Communist China, Vietnamese Atomic Energy, Election of Nehru's daughter, Jordan Title II progran

	NAC ACTIvities, surplus property disposal, P. O. dedication, Army's educational TV
Feb. 11	status of integration
Feb. 11	USSR and Iraq, US-Iranian Atomic Cooperation, Soviet Icebreaker, copper controls, inflation study, industrial production, housing
Feb. 9	from defense: military construction bill
Feb. 9	From Dr. Saulnier: employment situation
Feb. 7	working capital funds, aviation fuel handling, militaryemergency medical care, radiation research, Indian jurisdiction, air safety,
Feb. 6	Baghad Pact economic meeting , Baghdad Pact nuclear training center, Ameryka, Pilot Tolerance tests, project DISCOVERER, DEFENDER program, VA medical reserach, Drouth study
Feb. 4	Conscription for civil defense, organization and employment of STRAC, aircraft procurement, international eduational and cultural relations, Berlin Mayor's trip, Soviet Attacks on Private investment, international Atomic energy actions
Feb. 2	memo re Soviet 7 Year Plan
Feb. 2	from Defense -- missile firings
Feb. 2	new construction, science and math teaching, nuclear ship safety, German coal, Japanese-US trade, THOR Firing

~~SECRET~~

52

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 506

February 28, 1959

1. Northeast Africa. -- The Ethiopians are bitter at our support of the British preference for eventual union of the British Protectorate of Somaliland with the Trust Territory of Somaliland (Somalia), calling it a revival of the "Greater Somaliland" concept (which would also include French Somaliland and parts of Kenya and Ethiopia). The Ethiopians probably feel that in the absence of European powers they could absorb Somalia through Federation as they have Eritrea. The French tell us they also absolutely oppose the union; but we and the UK feel it would ease tensions, improve prospects, and limit UAR and Russian influence. Ethiopian acquiescence to a limited unification of the Somalis would strengthen the pro-Western Government of Somalia and facilitate Ethiopian-Somali border settlements. (S)

2. Moscow on Integration. -- A recent article on American Negro progress in USIA's Russian-language America Illustrated provoked a violent reaction in a Communist youth paper, betraying Soviet sensitivity on one of their favorite subjects for "proving" inhumanity of the American system. Embassy Moscow feels we should hit even harder on American Negro facts. (Admin. Conf.)

3. New Construction. -- Labor will announce Monday that although new construction declined seasonally in February, the $3.5 billion total was 12% above the February record, set last year. Both private and public spending reached new highs for the January-February period. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Farm Income. -- The latest estimate of farmers' realized net income in 1958 is up $2.2 billion from 1957. Higher gross income was only partially offset by higher production expenses. There was also a substantial rise in the net value of crop and livestock inventories. The per capita income of persons on farms was $1068 in 1958, the highest on record. This compares with $2034 for the nonfarm population, a farm to nonfarm ratio of 53% for 1958 compared with an average ratio of 42% for 1935-39 and 52% in 1952. (Admin. Conf.)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3 204
MR 78-168 #2
By DJH Date 4/4/79

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5. Saline Water. -- Secretary Seaton will announce Monday that he has selected the "long tube vertical multiple-effect distillation process" as the first to be tested in the demonstration plant program. The plant -- for which the site remains to be chosen -- will convert sea water to fresh at a rate of 1 million gallons per day. Four other processes are to be selected under the 1958 legislation at three-month intervals. (Admin. Conf.)

6. POLARIS. -- The AX-5 firing at 1416 EST yesterday from the Atlantic Range had normal ignition, launch, and initial flight. Telemetry was received for 2 minutes and 35 seconds, but the three impact location systems lost track of the missile at 40 seconds. Preliminary radar data indicate that the missile may have broken up in flight after reaching 44,000 feet and a range of 12 n. mi. Confirmation must await reduction and evaluation of all the data available. (S)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 27, 1959

General Goodpaster:

I will summarize this later.

A. P. Toner apT

Attachment:
Orig. DOD Summary 2/27/59 (S)

52

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Feb. 27, 1959

MEMO FOR Mr. Albert P. Toner
The White House

~~SECRET~~

~~WHEN WITH ATTACHMENTS~~

SecDef Cont. No. 5-315

~~SECRET~~

1. **JUPITER Missile Firing.** (Secret)

The fourteenth JUPITER missile, Missile No. 22, was successfully fired from the Atlantic Missile Range, Florida, at 0049 hours, 27 February 1959. This was the second Chrysler IOC production qualification missile to be fired.

Missions of this firing included:

(1) Third test of a prototype IOC missile with final production design of a ballistic shell, using tactical type launcher.

(2) Fourth flight test of JUPITER warhead and fuze working together as a system.

(3) Sixth flight test of complete inertial guidance system.

(4) Eighth flight test of the North American Aviation S-30 liquid propellant engine with sea level thrust of 150,000 pounds.

(5) Fifth flight test of solid propellant vernier engine to obtain more exact velocity vector after first separation.

(6) Flight test of full-scale tactical nose cone. Recovery of this nose cone was not a mission.

(7) Planned range was 1302.4 nautical miles.

An initial evaluation of available data indicates that all missions, with the exception of vernier engine cut-off, were successfully accomplished and the missile impacted 1.5 nautical miles over and on line with the target.

Interference on telemetry channels after 135 seconds does not permit a detailed evaluation of missile performance at this time.

One hour of the 6 hour hold time was attributable to missile functions and 5 hours to range and weather difficulties.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MR 78-168 #3
By bc NLE Date 4/4/79

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5-315
9:25 A.

DoD 2-27-59

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D2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 505

February 26, 1959

1. Thermal Batteries. -- Under a Navy production engineering contract, a much faster process has been developed for the manufacture of thermal batteries, which are used for activating fuzes in both conventional and nuclear weapons. They are impervious to extreme temperature changes and remain operative before, during, and after high gravitational water entry shock. These batteries were originally designed for LULU, an air-launched atomic depth bomb, and HOT POINT, a delayed detonation ground target nuclear bomb which allows the launching aircraft time to fly out of range. They are now included in other missile nuclear adaption kits. (C)

2. Moon Probe. -- Saturday, February 28, at 2218 hours, the last in the series of five moon probes will be launched by the Army ABMA team under NASA direction. The effort will be to achieve an earth moon trajectory; to probe the so-called Van Allen radiation belt around the earth and to determine the extent of radiation in the vicinity of the moon. A simple trigger mechanism test will also be made of a photoelectric sensor; no pictures of the moon will be made. The vehicle (Juno II) and the payload package of 13.4 pounds are nearly identical to those used in the last moon probe. Previous moon probes have reached altitudes of 72,000 statute miles but did not quite attain the velocity required to pass in the neighborhood of the moon. The measurements of the radiation belt can be achieved even if the vehicle fails to travel as far as the moon. (Admin. Conf.)

3. POLARIS. -- The major test objective of the POLARIS AX-5, scheduled to be launched from Cape Canaveral at 1000 EST, tomorrow, is to develop and evaluate the re-entry body under a near operational environment. Elements of basic vehicle development are also reflected in the objectives. (C)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-168 #4
By DJH. Date 4/4/79

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4. DISCOVERER. -- Today's efforts to remedy the tank pressurization malfunction which terminated last night's DISCOVERER I countdown required return of the vehicle to horizontal position. This necessitated removal of fuel and oxidizer from the second stage and postponed the flight to a time not yet determined. The vehicle is apparently undamaged. (S)

5. JCAE. -- AEC reports that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy intends to investigate the role of the AEC's national laboratories in the nation's scientific program, with hearings late this spring. (Admin. Conf.)

6. OCB. -- The Operations Coordinating Board is currently reviewing the nature and content of its Reports in order to improve their usefulness to the NSC. The Board is also examining its other procedures with a view to focusing more sharply on operational problems which fall within its purview. Mr. Harr will monitor this review of procedures, which should be completed by mid-March. (Admin. Conf.)

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 504

February 25, 1959

1. Cuba Possible Revolution Base. -- State reports that Castro and his leaders feel it is time to try to "free" other Latin Americans from "dictatorial" governments: There are now in Cuba, plotting against their respective governments, revolutionists from Haiti, the Dominican Republic (which the Castroites seem to consider unfinished business) and Nicaragua. Paraguay, another possible target, is apparently considered too far away for direct Cuban inteference. The Nicaraguan exiles expect to be the first to attack, with an invasion perhaps in 2 months, based at least partially on Costa Rica. Meanwhile the Nicaraguan Government tells us that it will fight any invasion and carry the attack to the country where it originated. (S)

2. Communists in Latin America. -- State reports significant Communist gains in the Latin American labor field, aided by increasing tolerance of the party, the blurring of its subversive character by its support of nationalism, and the fact that labor has not shared proportionately in the economic improvement since 1945. Paradoxically, the broadening of democracy has strengthened Communist labor leaders, since Latin American political parties tend to deal with unions in any form. (S)

3. Investment Guaranty. -- ICA reports that under the Investment Guaranty Program, agreements have been signed with 38 countries, $400 million of insurance has been written and $3.4 million in fees collected, and over $1 billion in applications are under consideration. There have been no claims. (Admin. Conf.)...Olin Mathieson has purchased investment guaranty contracts insuring against expropriation up to $72 million for the proposed international project to mine bauxite and produce alumina in Guinea. These are the largest guaranties in the history of this program. The project will eventually cost over $133 million and involve building 96 miles of railroads from the mines to the port, harbor development, and construction of a city for over 4,000 people. (U)

4. International Health. -- Senator Hill has been pressing for completion of Senate hearings on S. J. Res. 41, which would establish

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a National Institute ~~of~~ for International Medical Research under NIH and authorize a $50 million annual appropriation. Secretary Flemming is pursuing the fiscal and administrative problems presented by the Resolution and has obtained a delay of his testimony before the Hill Committee until March 4, by which time he expects that an Administration position on the Resolution can be established. (Admin. Conf.)

Secy Flemming + Dir Stans will check this out carefully & critically

5. TITAN. -- Major objectives of today's TITAN A-5 launch at 1445 EST were to flight-test the propellant feed subsystem, the engines, and the ability of the control subsystem to maintain programmed trajectory, and to verify dynamic stability and airframe design. Second stage tanks were water-filled to simulate full gross weight, and impact was planned at 398 n. mi. Lift-off was normal and visual observation indicated trajectory as programmed; but quick-look data reveal that the first-stage engines cut off prematurely at about 106 seconds instead of 133.05 as programmed. Further information awaits detailed reduction of data. This was the second TITAN flight. (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1959

6

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL GOODPASTER

FROM: T. W. Stanley

SUBJECT: Missile Miscellany

The following are some odds and ends from Defense which did not seem suitable for the Staff Notes, but which might be of interest to you.

(a) The ATLAS 11-B firing of February 4 (on which we sent you the Defense report) had a programmed range of 3122 n. mi. Analysis of the test data shows that the missile impacted 1.25 n. mi. over and .25 n. mi. to the right of the intended impact point.

(b) The first DISCOVERER is now scheduled for February 25 (between 1100 and 1500 PST) from the Pacific range. Defense notes that for public relations purposes, the DISCOVERERS will not be numbered to avoid the press speculation about DISCOVERER I which might occur if the February 25 launch was identified as "DISCOVERER II." Consequently, this event is now being called "the first DISCOVERER launch."

(c) The postponement of the POLARIS AX-5 firing (from February 19 to February 26) was designed to give more time for testing the insulating materials which have been installed on the base of the missile. Excessive heat at the base of the missile has been a problem, and is believed to be caused by deflection of heat from the nozzles toward the base due to air currents set up as the missile's speed increases.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1959

General Goodpaster:

Much of this has been reported informally.

A. P. Toner

Attachment
Orig. and c.c. SSN (#1 to #502)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 24, 1959

From Defense:

Current Missile Schedule.

From Atlantic Missile Range

TITAN A-5	Test No. 252	1200 EST	February 25
THOR ABLE II	Test No. 14	2300 EST	February 25
POLARIS AX-5	Test #32		February 26

From Pacific Missile Range

DISCOVERER		1300- 1900 EST	February 25

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 503

February 24, 1959

1. German-Soviet Trade. -- Despite Soviet pressure for increased trade, the recent USSR-West German agreement contains little change from the original quotas and includes no imports of Soviet coal or increase in the delivery of German steel pipe. The only real concession to Soviet demands was in German imports of Russian automobiles, and even these are much less than the Soviets sought. (C)

2. US and Poland. -- As soon as Embassy Warsaw can initiate negotiations with the Poles for a lump-sum settlement of American claims for nationalized property, a third round of aid talks will start in Washington. We shall tell the Poles that action on aid is contingent on the likelihood of a successful claims settlement, but since this is a long prospect, we are privately informing our Embassy that we would consider a PL 480 program after the claims talks are successfully launched. Any MSP aid would then depend on progress on the claims discussions; and the question of most favored nation treatment for Poland would be considered after those negotiations. (S)

3. French Nuclear Research. -- AEC concludes from the papers presented at the Geneva Conference and from discussions with the French that the French are constructing a gaseous diffusion plant which in about six years will produce about 10 kg of highly enriched uranium per day. It is apparent that its ultimate purpose is to provide U-235 for use in atomic weapons, even though the Geneva papers referred only to the production of slightly enriched uranium fuel for reactor operation. (Admin. Conf.)

4. UK Rubber Query. -- To prevent rubber price fluctuations, a Malayan Government official has proposed the establishment of an international buffer stock of $20 million capital and 50,000 tons of rubber, to keep the price approximately between 23 and 30 cents a pound. (The present price is 30). Since the British could supply

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no capital, they plan to propose that we agree with them to sell excess stockpile holdings when the market reaches certain levels. We replied that our law prevents use of the Strategic Stockpile for price stabilization, but promised to consider their proposal carefully and keep them informed of any plans for disposition of US rubber stocks. (S)

5. Korea and Japan. -- Japan's proposal to repatriate to North Korea a number of Koreans now living in Japan threatens a rupture of Korean-Japanese trade relations. This will affect ICA operations in Korea, since Japan is second only to the US as a supplier for the Korean aid program. The Koreans have asked that ICA suspend with respect to Japan its requirements for world-wide competitive procurement; but with State's concurrence, ICA is refusing the request. (S)

6. Overseas Internal Security Program. -- Karl Harr notes that correspondence between ICA Director Smith and Allen Dulles appears to have settled the issue of their agencies' respective roles in the OISP -- at least until the OCB completes its over-all review of the program. ICA will give advice and training on all aspects of police administration, counterintelligence techniques and judicial processes, and provide communications, transportation and laboratory equipment, and an initial supply of police type weapons. [redacted] Mr. Smith stressed the need to distinguish the objectives and functions of the OISP from those of military forces, and commented that OISP cannot serve as a substitute for US military assistance programs. (S)

7. US Food Distribution. -- HEW reports that needy persons in the US and territories who received surplus foods from Agriculture through state agencies increased sharply during 1958 to 5.2 million in December, a rise of 2.1 million, or two-thirds, above a year ago. Included were 2.3 million recipients of public assistance payments. The year's program cost, including commodities and distribution paid for by Agriculture, amounted to $116.6 million, or about 50 cents a week for each needy recipient. (Admin. Conf.)

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NLE Date 2/27/80

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 502

February 21, 1959

1. US and UAR. -- State feels the moment is propitious for a further economic step in normalizing our relations with the UAR. Therefore, after consulting with the British, we plan to inform the UAR of our willingness to release the unutilized but obligated fiscal 1955 development loan balances ($5.5 million) and to re-institute normal technical cooperation activities. Funding for FY 1959 would be derived from the existing $2.5 million fund. (C)

2. Philippines. -- (a) The NAC has approved an $18.75 million loan to the Philippines to help finance the construction of roads and bridges. (Admin. Conf.)...(b) Foreign Minister Serrano recently told the Draper Committee that a reappraisal of our aid is needed, including clarification of the Filipino role in global or regional war, and a reexamination of force goals and the US aid to support them. Serrano stressed Filipino unhappiness over getting less than countries of doubtful reliability, and claimed that our military and economic aid appear as "heartless" weapons of the cold war. (C)...(c) We are pointing out that President Garcia's budget message proposal for a 25% exchange tax would contravene the US-Philippine Trade Revision Act of 1955, and that if the necessary amendments were proposed to the US Congress, the whole trade agreement question might be reopened with adverse possibilities for the Philippines. (C)

3. Japanese Defense. -- During the Draper Committee's recent Tokyo visit, which Embassy Tokyo found very useful, the Japanese stressed that while domestic opinion would not support a greater defense effort now, the climate has improved in recent years. They said US aid is needed for at least a few years more to maintain the favorable momentum, and noted that their future military planning is based on the concept of a joint effort with us. Significantly, the Japanese felt that relations with the US had never been better. They also hoped that there will be no early US withdrawal, and that any necessary withdrawal would be gradual and not leave a gap in Japanese defense. (S)

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4. MAP for Japan. The Japanese have informally rejected our "second alternative" proposal of $55.5 million for FY 1959 military assistance on a roughly equal cost-sharing basis. Consequently our country team, taking into account the results of the Draper Committee visit inter alia, has recommended a grant aid program of $38.7 million, to meet minimum essentials. (This would be an increase from our earlier "first alternative" proposal of $28.6 million in grant aid). State and Defense are now studying the country team's proposal. (S)

5. Hog Situation. -- Agriculture reports that the 1958 fall pig crop, now coming to market, was 17% greater than the previous year's. Another 13% increase is expected for the August-January marketings, and the whole year may be up 15%. These increases reflect feed abundance and favorable livestock feed-price relationships. 1958 hog prices averaged the highest in 5 years, at about 90% of parity. However, Chicago hogs are now about $15.50 per cwt, $5 below a year ago; and after a summer seasonal rise they may drop to $14.00 or lower by November. Smoother distribution of marketings during the year should cushion the price impact of the larger marketings and help to prevent a severe fall decline like that of 1955. But since early 1958 Agriculture has actively cautioned hog producers against over-expanding and has stressed the importance of higher quality products. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Consumer Prices. -- Dr. Saulnier attributes the 0.1% rise in the CPI (to 123.8 for January) mainly to food price increases of a seasonal nature. The increase was slightly less than might have been expected; and if corrected for seasonal factors, the Index would have shown a very small drop. (Admin. Conf.)

7. Nuclear Hearings. -- AEC reports that Mr. McCone's recent two-day presentation to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy stressed the proposed AEC nuclear power program, which was endorsed by several Republican members but bitterly criticized by two of the Democrats, Representative Holifield and Senator Gore. Mr. McCone objected strenuously in open session to Mr. Holifield's circulation of a mimeographed press release severely attacking the program as "pitifully small," before Mr. McCone had even completed his presentation. Criticism of the adequacy of the FY 1960 budget for the nuclear power program may be intense when hearings begin February 27 on authorization legislation. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 20, 1959

From Defense:

ATLAS Firing. -- The ATLAS missile launched at 0038 EST this morning from Cape Canaveral had normal ignition, lift-off and initial programming. The two 150,000 lb. booster engines burned full term and separated as programmed. But at about 180 seconds, the missile disintegrated because of an as yet undetermined internal malfunction, and the debris impacted approximately 100 miles off the Cape. The major objectives were to test the propulsion and guidance (both air-borne and ground) systems and the reentry vehicle. The programmed range was 4,364 n. mi. and a major objective was to obtain accurate data on the impact position so as to determine the CEP.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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3:40

The Titan A-5 shot scheduled for 1200 today took place at 1445, and so far looks normal. Air Force will give Mr. Toner a full report as soon as possible.

There is a hold on the Discoverer until 1609.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 501

February 19, 1959

1. Beirut University. -- A branch of the University of Alexandria will open in Beirut this fall, to be staffed by Egyptian teachers and supported by the Egyptian Government funds. Our Embassy in Beirut comments that the University, with an almost entirely Muslim student body, could crystallize nationalistic aspirations under Egyptian guidance, and become a highly respectable center for Egyptian propaganda. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Split in French African Community. -- During the recent session of the French Community Executive Council, considerable attention has been focused on the split between the "Federalists" (Senegal, Sudan, Upper Volta, and the Central African Republic) and the "Anti-Federalists" (the Ivory Coast, Niger, Chad, Gabon and Congo). The French press views the former group with concern and the latter with confidence. (C)

3. International Air Travel. -- The current meeting of the International Air Transport Association is attempting to resolve the issue of a surcharge on fares for air travel by jet. Such a surcharge has been urged by Alitalia and Lufthansa, but is opposed by Pan American; and it now seems doubtful that a compromise can be reached. (Admin. Conf.)

4. International Financial Actions. -- The National Advisory Council has approved a $3.5 million IBRD loan for Costa Rica, Argentina's application for membership in the International Finance Corporation with a $1.66 million subscription, and DLF loans as follows: up to $600,000 for utilities in Nicaragua, $18.75 million for Philippine roads, $6 million for harbor rehabilitation in Indonesia, $5 million for Israeli industrial expansion, and $19.5 million for expansion of Saigon's water supply system. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Lease of Norfolk Terminal. -- Maritime expects to act favorably on the proposal by the Whitehall Terminal Corporation to lease that part of the Norfolk Terminal which is under the

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jurisdiction of the Maritime Administration. Lease of these facilities, which were previously restricted to Navy use, will expand the facilities available to private shipping concerns, and will provide revenue to the Government, as well as saving on maintenance costs. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Selection for USMA. -- Army and Air Force enlisted candidates for West Point under the Reserve Components' quota of 90 will henceforth be selected through the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Test. The 90 candidates chosen will then compete for the 15 authorized appointments, with the final selection to be made by the Academic Board. (U)

7. Emergency Handbook. -- Governor Hoegh reports that, through the efforts of nearly 3 million boy scouts, over 37 million copies of OCDM's "Handbook for Emergencies" have been distributed to homes in the US. (U)

8. VANGUARD I. -- After eleven months in orbit, this 6.4 inch sphere is still transmitting on its solar batteries. The satellite has an estimated life of 200 years, and should continue to send signals until its radio components fail. Army Map Service is using the satellite as a geodetic measuring point to pinpoint the location of certain Pacific Islands. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 501

February 17, 1959

1. Economic Growth. -- Although an official estimate will not be released until March 10, Dr. Paarlberg reports that according to some highly preliminary estimates from Commerce and the Federal Reserve Board, it appears likely that GNP for first quarter 1959 will run perhaps 6% or 7% above first quarter 1958 in real terms (i.e., adjusted for changes in the price level). The second quarter 1959 increase over a year ago is likely to be somewhat greater than that. We will not only be running well ahead of the corresponding 1958 quarter, but in real terms we will be substantially above the all-time high of mid-1957. Dr. Paarlberg observes that these figures will be extremely useful in fighting off the opposition, which claims we are not achieving satisfactory performance in our rate of economic growth. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Medical Research. -- The Public Health Service will announce tomorrow the discovery of a potent new treatment for gout which is now undergoing clinical trials at the National Institutes of Health. A "happy accident" of medical research showed that zoxazolamine, widely used for several years as a muscle relaxant, has promising applications in the treatment of gout, one of the rheumatic diseases which have plagued man for at least 4,000 years.

3. Personal Income. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that personal income in January was at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $362.5 billion, an increase over December of $2.5 billion, of which $1 billion was in wage and salary disbursements. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Inter-American Highway. -- Commerce reports that the Economic and Social Council of the OAS has recently approved a draft Convention on international traffic on the Pan American highway system, which is designed to promote the fullest

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utilization of the system for the international exchange of goods and persons. (U)

5. Mexican Rehabilitation Center. -- As an outstanding example of inter-American technical assistance, HEW cites the recent completion of training in the US of a team of Mexican specialists who will form the staff nucleus of a new Mexican rehabilitation institute. This center is the culmination of the efforts of a Mexican philanthropist (an amputee who was rehabilitated in this country), a former staff member of HEW, the Department's Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. The Center has been developed on the US pattern of voluntary philanthropy. (Admin. Conf.)

6. US Wheat for Yemen. -- To avoid delay in the initial delivery of our wheat beyond the arrival of the Soviet shipment (due on February 20), ICA and Maritime have persuaded the ship's owners to bypass an enroute port stop so as to make delivery on or about February 20. A chartered coastal vessel will meet the ship two miles out and transfer the wheat in order to expedite unloading in port. (C)

7. Secretary Dulles. -- Moscow press and radio have given only brief,factual attention to the Secretary's illness. Peiping commented that this development is causing anxiety in the US and the West, because the Dulles cold war policies are facing a severe setback. The Western European press reflected anxiety over future policies, and sympathy for the Secretary personally. USIA is stressing the continuity of US foreign policy, reporting official US statements, and avoiding speculation. (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 16, 1959

From Defense:

Current Missile Schedule. -- The following firings are scheduled from Cape Canaveral this week; but are subject to rescheduling for various reasons:

VANGUARD	1030 EST	Feb. 17, 1959
POLARIS AX-5, Test #32	1000 EST	Feb. 19, 1959
ATLAS 5C, Test #251	2300 EST	Feb. 19, 1959
TITAN A-5, Test 252	1200 EST	Feb. 20, 1959

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February 14 and 16, 1959 material
Reported February 16

6.

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

CUBA

The resignation of Prime Minister Miro Cardona and his cabinet on February 13th and the assumption of the top cabinet post by Fidel Castro on February 16th will probably sharpen the latent conflict between Castro's "26th of July movement" and other groups that opposed former dictator Batista.

This is possibly Castro's first move toward the presidency; he was made eligible for the post by a recent constitutional revision lowering the age requirement. Another revision, conferring citizenship rights on foreigners who fought with the rebels, also makes the controversial leftist Argentine, "Che" Guevara, eligible for any high government post.

Castro's former position as chief of the armed forces now will probably fall to his younger brother, Raul, whose past actions have demonstrated his irresponsibility.

REPLY TO SOVIET NOTE TO BE GIVEN TODAY

Our NATO mission has reported that agreement has been reached on the reply of the Soviet note of January 10th and it is being delivered to the Soviets today. The President has seen the text of the message previously as well as all essentials.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba has apparently taken a moderate attitude with regard to the French spy ring which has been uncovered in Tunisia. He has a strong following within his own country and this move is expected to bring favorable response from the French side. It has been reported, however, that Bourguiba is annoyed over the fact that his application to join the European Economic Community has been given the cold shoulder.

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By DJH Date 11/4/80

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CHINA

General Draper has had some conversation with Chiang Kai-Shek and has received indications from him that he is willing to cut his armed forces to 600,000. To do so, he will need U.S. help. Draper has expressed concern over the rapidly expanding population on Taiwan and reports that Chiang realizes that his major problems are economic. Chiang has promised to do everything he can to curb inflation.

COMMUNIST CHINA

Chu Teh appears to be the likely successor to Mao Tse-tung as the head of the Chinese Government. Chu Teh, I recall from my time in Korea, was the general-in-chief of the Chinese Communist armies. He is now 72 years old and is reported to be highly respected but unimportant from the viewpoint of the party. The significance we drew from this speculation is that any hopes that Mao's influence has been reduced over the issue of the communes in China are now voided. If a strong and important man had replaced Mao, these hopes would have appeared to have strong foundation. However, the appointment of Chu Teh indicates that Mao is still completely in control.

IRAN

The President read the incoming message from Ambassador Wailes from Iran which includes a rather extensive message from the Shah professing his solidarity with the West.

John S D Eisenhower

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 500

52

February 14, 1959

1. Cuban Military Missions. -- Because of Castro's continued criticism of our military missions in Cuba, we have arranged for the withdrawal of all mission personnel as soon as possible. At present this does not affect our Army, Navy and Air Force Mission Agreements with Cuba, or change the status of our Military Assistance Agreement. However, suspension of military equipment shipments to Cuba has been in effect since March 1958. (C)

2. Overflight of Ireland. -- Last month, in a reversal of their earlier attitude, the Irish signed an agreement with us permitting unarmed US military aircraft to fly over Irish territory. This will shorten many trans-Atlantic flights, save time and money, and provide the additional safety of alternate routes in bad weather. (S)

3. P.L. 480 for Turkey. -- We signed a $35.4 million Title I agreement with the Turks yesterday, covering four commodities (principally soybean and cottonseed oil) and ocean transportation. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Yemen and Soviet Aid. -- Yemen has finally agreed to accept 10,000 tons of Soviet wheat for famine relief, with the first shipment to arrive February 20. Since the simultaneous unloading of both American and Russian ships would cause congestion of the port, the Soviets may either bring their own lighters or try to commandeer all available lighterage, which would cause danger to our wheat relief program. (C)

5. Jordan Aid. -- State and ICA plan to hold the line on the already high level of overall aid to Jordan and do not intend to provide additional FY 1959 MSP funds for that country. The Country Team has been asked to assist Jordan in obtaining the most effective and flexible use of funds already on hand in meeting the drought problem. (C)

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6. Lao Developments. -- Defense reports that the Country Team in Laos is capitalizing on the favorable trend (brought about when the Prime Minister received extraordinary powers and reorganized the Cabinet) by seeking to reduce Communist influence further and increase the chances of Conservative candidates in next year's elections. Defense plans to improve the effectiveness of the Lao Army by establishing a conventional MAAG and by training programs. Although the Lao denunciation of the Geneva Accords has removed one obstacle to these objectives, the French still oppose sharing responsibility for training the Lao Army with the US. (S)

7. Russian Missile Production. -- Talking to the New York press, a Soviet "engineering educator" defined serial production as an intermediate stage between the "specimen or prototype" and mass production. He added that it means the production of limited quantities. Defense comments that under this definition, if applied strictly to the operational ATLAS (D), we have been in serial production of ICBMs since the spring of 1958. Secretary McElroy felt this information might be useful to the President, as it supports the refusal of both to interpret "serial production" as "mass production". (U)

Carbon No. 3 -
Gen. Goodpaster

STAFF NOTES NO. 500

February 14, 1959

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MR 78-169 #2
By DJH Date 11/4/80

February 10-13, 1959 material
Reported February 13

6

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

BERLIN

Despite high level Soviet suggestions of postponement of the May 27th date for turnover of access controls to the GDR, Communist statements at the local level continue to point to this date as a turnover date. An East German newspaper article points to this date as the time of American departure.

JAPAN - KOREA

The South Korean Government has threatened to break off relations with Japan and to seize any repatriation vessels which may be taking Korean exiles to North Korea. There is a threat that Korea may capture Japan's fishing vessels in retaliation. There is a possibility that Japan will eventually bring this matter to the UN.

NATO

In briefing the Italian Ambassador on the tripartite talks, our State Department has made every effort to play it in a low key. However, when informed that Africa might be the next subject of the talks, the Italian Embassy stated that Italy was opposed to tripartite talks and felt that they should be included. They intend to raise the matter again.

LAOS

The Laotian Government announced on February 11th that it is no longer bound by the 1954 Geneva Agreements. This action will probably provoke strong adverse reactions not only from France but from the Sino-Soviet bloc and India as well. It will end exclusive French control of Laotian military training.

MIDDLE EAST OIL

Price cuts in Middle East oil may be imminent. This development, following the recent cut in the Venezuelan crude price resulting from the current world-wide oversupply of oil, is likely to dismay Arab government officials. The Arab governments have actually planned on larger oil revenues. Arab pressure for more favorable profit-splitting will increase, and forces favoring greater participation in the oil company operations will be strengthened.

TUNISIA - FRANCE

Tunisia's disclosure of a French espionage network in Tunis probably will result in a substantial deterioration of its relations with France. Tunisia has dismissed all French employees in its Postal, Telephone, and Telegraph system and may abrogate the technical aid agreement concluded last August to modernize Tunisia's telecommunications.

EGYPT

[redacted] Nasser has decided to call off his campaign against the Communists. The reason is allegedly that while Nasser is attacking the Communists the Western press is attacking him. This does not include the U.S.; rather, it is the British and French who have been conducting these attacks. [redacted] Hare believes a contributing factor to this is the recently developed dispute over the financial agreement with the British. However, Hare believes the most likely reason for cutting off the attacks against the Iraqi Communists is the fact that such an approach has not managed to swing Iraq toward the UAR.

John S.D. Eisenhower

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(c)
State 4/4/79; CIA 9/15/80; NSC 10/15/79
NLE Date 11/4/80

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John K. Hartzok 10/8/75
REVIEWED BY DATE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

D2

STAFF NOTES NO. 499

February 13, 1959

1. Project VANGUARD. -- The VANGUARD satellite scheduled for launching on February 17 will contain a cloud cover experiment, using photocells which will furnish data for use in meteorological maps. A team of experts has been studying the program and several changes have been made. NASA expects this review, together with a reduction of unnecessary time pressures on the technicians, to improve chances of a successful launch. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Communications Satellites. -- ARPA's five-year program contains two phases for the development of a highly sophisticated communications satellite system: First, an advanced version of the delayed repeater system tested in Project SCORE will be launched by IRBM-type boosters, with initial tests scheduled for late this year or early in 1960. This system will have the equivalent of 20 teletype channels with a 100 words-per-minute capacity; and it can be integrated with existing communications. The later phase looks to a 1962 capability to launch the instantaneous repeater payload into a stabilized 24 hour orbit at 19,000 n. mi., utilizing an ICBM-type booster. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Radiation Shielding Study. -- During the next month (during non-working hours), AEC will be measuring radiation shielding factors in the Headquarters building. The tests, which involve interior measurement of the radiation from a movable source outside the building, will help evaluate fallout protection and will assist AEC, OCDM, and the Bureau of Standards to develop simplified techniques for evaluating office building protection. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Food for Peace Program. -- In accordance with the President's guidelines, Secretary Benson is proposing to State and other interested agencies that we hold consultations with major friendly exporting countries. Initially these would be limited to Canada, Australia, Argentina, France, the Netherlands, and New Zealand -- the members of the International Wheat Agreement plus two dairy

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exporting countries. Discussions would be aimed at: (1) an assessment of agricultural surpluses available in excess of commercial needs, (2) a measurement of the needs of deficit countries, (3) an examination of present programs for the movement of surpluses, and (4) the exploration of new approaches, including ways to accelerate economic development. (Admin. Conf.)

5. International Wheat Conference. -- Our delegation to the Conference in Geneva is supporting the Canadian wheat proposal revision whereby each importing member agrees to take a certain percent (excluding such special transactions as P. L. 480) of its total annual commercial imports from member exporters collectively. The participants will take a position on the revised proposal this week. (Admin. Conf.)

6. US-UK Atomic Exchange. -- Two groups of British scientists from Atomic Weapons Research Establishment are in this country for about two weeks of discussions in connection with the US-UK weapons exchange program, including the general theory of nuclear devices, specific theoretical and experimental data pertaining to certain devices, electronic developments, and external neutron sources. They will visit Sandia laboratories and manufacturing plants. (S-RD)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 13, 1959

General Goodpaster:

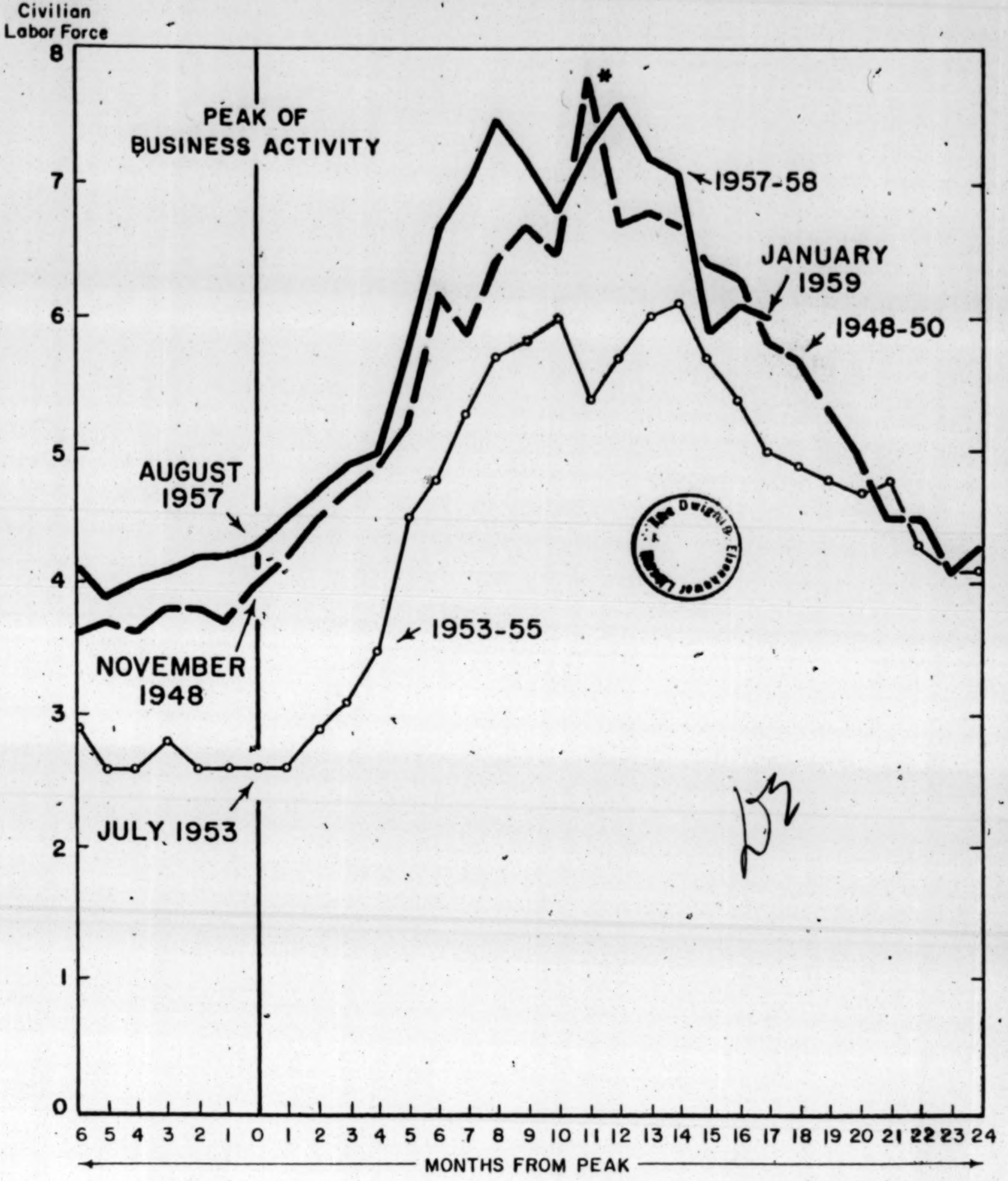
We have selected the attached chart from the several which accompanied the current edition of "Labor and the Economy." Because this compares unemployment in three postwar recessions as a percentage of the labor force, rather than in absolute terms, it contains an interesting indication of where we stand now relative to past experience. This chart shows the rate of the decline in January 1959 as less than in the previous recessions; and it suggests that the February figures will be particularly significant in projecting the future of the recovery in employment.

TWS.
T. W. Stanley

Attachment
Chart 8 as attached with
Issue #420 dtd. 2/12/59 of
"Labor and the Economy."

Chart 8.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THREE POST-WAR RECESSIONS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



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* RATE EXAGGERATED BY COAL STRIKE

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

LATEST DATA; JANUARY 1959

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 498

February 12, 1959

1. Denmark and Communist China. -- The Danes are about to end all voyage licensing and bunkering controls on shipping to Communist China, North Korea and North Viet-Nam. We pointed out that while the UK is abolishing formal restrictions, it is at least seeking to maintain informal shipping controls on the Asiatic bloc; but the Danes think we would be over-optimistic to believe that the UK move would not mean any change in practice. (C)

2. Vietnamese Atomic Energy. -- We are negotiating with Vietnam for a bilateral research Agreement for Cooperation. After it goes into effect, AEC will take action on the pending Vietnamese proposal for a $350,000 grant to purchase a TRIGA research reactor. (U)

3. Election of Nehru's Daughter. -- Embassy New Delhi comments that the recent election of Mrs. Indira Gandhi to the Presidency of the Congress Party will draw Nehru closer to party matters; but that the enormous task of revitalizing the party and dealing with factionalism and corruption is probably beyond Indira's capacity, as she is considered ambitious, but not particularly competent. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Jordan Title II Program. -- A P.L. 480 Title II program of up to 80,000 tons of wheat has been authorized to meet Jordan's emergency grain import requirements until the 1960 crop is available. The program is limited to those whose need is directly connected with the prolonged drought in Jordan. (Admin. Conf.)

5. NAC Activities. -- The National Advisory Council concurs in DLF loans with ceilings of: $6.1 million for a plastics plant in Turkey; $10 million for Malayan roads and bridges; $5 million for private rubber production in Guatemala; $1.6 million for electric power in Jordan; $5 million for railway locomotives in

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Yugoslavia; $.5 million for a Chilean airport; and deferral of the first few years interest due on previous loans in Brazil, Tunisia, and the Sudan; Cooley Amendment Eximbank credits of 625 million lire to "Supermarkets Italiani, 2.2 million soles to a Peruvian affiliate of a US shoe firm, and 15.6 million soles to a Peruvian malting plant; and the International Monetary Fund's standby arrangement to permit drawings by Honduras of up to $4.5 million. The Council also approved its semiannual report (through June '58) and, the special report on the increases in IMF and IBRD resources. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Surplus Property Disposal. -- (a) The Maritime Administration has notified GSA that its Sheepshead Bay Training Station on Long Island is excess to its needs and can be disposed of without restriction on use or future repossession. ... (b) Defense has started to sell on an "as is" basis some $4.5 million worth of oil field equipment in Alaska which was declared surplus in 1954 after exploration activity had ended in Petroleum Reserve No. 4. Disposal was deferred until 1958 when Interior modified an order which had restricted public entry on adjacent land. Sales to high bidders on two lots totaled about $76,000 on equipment acquired at roughly $278,000, and additional sales will be held as inventories are completed. (U)

7. Post Office Dedication. -- The Postmaster General will formally dedicate the renovated Washington, D. C. Post Office at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, March 3, 1959. Congressional and Government leaders will be invited to attend and inspect this most advanced mechanized mail handling operation in the country. (Admin. Conf.)

8. Army's Educational TV -- Army has started to use closed circuit television to reduce personnel and equipment needs at the Fort Knox Armor School by presenting a program on guided missiles which originates at Red Stone Arsenal. (U)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 11, 1959

General Goodpaster:

I picked this out of Secretary Flemming's daily memo.

A. P. Toner

SSN 2/11/59

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 11, 1959

Status of Integration. -- According to the February issue of Southern School News, the opening of schools on a desegregated basis in Norfolk and Arlington County, Va., brought to 798 the number of school districts that have begun the process in southern and border States. With 2,896 bi-racial districts in the region, this leaves 2,098 still segregated.

The Virginia desegregation also put approximately 5,000 Negro children in integrated situations although no more than 21 will attend mixed classes now. This brings the total of Negro children in the region in integrated situations to 407,403.

(The term "integrated situation" is used to designate, not the number of children in mixed classes, but the number enrolled in a district at grade levels which have begun desegregation.) (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 498

February 11, 1959

DE

1. USSR and Iraq. -- State is evaluating reports that the Iraqi are at odds internally over a Russian bid for an offshore oil concession under a 90-10 profit sharing formula. If necessary we shall warn the Iraqi that increased Soviet export capability would mean increased competition for Iraqi oil, and point out the threat of already existing Russian oil price cutting. (C)

2. US-Iranian Atomic Cooperation. -- AEC reports that the Iranian Parliament has approved the Agreement for (research) Cooperation with the US which was signed on March 5, 1957. An exchange of notes will be initiated shortly to bring it into force. AEC can then consider the Iranian request for a research reactor grant. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Soviet Icebreaker. -- AEC reports that the Soviet nuclear icebreaker "Lenin" is nearing completion at Leningrad and will begin mooring trials this spring. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Copper Controls. -- With the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Export Policy, Commerce will shortly announce the reimposition of validated export license control, to all destinations except Canada, over copper and copper products. This is a reversal of the November 10, 1958 action placing these materials under general license to friendly destinations with a presumption for approval to Communist Bloc destinations. It results from the unanimous opinion of ACEP agencies that copper and copper products are of clear military importance and, therefore, subject to control under the policy contained in NSC Action 1865. (S)

5. Inflation Study. -- The Joint Economic Committee of Congress recently queried 1,500 university economists on inflation and public policy. Dr. Saulnier finds the responses remarkably conservative, considering the characteristic bias of academic

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economists: Thirty-six percent would accept an unemployment ratio of between 5 and 7% if necessary to achieve price stability, 30% would insist on a lower ratio, and the remainder would even allow a ratio above 7%. Sixty percent thought both high employment and price stability are feasible. About 75% believed that tight money had helped to dampen inflation; some 50% thought wage increases in excess of productivity improvement contributed to recent rising prices; and more than half felt that Federal Reserve policy had been used appropriately in the recent recession. Dr. Saulnier also notes that the press release by Congressman Patman on the survey erroneously stated that two-thirds of the economists believe our banking facilities have inadequacies, whereas actually only 25% took this view. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Industrial Production. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that the Federal Reserve Board's seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production is expected to be up one point for January to 143 -- the highest since September 1957. (Admin. Conf.)

7. Housing. -- Labor will announce on Friday that nonfarm housing starts declined 5% in January to 86,000, but that this total is 27% above a year ago. The drop centered in starts begun with government-insured mortgages. The seasonally-adjusted annual rate for January is 1,350,000, some 80,000 below December. However, Dr. Saulnier notes that the December rate was unusually high, and that except for that month, the January figure is the highest in almost three years. (Admin. Conf.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

February 9, 1959

From Defense:

Military Construction Bill. -- During last spring's Congressional hearings on the Military Construction Bill, the Chairmen of the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of both the Senate and House asked for an earlier submission of the Bill for 1959. Accordingly, Defense has completed work on the 1959 Bill and it will be delivered to Congress tomorrow morning with a 12:00 noon time for press release. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 9, 1959

From Dr. Saulnier:

DE

Employment Situation. -- The figures on employment and unemployment for January (to be released today for publication tomorrow morning) show a pretty good record for the month, all things considered, despite unofficial advance reports that employment conditions deteriorated in January. Non-agricultural employment (BLS figures) rose about 200,000 between December and January on a seasonally corrected basis. Unemployment (Census figures) is estimated to have increased by 616,000 from December to January to 4.7 million. This increase is somewhat less than what might be expected on a purely seasonal basis. Furthermore, it is a bit less than the increase in January 1955 when we were coming out of the 1953-54 recession. The ratio of unemployment to labor force (seasonally corrected) dropped from 6.1% in December to 6.0 in January. There was also a modest improvement (from 39.8 to 40.0) in the average number of hours worked per week in manufacturing.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 496

February 7, 1959

1. Working Capital Funds. -- Defense will shortly release the 7th annual report, required by statute, on industrial funds and stock funds, which are used extensively, as in private business, to control and account for the cost of Defense's industrial and commercial activities. The "buyer-seller" relationship results in improved management and cost consciousness. Each military department now has an industrial and a stock fund: cumulative FY 1958 sales were about $2 billion and $5 billion respectively. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Aviation Fuel Handling. -- The Air Force program to use commercial pipelines for aviation fuel, initiated in 1954, now saves $3.3 million annually in transportation, plus substantial economies in other services and facilities; and 1.1 million barrels of commercial storage capacity have been gained. The program has not involved extra Air Force costs or commitments. (U)

3. Military Emergency Medical Care. -- For several years Defense has been working on plans to provide medical care for the Services in case of a major catastrophe, which parallel where applicable OCDM's plans for the civilian population. Packs containing emergency-treatment items for 100 casualties for 72 hours, usable by non-medical personnel and portable by one man, will be located adjacent to quarters and work areas with maximum dispersal. Training programs are underway for all military personnel. (U)

4. Radiation Research. -- Sumner Whittier reports excellent progress in radiobiology and radiation medicine under the VA medical research program. Transplants of healthy bone marrow cells between persons have so far been prevented by the immune reaction which one human develops to cells and tissues of another; but work on this problem continues. Meanwhile a VA doctor has

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succeeded in the deep-freeze preservation of living bone marrow cells, which can later be successfully returned to the same patient. This will be helpful for patients with widespread cancer, for example, who must receive dangerous amounts of x-ray as treatment. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Indian Jurisdiction. -- Interior is concerned over a Washington State court decision that the State did not have jurisdiction in an assault case involving two Indians on a reservation. This has brought law enforcement on some ten reservations to a standstill because neither the Federal Government nor the tribe could assume jurisdiction. Interior has asked Justice to enter the case as amicus curiae, and a hearing before the State Supreme Court will be held this month. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Air Safety. -- Commerce reports that pilot briefing equipment, using closed circuit television, is being purchased which will permit continuous distribution to airports of weather situations and oral briefings. New York (Idlewild), Miami, and Puerto Rico will receive the first installations. (Admin. Conf.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 496

February 6, 1959

1. Baghdad Pact Economic Meeting. -- Our delegation found the recent meeting useful for an exchange of views and a survey of progress to date; but it warns that we will require more concrete proposals for the next meeting, as the regional members desire more money immediately, without regard for procedures, surveys, or technical difficulties. The final communique noted the current status of each Pact project, the decision to establish a multilateral technical cooperation fund, the possibility of joint aviation services, and the plans to consider a free-trade area. (S)

2. Baghdad Pact Nuclear Training Center. -- AEC reports that the Scientific Council of the Baghdad Pact has recently decided on political grounds to relocate the Pact Nuclear Training Center, which was formally opened in Baghdad in March 1957, to Tehran, Iran. (S)

3. Ameryka. -- USIA's Polish-language magazine went on sale Monday in Warsaw and was completely sold out in minutes. The Poles are completing arrangements here for the distribution of Poland. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Pilot Tolerance Tests. -- The Aviation Medical Acceleration Laboratory recently investigated the effects of constant 2G acceleration on a man during a 24 hour test flight in the human centrifuge. The results of this test indicate it will be feasible to consider manned space flights with constant acceleration space engines. (U)

5. Project DISCOVERER. -- The launching of DISCOVERER I has been postponed indefinitely because of the accident occurring during the prelaunch countdown on January 21. DISCOVERER II is now scheduled for launching on February 21. (S)

6. DEFENDER Program. -- Defense will soon announce an

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$80 million "Defender" program under ARPA for advanced research in ballistic missile defense. Over 50 research projects are included, in fields vital to a scientific breakthrough on a feasible missile defense system, with the immediate projects designed to obtain crucial information for future design. Principal research areas include: ballistic missile flight characteristics, upper atmospheric properties (effects of nuclear explosions and re-entry physics), high-power radar development, discrimination between a weapon body and decoys, kill mechanisms, interception and defense systems, and unconventional exploratory research. (Admin. Conf.)

7. VA Medical Research. -- A 39-hospital Veterans Administration study on 600 patients shows that the new tranquilizing drugs are significantly better than the older types in reducing the number and severity of psychiatric symptoms -- notably schizophrenia, which fills nearly one quarter of America's hospital beds. The VA study confirms previous clinical evidence of the drugs' value in treating -- but not in themselves curing -- mental illness. (Admin. Conf.)

8. Drouth Study. -- General Bragdon reports that Kansas' Governor Docking and his staff were recently briefed on and expressed willingness to cooperate in the Drouth Study proposal. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 495

February 4, 1959

1. Conscription for Civil Defense. -- In response to the periodic requests for comment on this subject, Governor Hoegh plans to make the following statement: "Compulsory civil defense training always has been an alternative to volunteer participation. At this time, I prefer the volunteer participation. The responsibility for civil defense is that of all governments and all people. Every citizen must participate. We are undertaking the task of informing every citizen of the effects of nuclear attack and what action he must take to meet these effects. When the citizen is thoroughly informed, I have no doubt that he will participate without being subjected to conscription." (Admin. Conf.)

2. Organization and Employment of STRAC. -- Army has completed a study, geared to its present force structure, of the optimum organization of STRAC forces and their employment. Reduction from four to three STRAC divisions and modification of the remaining-term-of-service requirement for overseas movement have been approved. The previous 90-day POR requirement has been reduced to 45 days for airlift and 60 days for surface movement. (S)

3. Aircraft Procurement. -- The total of US military planes delivered in CY 1958 was 4,237, a net drop of 1,382 (25%) from CY 1957. The reduction is predominantly due to the cutback in military production programs during FY 1957 and 1958, with only an insignificant slippage or non-acceptance factor. The decrease includes reductions of 861 fighters (36% below 1957), 255 trainers (31%) and 159 bombers (18%). Air Force was reduced by 678 planes (27%), Navy by 331 planes (18%), and Military Assistance by 246 planes (61%). (C)

4. International Educational and Cultural Relations. -- The effort to coordinate these activities under a Special Assistant

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to Secretary Dulles (SN # 487), includes a proposed clearing house where information can be collected, processed, and disseminated on a country basis. It is hoped that non-governmental institutions will participate, or maintain a parallel clearing house. A Cabinet presentation of plans for this coordination effort, including a possible Executive Order, is in preparation. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Berlin Mayor's Trip. -- USIA plans to use Mayor Brandt's forthcoming US trip to rally overseas support for the allied position on Berlin. Media will stress the human rather than the legalistic aspects of Berlin, and show the unity of American support and American sympathy for the people of Berlin, a city which represents the last "escape hatch" for the East Germans. USIS posts in places Brandt will visit in Asia and Europe are being asked to cooperate discreetly with West German representatives in getting maximum favorable public relations. (C)

?

6. Soviet Attacks on Private Investment. -- In the recent UN Session we were able to counter two Soviet bloc attacks on development of natural resources through private investment, including a Rumanian resolution that the UN help develop petroleum industries "on a national basis" and a Byelorussian proposal to study activities of private foreign companies in underdeveloped areas. (Admin. Conf.)

7. International Atomic Energy Actions. -- (a) The IAEA has approved its first fuel transaction under which Canada will furnish natural uranium to the IAEA, which will then sell the fuel to Japan for use in a nuclear research reactor project under IAEA safeguard procedures. ... (b) The Second Inter-American Symposium on peaceful uses is scheduled to be held late this spring under the auspices of the Pan American Union, which received a $93, 500 grant from MSP funds for the purpose. The project is an outgrowth of the successful First Symposium at Brookhaven Laboratory in May 1957, which had been suggested in an address by Dr. Milton Eisenhower. (Admin. Conf.)

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

2 FEB 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Soviet Seven-Year Plan

During my briefing at the last meeting of the National Security Council, I referred to Khrushchev's Seven-Year Plan. In view of your expressed interest in the 70 percent growth planned in agriculture, perhaps you will find these additional general observations of interest.

The Seven-Year Plan (to run from this year through 1965) is considered by the Soviets to be an integral part of a fifteen-year period of maximum economic development effort. Khrushchev hopes that the USSR will become the world's number one economic power within this period, and to this end his current Seven-Year Plan calls for:

1. A rise in gross industrial output of about 80 percent, that is an average annual increase of 8.6 percent (9.3 in capital goods and 7.3 percent in consumer goods).

2. A 70 percent rise in agriculture, that is an annual average of 7.9 percent.

3. Continued high priority for heavy industry as reflected in:

   a. A scheduled 77 percent (8.5 percent per year) rise in capital investments as against a 23 percent (3 percent per

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year) rise in outlays for housing, health, education, etc.

b. A 40 percent (5 percent per year) rise in real personal income as against a rise at twice this rate in gross industrial output.

Even though declining rates of increase in labor productivity are a big problem for them, the Soviets probably can maintain an average 8.6 percent increase in industrial production each year through 1965 and possibly beyond, because of their policy of reinvestment at the expense of consumption. (They averaged nearly 11 percent growth in industrial production during the past seven years.) But we doubt the Soviets' ability to pass us in per capita industrial output by 1970, provided the United States regains its historic economic growth rate of 3-1/2 percent annually. Their agriculture goal is less realistic in that they have not programmed the investment in fertilizers and agricultural machinery that would be necessary to raise yields to the levels projected.

They have a somewhat inflated opinion of the present size of their economy as compared with the United States, claiming their gress national product is now 50 percent that of the United States, whereas we believe it to be approximately 45 percent thereof.

ALLEN W. DULLES
Director

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

February 2, 1959

D

From Defense:

Missile Firings. -- The following launchings are scheduled for tomorrow from Cape Canaveral:

TITAN #A3	Test #350	1200 EST
ATLAS #11-B	Test #29	2300 EST

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 494

February 2, 1959

1. New Construction. -- Labor will announce Wednesday that new construction activity in January declined about seasonally to $3.7 billion, but exceeded the January 1958 high by 10 percent. Private outlays of $2.6 billion this January were 8 percent above a year ago and the public total was 15 percent greater. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Science and Math Teaching. -- Because both elementary and college courses have failed to match the rapid growth of knowledge in these subjects, the National Science Foundation has greatly expanded its Course Content Improvement Program and has increased the funds allocated this year to $6 million -- ten times the amount for FY 1957 and 1958. New textbooks and teaching aids are under development by leading scientists and teachers for both mathematics and the physical sciences. These programs stress the basic preparatory courses. A Biological Sciences Curriculum Study Group is being organized; and similar projects on chemistry and the earth sciences may follow. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Nuclear Ship Safety (Ref: SN #450). -- AEC reports that interested US agencies will meet here with British officials beginning February 23, to discuss problems involved in the safety of nuclear merchant ships at sea and in ports. The ultimate objective is to develop rules and procedures to permit nuclear ships like the NS Savannah to enter foreign and domestic ports. (U)

4. German Coal. -- In a January 27 note we protested to the West Germans that their tariff and quota import restrictions on coal have transferred the burden of adjusting to their temporary coal surplus to the US coal industry. We are sending a copy to the Coal and Steel Community's High Authority (HA). At the bitter urging of US coal industry representatives, State has agreed to ask the Germans for an immediate 60-day suspension of the restrictions, to permit government, industry and HA efforts to settle the problem fairly. (C)

5. Japanese-US Trade. -- MacArthur is concerned over reports that US protectionists plan a major drive against Japanese flatware, plywood, textiles and other imports. He notes that Japan will remain aligned with the free world only if our policies -- particularly on trade -- make it clear that Japan's self-interest lies in close cooperation. MacArthur believes that with our cooperation Japan can show that a free Asian economy can surpass Communist achievement. He concludes that trade restrictions are internationally contagious, and that if Japan feels she cannot trade with the free world, she will turn elsewhere. (C)

6. THOR Firing. -- The THOR #154 launch January 30 at Cape Canaveral had normal ignition, lift-off and programming; but the main LOX tank pressure dropped immediately after lift-off, exhausting the fuel before sufficient velocity was obtained to achieve normal engine cut-off. The back-up main engine cut-off did not provide the proper signal. Guidance appeared normal throughout powered flight, and no difficulties were indicated in the re-entry vehicle until the pre-arm signal, after which high pitch, yaw and roll were noted. No separation signal was received and the nose cone did not separate. While the Azusa system became intermittent at the end of the engine burning time, it predicted an impact about 120 miles short of objective. Causes of the failures have not yet been determined. (S)

[illegible] Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

1959

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Letter~~	~~DDE to Charles Allen Thomas (1 pg)~~	~~2/26/59~~	~~C~~
2. ~~Letter~~	~~DDE to Aksel Nielsen (2 pp)~~ #1+2, Open on Re-Rev, AL, 4/30/84	~~2/21/59~~	~~C~~
3. Memorandum,	DDE to Herter (1 pg)	2/21/59	A
4. ~~Letter~~	~~DDE to John Hay Whitney (3 pp)~~ opened RR 81-4, JB. 12/5/80	~~2/21/59~~	~~C~~
5. ~~Message~~	~~DDE to Acting Secy. of State (1 pg)~~	~~undated~~	~~A~~ 5/17/83 DC
6. ~~Draft Message,~~	~~DDE to Acting Secy. of State (3 pp)~~	~~2/19/59~~	~~A~~
7. ~~Letter~~	~~DDE to Nelson Rockefeller (1 pg)~~ 11/26/80. JB	~~2/17/59~~	~~C*~~
8. ~~Letter~~	~~DDE to George Champion (2 pp)~~ opened in Name Series by re-review. RS, 8/15/83	~~2/16/59~~	~~C~~

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Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)
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DICTATION, February, 1959

2/9/59	Mrs. William J. Donovan, re death of husband
2/9/59	Mrs. Gordon Hasty re visit to Thomasville
2/9/59	Bill Robinson - continuing argument about Rockefeller budget
2/9/59	Bob Woodruff - re argument about statement by Attorney General about "legalizing interference with right of free speech"
2/9/59	George Humphrey - thanks for Thomasville hospitality
2/9/59	George Allen, about his reduction program, about Milestone
2/9/59	Thanks to Attorney General for speech at Fordham Law School
2/10/59	A Mr. Robert Biggs (supposedly dying in veterans hospital) about significance of our free society
2/11/59	George Allen re reduction in weight
2/15/58	Harold Boechenstein, re memorandum by Mr. Allyn as minority opinion on report of Committee for Economic Practices
2/16/59	George Champion re Dr. Conant
2/17/59	Nelson Rockefeller - re visit to Mexico, re financial difficulties
2/19/59	Message from Acapulco to Sec. of State - re cotton
2/20/59	Message for Prime Minister of Great Britain from Acapulco
2/19/59	Another message to Sec. of State re cotton, from Acapulco
2/21/59	On returning to Washington, thank you to Lopez Mateos
2/21/59	Letter to Jock Whitney re Foster Dulles, re visit to Thomasville
2/21/59	Memo to Sec. of State about message from Macmillan re test negotiations
2/21/59	Allan Shivers re not being able to call him when in Texas
2/21/59	Aksel Nielsen re Turnpike Land Company holdings
2/23/59	Lewis Strauss re Frank Stanton (CBS) interest in budget battle
2/23/59	Dan Gainey re State Department situation.
2/23/59	Frank Stanton re efforts about budget
2/2/4/59	Acting Secretary of State re changing Diablo Dam to "Dos Amigos" Dam
2/26/59	Ralph McGill re Southern Senatorial group, etc.
2/26/59	Charlie Thomas re James Smith Bush
2/27/59	Lyndon Johnson re re President Lopez Mateos and conversations with him
2/28/59	Re Roy Durstine's wife speech
2/28/59	Bernard Baruch re incident where President had said that if labor was paid more part of it should come out of production profits.

DICTATION, February, 1959

1 2/1

BERNARD M. BARUCH
597 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Little Hobcaw
Kingstree, S. C.
February 26, 1959

Dear Mr. President:

Jim Forrestal requested me to go over the defense set-up. I talked with the then Chief of Staff, yourself. You were deeply concerned about a statement you had made to Arthur Krock and another man whose name I have forgotten, that if labor was paid more part of it should come out of producers profits. You were concerned what reaction to it might be. I told you - and I remember so well - we were standing at the entrance of the room where I was receiving you - "First of all, General, you were right. Second, if you say nothing about it they will forget that you said it." Unfortunately for everybody, and particularly the steel people, that was not done in the beginning.

Over the years in my contact with you, I find your first judgements are generally good. When the politicians get through with any of us and they have tried to please everybody, we generally find ourselves in a mess.

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

February 28, 1959.

Dear Bernie:

I remember the statement to which you refer. Arthur Krock was in the group and spoke to me later. He approved very heartily of what I had said.

Later my remarks were taken out of context and distorted to imply that I was at heart a socialist; that I wanted to destroy free enterprise. Actually the statement was brought up again in its distorted form five years later, in the political campaign of '52. I merely laughed at people who were trying to make something of the matter, although I did time and again repeat what I had actually said.

I particularly like the last thing in your letter where you say that "When the politicians get through with any of us and they have tried to please everybody, we generally find ourselves in a mess."

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Bernard M. Baruch,
Little Hobcaw,
Kingstree,
South Carolina.

February 28, 1959

Dear Mrs. Durstine:

Thank you very much for your letter of the twenty-fifth.

In one place in it you said, "I wish that somehow we could so establish our Party in the community and in the nation that Republican Headquarters would be the place where a bewildered or problem-beset citizen would instinctively turn for help."

In these words you have given us a very succinct description of successful political action.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Roy S. Durstine,
410 East 57th Street,
New York 22,
New York.

February 27, 1959

Dear Lyndon:

Referring again to your letter of February seventeenth telling of your meeting with President Lopez Mateos last November, I find that my own impression of the new President confirms your favorable report. Even though such visits as yours and mine can contribute importantly to good relations between this country and our southern neighbor, there is nothing which can take the place of effective day-to-day representation of U.S. interests by our Ambassador and his country team.

President Lopez Mateos conveyed to me a sense of vigor and dynamism. Yet he seemed to be holding a tight rein on himself, and I can understand that he might still be feeling his way along, notwithstanding his long experience in public office. He is burdened by serious economic problems, almost none of which he is capable of solving within his own country because of the complexities of today's international trade. It would be helpful to our relations with Mexico, as well as in our own interest, to consult closely with Mexico on a number of our common problems.

I share with you the firm belief that we should develop the closest relationship with Mexico and that, in doing so, we shall be strengthening our relations with Latin America. President Lopez Mateos seems to recognize the historic role which Mexico can play in the hemisphere. I impressed upon him the need to maintain a favorable climate for investment, both foreign and domestic. He expressed agreement with me on this point.

I raised the question of the development of the Big Bend area as an international park. He said that Mexico's studies of fifteen or sixteen years ago had indicated that a constitutional amendment would be required if they were to participate in this project, thus posing a delicate problem. We shall pursue this matter, nevertheless, through diplomatic channels, to see whether Mexico cannot be persuaded to take the steps necessary to join us in the park.

The President made no mention of the financial discussions which have been carried on by the officials of our governments for the last month or two. He did express appreciation for the cooperation which we have extended to Mexico in this broad sector in the past.

As you will have learned by the time you receive this letter, I am looking forward to a return visit by President Lopez Mateos some time later in the spring. This will give us additional opportunity to develop the close personal ties which contribute so much to the building of good relations with our neighbors.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

February 26, 1959

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ralph:

I was truly interested in your letter of the twenty-third. I agree with your observations about the Southern Senatorial group, except that I place Olin Johnston, Thurmond and Eastland in a special group. These three, it seems to me, reflect a viewpoint that is not only extreme but rigid. They seem so entrenched in their prejudices and racial antagonisms that they never show so much as a glimmer of a readiness to see the other side of the problem.

I was particularly interested by your evaluation of Senator Talmadge. With the equipment he has, it would be a pity if he allows it to be dissipated by a too great anxiety to be "right" -- to pick the expression out of your letter.

It occurs to me that, in these times, there are great opportunities for our abler Southern Senators and Congressmen to rise to real heights of statesmanship. With the party machine normally in pretty good order and confronted by no active, virile and growing opposition party, most of them can be fairly well assured of re-nominations and therefore need not worry too much about their political careers. Many people consider that Holland, Stennis, Fulbright and Talmadge have real ability. If they should choose to use that ability with the single thought of promoting the national good, as their own study of the facts might reveal the nation's good, they could become outstanding figures on the national scene, and in history.

At least four others of the so-called Southern group are committed to partisan political ambitions, beyond redemption.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

For the two Virginia Senators I have a very great liking, and, in many ways, great respect. I think their attitudes toward race are far more flexible than are those of some of the others, even though they have felt forced to take leadership in intransigence. While they sometimes put revenues above obvious national need, it is such a great relief, these days, to find conservatives in spending that I cannot fault them seriously in this particular regard.

Political developments have given to the Democrats a great majority in both the Senate and the House. I rather suspect that for the political leadership in these two Houses this is not an unmixed blessing because the Democrat Party is not, by any stretch of the imagination, unified insofar as adherence to common economic convictions and political aims makes a party. The Northern and Southern Democrats have a marriage of convenience and though there is a great deal of family fighting and even, in the election years, talk of a divorce, the matter goes no further than that when the prize of committee chairmanships remains so glittering and tempting.

As you know, the reason that I so earnestly support moderation in the race question is because I believe two things. The first of these is that until America has achieved reality in the concept of individual dignity and equality before the law, we will not have become completely worthy of our limitless opportunities. The second thing is that I believe that coercive law is, by itself, powerless to bring about complete compliance with its own terms when in any extensive region the great mass of public opinion is in bitter opposition. This generalization was true under the carpet-bagging government of the South, under the Prohibition Amendment and the Volstead Act, and it is still largely true within the four states you name in the deep South.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

But this second fact does not excuse us from using every kind of legitimate influence to bring about enlightenment through education, persuasion, leadership and, indeed, example. Of course, we cannot overlook the need for law, where law is clearly necessary and useful. Stated in another way, neither government -- at any level -- nor we, as individuals, can neglect our clear responsibilities and duties if we are to progress steadily, even if slowly, toward realization of what we like to call the American dream.

The legislative program I have placed before the Congress is a modest, but I believe, effective, one. Its enactment should be accomplished quickly. One of the finest results that I would anticipate would be a wider acceptance of the philosophy of progress through moderation. This might inspire extremists on both sides to gravitate a bit more toward the center line, which is the only path along which progress in great human affairs can be achieved.

This letter is long but, as you see, your communication found me in much the same mood as you apparently were.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Ralph E. McGill
Box 4689
Atlanta 2, Georgia

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

February 24, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Governor Price Daniel, in a recent message to me, suggested that since two friendly nations are undertaking the Diablo Dam project, the name of the project should be changed to "Dos Amigos." I think this would be a good idea.

While we would necessarily have to coordinate with the Mexican government, I am quite sure that the matter is not of a kind that would lend itself to official action. If the State Department thinks well of this idea, could we not, by informal diplomatic exchange, agree that on March first we would both state that we were going to use this name hereafter.

This is not an earth-shaking affair, but if we could do this, it might have some real significance on the relationships of our two countries.

At your convenience I should like to hear from you about it.

D.D.E.

February 23, 1959

PERSONAL

Dear Frank:

Lewis Strauss has shown me your letter to him stressing your belief that the public is too little informed about the budget situation to provide the broad support that would be of influence with the members of Congress. I am delighted that you have scheduled four special hour long programs on the subject of inflation; such programs are bound to be informative and helpful.

As soon as possible I shall talk to Lewis. I assure you that I am ready to do my part in the vital campaign of informing all our people; just exactly how I could be most effective and persuasive is, of course, something that will require a consensus of our best thinking.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Frank Stanton
President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

PERSONAL

mek

February 23, 1959.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Dan:

Respecting the message you phoned Mrs. Whitman, I assure you that I deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness, as well as your obvious concern about the current State Department situation. I am quite sure that you share my profound hope that before long Foster can be restored sufficiently in strength and health that he will feel fully capable of carrying on -- at least for a considerable time -- his accustomed duties.

Because we are such good friends, I want to give you my very frank and personal views -- not to be communicated to anyone else.

I think that the people you have been talking to about the State Department problem have not thought about it very deeply.

In the first instance, I do not believe that any one of your informants could have a truly clear idea of the inestimable value of international experience to any one charged with the responsibility for heading up the State Department. For this particular post Mr. Dulles has been studying for an entire lifetime. It was always his ambition to follow in the footsteps of his grandfather and of his uncle. But he and I have by no means failed to look squarely in the face the potential effects of a continuance of the physical difficulty he first experienced more than two years ago. We have, therefore, patiently put together a team of high officials in the State Department that in my opinion (and in Foster's) know more about the world situation, including the risks implicit in it, than anyone else. Admittedly there is no figure in America, in or out of government, who so stands out, in comparison with any other, as does Foster Dulles.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

This applies to his knowledge, his understanding, his moral courage, his negotiating ability, and his firmness.

Nevertheless he has, for some years, been training and educating subordinates so that, even though we might not be able to find an ideal State Department head, I could nevertheless have a strong, knowledgeable, loyal team to assist me in my constitutional duty of conducting the foreign relations of the United States. So I cannot share the feeling of abhorrence" of some of your informants about the possibility of entrusting the State Department to any individual that Foster himself has selected, trained and trusted.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Daniel C. Gainey.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Personal & Conf.

February 23, 1959

Dear Lewis:

I am writing a short note to Frank Stanton to express the satisfaction I feel in the suggestions he has made about informing the public better as to the implications of the budget problem.

Since you are the individual to whom he addressed his letter, I wonder whether you could undertake to pass along to him some suggestions about getting the programs into operation. While undoubtedly CBS experts know the best techniques to be used, it seems to me that you might be helpful with regard to the important points of personalities, subjects, timing and format. Also, I should think that there should be considered related subjects that will necessarily be discussed or at least mentioned in the context of budgetary considerations.

As to timing, I would think that the first program should be done very soon, and that others could follow along in some agreed order and at agreed intervals.

To suggest a few of the personalities who might appear effectively on such programs, I might mention

The Vice President
Secretary of Commerce Strauss
Secretary of the Treasury Anderson
Secretary of Labor Mitchell
Senator Byrd
Senator Dirksen
Congressman Halleck
A like-minded Democratic Congressman
Director of the Bureau of the Budget Stans
Arthur F. Burns
American representatives from business, the professions and labor who could make a real contribution.

A much smaller group could possibly work with you and Dr. Stanton in deciding on methods. I would suggest yourself, Dr. Stanton, Bob Anderson, Jim Hagerty and, of course, any experts from the television business that Dr. Stanton might want to suggest.

As for my own participation, I would be willing to do anything that we, together, agreed was wise and effective.

In view of Dr. Stanton's suggestion, I believe we should make promptly some preliminary decisions so that at the very least he will understand our great interest in his ideas. I would be prepared to talk to you about the matter any time you see fit.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Lewis L. Strauss
Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

mck

Pers. & Conf.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

February 21, 1959.

Dear Allan:

I tried to find an opportunity to telephone you from Bergstrom Field when I stopped there for the night on Wednesday. Actually my evening became so crowded with unfinished business and with the need for meeting with a number of individuals on the base that I had to give up the attempt to talk to you.

I merely want you and Marialice to know that I was thinking of you. I am sorry that things worked out badly for me.

Please give my warm greetings to your lovely bride and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

The Honorable Allan Shivers,
Chairman of the Board,
Western Pipe Line, Inc.
P. O. Box 1076,
Austin, Texas.

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For further information,
see entry 3 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

February 21, 1959.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Jock:

Thank you very much for your handwritten note. I found that I could read it without trouble and this news, from what you say, may astonish you considerably.

You are quite right in all the assumptions you make respecting my present concern and difficulties involved in the unfortunate illness of Foster. Sad as I feel for him and his family, I am even more saddened by the loss that the country will experience when the time comes that it can no longer have the benefit of his wisdom, courage and tireless energy.

As of now, I tend to agree with your comments about personalities. So far as Chris is concerned, the obvious fear would be that his crippling arthritis might so damage his usefulness as to cast doubt on the wisdom of his holding the number one spot. As far as his head and heart are concerned, I rate him in the top rank. Respecting his physical difficulties, you might be interested to know that he made a point of seeing me off when I started on my trip to Mexico Wednesday afternoon, and was out at the field again this morning when I reached here at eight o'clock. If his physical difficulty is not a progressive one, I rather feel he could carry on.

Cabot, of course, is experienced and would have to be considered. But he already occupies a position of extreme importance and delicacy.

Of course if daily prayers will do any good, we will be able to keep Foster with us for a long time. But cases of this kind are most tricky and unpredictable. I shall try to keep you in touch with his progress because I know you are deeply interested.

We had a very fine day with Gordon and Gene. In the early morning the dogs had considerable trouble. A rather severe wet spell had just ended and apparently the birds were scattered out considerably looking for food. As a consequence they were going up wild. Later in the morning, however, the conditions got better and we had some very splendid shooting. It was the only one of the three days where I shot well. On the third day on one of George's tracts, I was simply too tired to get on the ball. As a matter of fact, as early in the day as I could I got in the wagon and watched the others shoot.

As usual Mr. Kamerick (I am not sure the spelling is correct) arranged a splendid luncheon which we enjoyed out in the field. Barry Leithead and Bill Robinson went along with us and Barry tried shooting for a while. Bill told me something I had not previously known -- that he has a cataract on his right eye which some day will have to be removed. Nevertheless he is interested in seeing whether John Olin could fix him up a gun with an offset so that he could use his left eye; and Barry Leithead tells me he is starting instructions right away in shot gun shooting. (Incidentally I could personally use that kind of instruction to very great advantage).

Give my love to Betsey and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

P.S.: Write to me whenever the spirit moves you, and if anything occurs where I feel I should like to talk things over

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

with you at some length, I shall let you know promptly.

The Honorable John Hay Whitney,
The American Ambassador,
London.

As amd

February 21, 1959

Proposed letter to President Lopez Mateos

Dear President Lopez Mateos:

As my first act after reaching Washington I must thank you once again for the warm hospitality shown to me and to my party by you, as well as by your associates in the Mexican government and the citizens of Acapulco. It was a great privilege and distinct honor to meet you and a valued opportunity to exchange with you views on matters of interest to both our countries.

The appropriate parts of this government will continue with me to give earnest study to the specific problems to which you adverted and I assure you we constantly seek methods by which cooperation between us can be improved.

Needless to say, I am delighted that you find it possible to accept my invitation to visit the United States, the details to be worked out by our diplomatic officials. I suggest that you and I promptly make a simultaneous announcement in Mexico City and in Washington that you
later this year -
have accepted the invitation in principle for a visit some time ~~this~~ spring, with the exact time to be fixed later. Such a simple statement would eliminate any undesirable speculation and would provide timely information to the people in each country. If you agree to this suggestion, I propose that each of us make such a short announcement on Wednesday morning,

February 25, at 9:30 Mexico City time.

Finally I want to assure you that I highly value your thoughtfulness in presenting to me and Mrs. Eisenhower gifts and mementoes characteristic of Mexican culture and history. The members of my party share my feeling of gratitude and appreciation.

I shall be looking forward to seeing you again during the spring.

Your friend,

Acapulco 2/20

~~SECRET~~ TO THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

In view of the contents of your telegram, I shall not even hint to President Lopez Mateos of its existence. In my view the mention of the caution that Mexican and other world exporters should observe restraint in selling cotton would in itself start a speculative movement that could not fail to be damaging.

Pending my return to Washington, please inform the Agriculture Department that under no circumstances are any new actions to be publicly suggested until I can give specific approval in each case.

At the earliest convenient moment, I want to have a joint meeting with State Department and Agriculture officials to make an exhaustive analysis of this matter.

For the Secretary of State. ~~Please tell the Secretary of State that~~ our conversations today have proceeded with a continuation of the same spirit of friendliness as they did yesterday. The suggested communique is, from my view, as always at least three times as long as it should be, but the Mexicans clearly see some local advantage to be gained by lenghty discussion. However, I think nothing will be harmed in any way.

I saw your son last evening and was able to tell him that your morale was tiptop.

I thank the Good Lord for the news that you tolerated very satisfactorily ~~the~~ your first radiation treatment. [illegible]

With affectionate regard,

DE

End of message to the Secretary.

DE

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-84 #2

~~SECRET~~

DRAFT OF MESSAGE FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Acapulco, Feb. 19, 1959

One of the subjects that commanded a considerable attention at our afternoon's talk was that of our subsidy action respecting cotton. The discussion was in a very friendly tone, but it was obvious that the Mexican group was disappointed as to the action itself as well as what they considered the abruptness with which it was announced. Apparently the State Department had little or no chance to provide timely notice so that the Mexican government might prepare the Mexican cotton growing industry for the bad news. If it did have the opportunity, it nevertheless seems that the government here was astonished as well as surprised.

I told President Lopez Mateos that I assumed that the action of the Secretary of Agriculture was taken in compliance with law. While I still think this is probably true, I could make no explanation of why we had, in this instance, failed to prepare the way for a development that has very serious consequences on their major crop.

I promised the President that our State Department would meet with the Secretary of Agriculture to ask a few questions:

(a). Has the decision in this matter become final?

(b). Was the action taken one of administrative judgment or of compliance with law?

(c). If the answers to the first two are in the affirmative, did we do everything we could to explain the matter to the Mexican government?

There were other questions raised, but this is one to which I should like to have an answer some time during the day of the 20th, if practicable, because it is possible I might do something to ease hurt feelings.

During all my talks here I have assured the President of our firm purpose to consult with them before taking any action that involved our common

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR81-84 #3
By DJH Date 5/12/82

interest. I am, of course, quite certain that the Department has been doing this right along, but it is possible that there has been some slip up somewhere along the line.

New subject. The following is for Secretary Dulles: During the many trips that you have taken during the past six years on behalf of American interests, you have unfailingly kept me informed by cable of the developments of your talks and efforts. For once I am able to turn the tables. My first report is that I found the new President to be a dynamic, friendly and very informal individual. He is firm in his assurances that he wants to earn and hold the friendship of the United States. And he is certain in his own mind that if we can act in close cooperation concerning our common problems, that certainly his country will benefit and in some measure our own.

He asked me to assure you of his earnest wishes for your early recovery, saying that not only the United States but the world needs you.

The members of his Cabinet who were with us for the afternoon meeting were likewise friendly, intelligent and, it seemed to me, very well informed. They expressed a hope of pushing forward with us on the construction of the additional dam on the Rio Grande, but seemed to throw cold water on the idea of an international recreational area in the Big Ben because they said constitutional considerations would prevent them from participating in this.

Ambassador Hill continues to enjoy the high esteem and admiration of all and, of course, Rubottom and my brother Milton were most helpful in the conversations.

~~SECRET~~

The following again for the Acting Secretary. Senator Johnson had mentioned to me the subjects of the dam on the Rio Grande River and the proposed international recreational area. If Senator Johnson returns to Washington before I do, it will be quite appropriate for you to inform him as to my comments on these two matters as contained in this cable.

DE

Acapulco
2/20/59

Message for Harold Macmillan

Dear Harold:

It is possible that poor communications between Acapulco and Washington could have created a slight misunderstanding. If it did, I trust that no damage resulted.

Last evening I had a message notifying me of the Cyprus solution and with the added notation that the "ban is now off." This I took to mean that your telegram telling me that I might send congratulatory messages had already arrived. However, it was actually noon today before I had your very welcome communication. If, therefore, I was a few hours early with my messages I am sorry, and I assure you that it was not intentional.

Again I express to you my congratulations and rejoice with you that your patience, skill and understanding, which have had so much to do with this successful outcome, have been thus rewarded.

Last evening I saw Anthony Eden at dinner. He appeared in good condition and assured me that he felt much better than for a long time. I understand that he is returning to Britain the latter part of this month.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Ike

February 17, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Nelson:

The immediate cause of this note is that I am off tomorrow for a quick trip to Mexico to call informally upon President Lopez Mateos. Knowing your deep and continuing interest in Latin American affairs, I thought you might like to know also that Milton has agreed to make the trip with me.

You seem to have quickly become a controversial figure in the financial thinking of New York State. In three instances at least, you and I have had certain similarities in our political positions. We each inherited a sorry fiscal condition in government. Both of us have tried to operate by the doctrine that government must live within its means. Finally neither of us was under any illusion that an Executive position in politics is any bed of roses.

Some visitors to this office have been quick to criticize your effort to raise more revenue for New York State. They have justified their complaints by saying that it would have been easy enough to have reduced some of the services for which the State is now paying. I have not had the opportunity to read the details of your entire budgetary message and so I do not know how much emphasis you placed upon the possibility of making significant reductions.

Knowing so little about it I have not tried to argue too much with these people, contenting myself merely by saying, "Nevertheless I believe that we must, at all echelons of government, live within our means."

PERSONAL

Second page of this letter temporarily lost, referred only to Nelson's charming bride, and ending. acw

February 16, 1959.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear George:

I was somewhat dismayed to get your opinion of Dr. Conant, relayed to me by Mrs. Whitman. I know that over the years he has been a controversial figure, but during my years of association with him, first when we were both Presidents of Colleges and later during his service as High Commissioner (after that as Ambassador) to West Germany, I found him a highly intelligent person and a positive character. Some of his books on educational needs, particularly in the secondary field, have interested me very much.

Since receiving your message I have inquired among others who have known him well. While all seem to agree that some of his views are original, unorthodox and even startling, the impression I get is that he is well respected. I was not able to obtain any opinion as to your belief that he may be an agnostic. I have never heard him express his opinion, one way or another, as to his attitude toward religion.

The reason that I am trying to explain this matter a bit is that long before I learned of your opinion -- and I do assure you that I value your opinions highly -- I had invited Dr. Conant to come to my office to talk about a project I have in mind. I am expecting him to come in this afternoon.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Incidentally, I do know that in the course of his lectures on education, he is doing a pretty good job in awakening his audiences, largely made up of educators, as to the meaning of the Berlin crisis and the great need we have to understand the Communist menace and the methods they use to achieve their ends.

I am very hopeful of spending the 21st, 22nd and 23rd at Augusta. As yet I cannot say that this effort will be successful, but if we should both be there, we might talk a little more on this subject.

Of course you know that I am deeply appreciative of your courtesy in sending me your views and even more so for the frankness with which you express them.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. George Champion,
President,
The Chase Manhattan Bank,
18 Pine Street,
New York 15, New York.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

February 15, 1959.

Dear Beck:

In reading over the memorandum that Mr. Allyn sent to you, there remain one or two questions unanswered in my mind:

1. In deploring a recent reduction in the rate of capital expenditures (which, I agree, was unfortunate), it appears that the year 1957 was taken as a norm. It is my impression that 1957 was our best year -- but without looking up the statistical charts, I cannot be certain of this point. In trying to make accurate comparisons it seems to me that we are too prone to think of the economic cycle as coinciding with each circuit of the earth around the sun.

Since free enterprise is bound to cause certain ups and downs, I think that we should look constantly at the general curve of increase rather than at detailed dips and rises, even though these may be at the moment very significant.

2. In the next to last paragraph of page two the question of capital expenditures is discussed in terms of stimulation. It seems to me that this effort will lose some of its value unless such capital expenditures allow us to produce goods that will, in competition with others, increase our foreign markets. I do not mean to say that the domestic market is by any manner of means saturated. But our present and potential productivity -- both in industrial and agricultural activity -- seems to indicate that the products of our industry cannot be fully utilized except as we can sell goods profitably in the foreign market.

The entire memorandum is interesting, but these particular two points seem to me to need a bit more explanation.

I do not mean to ask you for a long reply, but if you should indicate a general agreement with the points I make, please let me know and I will have some of our people make a somewhat more exhaustive analysis for my benefit.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Harold Boechenstein,
President,
Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation,
Toledo 1, Ohio.

Additional research
dictated by DDE - 2/16/59

"Someone told me it takes about $15,000 of investment in capital goods to produce one job in industry. Since we have an average addition of 700,000 per year to our labor force, it would appear that we have to invest some $10 to $11 billion dollars each year for these recruits.

I do not know the amount of money we have to put in for replacement or renovation of equipment already installed. In addition to investments for these two purposes, we must of course provide for increase in productivity per man in the entire labor force.

Over the last years our average investment in new plants and equipment has been about $28,500,000,000 annually. It would appear that a figure something on the order of $32 or $33 billion dollars -- always of course increasing a little bit each year -- would be about our safe minimum."

February 11, 1959.

Dear George:

If you could show me any way to make the journey between your particular paradise and Washington, D.C., in less than three hours, I would be delighted to accept your invitation. Even for you I fear that such a feat is impossible. However, I do send you my congratulations on losing eight pounds, which measure, I hope, is down from the fairly respectable 236 with which you left here, rather than the top level of 242!

If you are doing that well regularly, it is my advice that you stay right there and continue to play golf for the next three months.

Incidentally, if you want any more ham -- or a shoulder and some bacon -- please send me word and I will have it in the mail.

Please convey my adoring admiration to that angel who has found it possible to live with so much of you for so long.

With all the best,

As ever,

P.S.: If Sid is there remember me to him kindly.

Mr. George E. Allen.

February 10, 1959

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Biggs:

I was much moved by your recent letter to me, and can well appreciate from it the serious thought and reflection you are giving to problems affecting our country. The points you raised (some not entirely clear to me) included three that especially impressed me. Some of them clearly have significance to our free society and form of government.

I refer to your comments that normal confidence and feeling of security can be easily shaken in these times; your implied request that I undertake to stabilise the spirit of our population, and your conviction that if the government and its leaders know the nation's goals and missions and state the way they should be achieved, those leaders could be sure of the backing of our people.

Concerning these comments I have several observations.

I think it is undeniably true that the activities of our government have tended to become much more complex, impersonal and remote from the individual, with consequent loss in simplicity, direct human contact and clear guidance by higher authority I believe you to be urging. In good part this situation is inherent in life in the mid-twentieth century -- in a highly developed economy and a highly complex society such as our own. The complexity is reflected in the need to qualify (to "hedge" is the term you use) many of our policies, which means simply to give careful thought to the possibility that what we do in one field may have unacceptable impact in another. To reduce complexity I believe it essential to keep governmental activities as close as possible to the people concerned. I have frequently stressed the need for these functions to be performed at local and state level rather than at the Federal. Incidentally, I assure you that I have tried always to avoid creating any doubt in anyone's mind as to my own goals and convictions. If I have failed in this respect, it has been purely an error of an expression and not one of purpose.

Another part of the difficulty undoubtedly comes from the high degree of confusion and uncertainty on major national problems that seems to exist today. As you know, for four years our government has been a divided government, with the Administration confronted by a Congress controlled by the opposition -- and the two working, if not in opposition, at least at cross purposes much of the time. An example is the sparring that seems to go on constantly over our defense situation -- and specifically over our missile position. It is difficult indeed to maintain a reasoned and accurately informed understanding of our defense situation on the part of our citizenry when many prominent officials, possessing no standing or expertness except as they themselves claim it, attempt to further their own ideas or interests by resort to statements more distinguished by stridency than by accuracy.

Even if this division in the government did not exist, I doubt that citizens like yourself could ever, under our democratic system, be provided with the universal degree of certainty, the confidence in their understanding of our problems, and the clear guidance from higher authority that you believe needed. Such unity is not only logical but indeed indispensable in a successful military organisation, but in a democracy debate is the breath of life. This is to me what Lincoln meant by government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

The mental stress and burden which this form of government imposes has been particularly well recognised in a little book about which I have spoken on several occasions. It is "The True Believer," by Eric Hoffer; you might find it of interest. In it, he points out that dictatorial systems make one contribution to their people which leads them to tend to support such

PERSONAL

systems -- freedom from the necessity of informing themselves and making up their own minds concerning these tremendous complex and difficult questions.

But while this responsibility is a taxing one to a free people it is their great strength as well -- from millions of individual free minds come new ideas, new adjustments to emerging problems, and tremendous vigor, vitality and progress.

One of my own major aims and efforts has been to assist in every way open to me in giving our people a better understanding of the great issues that face our country today -- some of them indeed issues of life and death. Through being better informed, they can best gain greater assurance regarding our nation's situation and participate in establishing policies and programs which they think to be sound and right. The quest for certainty is at best, however, a long and arduous one. While complete success will always elude us, still it is a quest which is vital to self-government and to our way of life as free men.

May I end by saying how stimulating I found your letter and the thoughts it evoked, and how much I admire your fortitude in pondering these problems despite your deep personal adversity. My best wishes are with you in your grave illness.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert J. Biggs
GM&S Hospital
Wilshire and Sawtelle Boulevards
Los Angeles 25, California

PERSONAL

mg

February 9, 1959.

Dear Bill:

Thanks for letting me have the text of your speech before the Fordham University Law Alumni. I read it this morning -- and I am sending it along to Bob Woodruff with the suggestion that he will find in it, as opposed to newspapers, a clear account of what you are trying to get at.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable William P. Rogers,
The Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

February 9, 1959.

Dear George:

So far I have received no reports on your reduction program. I assume that by this time you are down to something about two hundred and twenty. This reflects, of course, my confidence in your sturdiness of purpose and intensity of effort.

All the above is my prelude to a dismaying fact that I discovered this morning when I mounted my scales -- the first time since leaving here last Wednesday morning. They balanced at one hundred and seventy-nine, a clear gain of five pounds in four days. Sausage, hot cakes, ham, lobster, caviar and broiled-in-butter quail were even more delectable than in the past. This I now regret.

Mrs. Whitman learned this afternoon through Reynolds that you liked the ham. I am delighted. So far we have not used one of the hams, but we have had a piece of a shoulder, and both the children and ourselves found this very good indeed. I think the bacon is not quite up to the ham, but it is still very good.

It was most fortunate that Mamie did not go with me to Milestone. We had a rough trip going down and had to use an alternate field where the field equipment was better suited for landing. The rain and wind were so heavy that we had to circle the field for some forty minutes before finally reaching the runway, and even then we went in under a ceiling that was about as low as anything I have ever encountered, at least in a big plane.

Following that we had three days of fairly good shooting, but only on one of these could I have been called a "hot shot."

Incidentally, all my talk about having to come back Sunday night was based on a misconception that I picked up somewhere that I had two speeches on Tuesday of this week. This morning I found that I had my dates mixed and the talks are, instead, on Wednesday. Even so it is probably just as well that I came home since the weather in Thomasville turned bad yesterday and I suspect has been similar to what we have had here today -- in other words, dark, rainy, damp and coldish.

Give my love to Mary and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

Mr. George E. Allen,
c/o General Delivery,
La Quinta,
California.

February 9, 1959.

Dear George:

The best evidence that I had a restful and beneficial few days at Milestone is my bulging waistline; I find to my dismay that I gained six pounds in four days. The problem of getting back into my clothes is just an additional one that I must now take on -- possibly it will help take my mind off some of the others that are even more disagreeable.

Every time I think of that Friday evening when you had to dash out suddenly to the scene of Pam's accident, I am reminded again to thank the Good Lord for her miraculous escape. Though, on Sunday, she said that she was discovering bruises that on Friday evening she did not know were there, so far as looks were concerned she was still her charming and cheerful self.

I am sending a note to Mrs. Hasty to thank her for the camellias because I am afraid that in Mamie's rush of packing, she may have no time for correspondence. I think they are as beautiful as any I have ever seen and I am deeply grateful for her thoughtfulness.

I do hope that Murphy's box camera pictures of Inaugural Day and me come out well. I am anxious to have a couple.

Give my greetings to Brownie, Murphy, Inaugural Day, and all the latter's associates in the barn.

The trip back was uneventful. It was quite cloudy and we flew at seventeen thousand feet, but we had no such experience as we did last Wednesday. Landing was normal and we arrived back at the White House about 6:45.

Thanks again for a wonderful time. Visits to Milestone are always an event to remember with the keenest of pleasure.

Give my love to Pam and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

The Honorable George Humphrey

February 9, 1959.

Dear Bob:

This morning I read a copy of a talk made by the Attorney General. I send it along to you because I think it will give you a better idea than the newspapers can of what he is trying to get at.

Incidentally, I had a talk with him about your feeling that one section of the proposed bill might be construed so as to legalize interference with the right of free speech. He vigorously asserts that the language is so carefully drawn as to eliminate any such possibility. In fact, he was so sure of this that I asked him to telephone to you to explain the matter more accurately than I could.

It was wonderful to see you. Give my love to Nell and all the best, of course, to yourself.

As ever,

Mr. Robert Woodruff,
Ichauway Plantation,
Albany,
Georgia.

February 9, 1959.

Dear Bill:

This morning I started, among my staff members, an inquiry as to the situation in New York State that had so aroused your ire toward the new Governor. The facts, as I understand them, are somewhat as follows:

(a). When Dewey left the Governor's chair, there was in the Treasury a small surplus, as well as one or two contingency funds.

(b). During the four years of Harriman's regime, these surpluses were expended and a considerable deficit incurred.

(c). Throughout his political campaign last fall, Rockefeller insisted that he must eliminate that deficit and thereafter the state government should live within its means.

(d). It seems that the programs which have caused this deficit over the past four years have been in vogue for a considerable time. In other words, no one knows whether or not they could now be eliminated.

(e). It is for this reason that Rockefeller's emphasis was placed upon raising more revenue rather than reducing expenditures.

Whether or not this is a true picture of the situation and the developments I do not know. At the very least it is somewhat different from the impression you have from your conversations in New York.

~~(Mr. Humphrey: the balance of letter --- second parag~~

I hope you and Barry made New York safely and without too much discomfort or delay. As always, it was a great pleasure to be with you -- especially in the relaxed atmosphere at Milestone. I have, however, one piece of bad news to report: I gained six pounds in four days! Now I have just one more problem in life -- I have either to get rid of that excess immediately or some alterations have to take place in my wardrobe.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. William E. Robinson,
515 Madison Avenue,
New York,
New York.

February 9, 1959.

Dear Mrs. Hasty:

The camellias were beautiful and arrived at the White House last evening in splendid shape. Mrs. Eisenhower is delighted with them.

She is in the throes of packing to leave here on an extended trip tomorrow evening. As a consequence she may have no opportunity to send you, immediately, an expression of her thanks. But I do assure you that we both most deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness.

This note gives me, also, the opportunity to thank Mr. Hasty for his customary courtesy and friendliness in seeing that Mr. Humphrey's guests always have access to the most delightful enjoyments of South Georgia.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Gordon Hasty,
Thomasville,
Georgia.

February 9, 1959.

Dear Mrs. Donovan:

It was with deep sadness that I learned yesterday of the death of your husband. He was my good friend for many years, and he was a man who was universally admired and respected for his qualities of leadership and his invaluable services to our nation both in peace and in war. His life's record is one to inspire every American and must be a source of great pride to his family.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in expressions of profound sympathy.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. William J. Donovan

ary 1959

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 28, 1959

8:23 The President called Mrs. Whitman

11:14 The President called Secretary Herter

2:05 The President called Barbara Eisenhower

5:22 The President called General Goodpaster

10:22 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, in Phoenix

10:28 The President called General Goodpaster

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 27, 1959

12:27 The President was called by Mrs. Eisenhower in Phoenix

4:46 The President called Secretary Herter -- about Berlin plans; see top secret document

said should be careful about going out to see Sec. Dulles

5:08 The President called Secretary Herter about Dos Amigos

5:32 Secretary Herter called the President

7:13 The President called General Heaton

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 25, 1959

11:12 The President called Secretary Herter

12:15 Secretary Herter called the President

3:16 The President called Secretary Herter

6:30 Mrs. Eisenhower, in Phoenix, called the President

7:26 General Goodpaster called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 24, 1959

10:14 The President called Secretary Herter about Macmillan message

2:25 The President called Secretary Herter about Macmillan message

2:29 The President called Secretary Herter - presumably about Mrs. Clare Booth Luce

2:36 The President called General Heaton

5:02 Perle Mesta tried to get the President, when she found he was in the office she said she would try later.

TELEPHONE CALLS

Feb. 18, 1959 - The President called Lyndon Johnson to ask him if he wanted to ride to Texas on COLUMBINE

11:10 The President called Everett Dirksen to tell him what he ~~could~~ had done

12:04 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower in Phoenix

February 21, 1959

8:54 Cliff Roberts called the President to say the weather was beautiful in Augusta (the President having failed to stop there)

9:12 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President from Phoenix

1:23 The President called Secretary Herter

4:39 The President called cw

5:29 The President called Mr. Hagerty

5:38 ACW called the President

6:38 The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower

7:01 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower in Phoenix

February 22, 1959 - Gettysburg -

12:16 The President called Governor Herter

12:18 The President called me to tell me of appointment next day

5:33 The President called me to report he was back in Washington

6:35 Secretary Herter called the President

6:40 The President called Secretary Herter

9:09 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower in Phoenix

February 23, 1959

10:51 The President called General Heaton to inquire if all right to go to see Foster Dulles.

11:19 He called Allen Dulles, about Joe Alsop, I think.

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 17, 1959

10:50	The President called Charles about steaks to take to Mexico
11:55	The President called Secretary Herter -- about getting in touch with Mexican Ambassador to play down the display of military power in Panama
12:04	Same thing
1:57	The President called General Goodpaster
6:01	The President called acw
8:04	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, in Phoenix

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 16, 1959

9:04 The President called Barbara Eisenhower

9:22 The President called Charles in pantry about taking steaks to Mexico

8:05 Mrs. Eisenhower tried to get the President who was in a movie, she said never mind.

9:31 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, who is in Phoenix, back.

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 14, 1959

9:20 Mrs. Eisenhower, in San Antonio, called the President.

2:10 The President called General Gruenther

2:11 The President called General Snyder

2:12 The President tried to get me -

3:01 The President called -

5:40 The President called to inquire how many shares of Philips Lamp Works he had purchased

5:48 The President was called by General Goodpaster

6:02 General Heaton called by the President

6:08 Major Eisenhower called the President

7:32 The President tried to get Dr. Milton Eisenhower, talked at 8:02

Feb. 15,

8:48 The President called the Usher

10:10 The President tried to get George Humphrey, but cancelled

11:00 The President called acw - talked at 12:14

12:06 The President called Usher

2:04 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, she was at church, returned call a little later

7:44 The President called Aksel Nielsen in Denver

TELEPHONE CALLS
FEBRUARY 12, 1959

12:21	The President called Usher
1:40	Mrs. Eisenhower, in San Antonio en route to Phoenix, called the President
6:32	The President called Secretary Dillon
6:34	The President tried to get me, failed
6:35	The President tried to get Gen. Goodpaster, instead talked to John
6:59	The President called Major Eisenhower
7:10	The President tried to get Chief West, failed -- talked to him next morning - subject - training horses

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 11, 1959

10:45 The Secretary of State called from Walter Reed to thank the President for the things that the President had said about him in his press conference the day before. The President said he had not managed to be half as eloquent as he wanted to be. They talked a little -- in light vein -- about the business of being built up for the Secretary's operation. The President said that the transfusion was nothing at all.

12:35 The Secretary of Agriculture called -- simply about talk to be given this afternoon to REA. He talked to Malcolm Moos who was here in office.

TELEPHONE CALLS
February 10, 1959

2:50 The President tried to get Secretary Benson, but failed

5:10 The President called General Heaton personally to inquire about Secretary Dulles

5:31 The President asked for David to come down to see him

5:50 The President called General Goodpaster

5:52 The President called Major Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
Feb. 9, 1959

8:40 Secretary Dulles called the President from his home; I believe at that time he told him he was having doctors in to see whether he had to go to Walter Reed

4:32 The President called acw

5:07 The President called Mr. Hagerty to give him news about Mr. Dulles' operation

5:13 The President called the Usher

5:48 The President called acw to ask where General Gruenther was

6:26 The President tried, and failed, to get General Persons. Said never mind

9:00 The President called acw to ask her to check on calls from Thomasville being billed to White House, not to Mr. Humphrey.

The Dwight D. Ei
Library

February 4, 1959

Telephone calls

9:12	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
9:13	The President called Sgt. Moaney
11:55	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower to say goodbye before leaving for Thomasville
10:40 PM	In Thomasville, the President called Mrs. Eisenhower.

TELEPHONE CALLS

February 1, 1959

2:30 The President called acw to say he would not be over to office (had previous thought he would come over) and that he wanted draft of letter on balanced budget.

ruary 1959

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 2/27 and 2/28 material (2 pgs)	2/28/59	A
2. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 2/25 and 2/26 material (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-86 #1	2/26/59	A
3. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 2/18 thru 2/24 material (3 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-86 #2	2/24/59	A
4. Synopsis	~~of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 2/17 material~~ (1 pg)	~~2/17/59~~ 6/21/82	A
5. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 2/9 material (2 pgs)	2/9/59	A
6. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 2/4 material (1 pg)	2/4/59	A
7. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 2/3 material (2 pgs)	2/3/59	A
8. Synopsis	of Intelligence and State material reported to the President; 1/31 and 2/2 material (3 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-86 #3	2/2/59	A

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~~TOP SECRET~~

February 25, and 26, 1959 material
Reported February 26

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

USSR-UAR

Some degree of rapprochement appears to have occurred between Khrushchev and Nasser. [redacted] (The State Department will send us more details on the question of Nasser's desires relative to cotton trade and their merits.)

(February 18 item) - Each of the European satellites, with the exception of Albania, apparently will participate as a sub-contractor on specific projects in the construction of the first stage of the Aswan Dam. The satellites also are being awarded sub-contracts for projects under the Soviet economic aid program in both the Egyptian and Syrian regions of the UAR.

MEXICO

A strike called against Mexican government-owned railroads on February 25 by a large Communist-led railway union may force Lopez Mateos into a showdown with its leader, Dimetrio Vallejo. Violence may occur, and police and army may have to operate the railroads.

AFRICA

Nkrumah has been stalling on the matter of exchange of diplomatic missions with the Soviets since January 1958. However, he announced last month that he now is prepared to implement this agreement. Moscow has moved quickly to set up a diplomatic mission and the first Ambassador, M. D. Sytenko, is expected to arrive in early March with a staff.

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NLE 81-86 #1
DJH 12/9/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
a(4)(5)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
12/9/83

Guinea appears to be headed for new early diplomatic ties also.

[redacted]

LAOS

The cabinet of Laos, according to Phoui, has decided that there is no longer any reason for a French military mission in that country. Apparently the cabinet would prefer for the U.S. to assume total responsibility for the military, for France to direct cultural matters, and for the U.S. and U.K. to arrive at an understanding on the police. However, it is not deemed practical to move too suddenly in this direction, and the U.S. is making every effort to slow any changes down sufficiently to maintain French face. In particular, we are taking measures to insure that the French realize that this action is taken without the prodding of the U.S.

John S. D. Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

February 18 thru 24, 1959 material
Reported February 24

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

USSR

A new Soviet early warning and ground controlled intercept radar was observed at three, and possibly four, locations in East Germany during January. Preliminary evaluation of its characteristics indicates that it is capable of detecting a fighter-size target at distances around 200 nautical miles at altitudes as high as 200,000 feet, significantly greater than any Soviet EW/GCI radar known to be in operational use.

UAR

Each of the European satellites, with the exception of Albania, apparently will participate as a sub-contractor on specific projects in the construction of the first stage of the Aswan Dam. The satellites also are being awarded sub-contracts for projects under the Soviet economic aid program in both the Egyptian and Syrian regions of the UAR.

The Lebanese are working out an arrangement for Chehab to meet Nasser in Damascus while Nasser is visiting there this week (week of February 22). The reason is the UAR clandestine activity which represents a threat to Lebanon's precarious security situation.

CYPRUS

Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis fears that Archbishop Makarios may "torpedo" the London conference on Cyprus, [redacted] The British also express concern. Makarios reportedly has already balked over Britain's request for guarantees of base rights and would certainly oppose a transition period of about a year as envisaged by London. Makarios has the support of the Greek Cypriots and his opposition to the plan would make its implementation difficult.

Both Greece and Turkey have stated that they intend to propose Cyprus for membership in NATO. Both also gave the impression they would like Cyprus to remain within the Commonwealth. Makarios has let it be known that he would not wish the Republic to be "born" in the Commonwealth but would be prepared to consider membership in due time.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. [illegible]
MR 81-86 #2
BY DJH DATE 12/9/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. [illegible] a)(4)(5)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
DATE 12/9/83

LAOS

In response to Phoui's statement of February 11th, the ChiComs have appealed to the Geneva co-chairman to "check" the Laotian refusal to remain bound by the Geneva agreements.

The French may insist that Laos observe Geneva accords. This places the French in line with the Chinese Communist proposals although obviously for a different reason. Smith therefore considers it most important that Laos be urged to make a formal request to France and the U.S. to study methods of improving the effectiveness of the Laotian army.

VENEZUELA

Betancourt is reportedly concerned regarding the position his government will be forced by popular pressure to assume against the Dominican Republic. Betancourt sees Castro as an outstanding symbol of the anti-Trujillo movement and professes no desire to hitch himself to Castro's kite. However, he fears that reluctance on his part to move against Trujillo may be handing the Communists a propaganda weapon. He prefers some sort of anti-dictatorship action by the OAS.

ISRAEL

Jewish emigration from Rumania to Israel has been coupled with a public statement by Ben-Gurion that there may also be emigration from the Soviet Union. This has been branded by the UAR press as an "imperialistic plot" and the UAR press has warned the USSR that if it permits the Jewish exodus it will be committing "an unforgivable crime."

INDONESIA

A major reorganization of the Indonesian government may be near. The proposed new structure would diminish the importance of political parties while greatly strengthening the roles of Sukarno and the army. The Communists, if this comes about, would suffer most. Army chief Nasution has recently stated that the Army must risk criticism as an American pawn.

February 20th report indicates that Indonesia has returned to its 1945 constitution. This is the arrangement referred to in the CIA report of February 21st.

IRAN

The Shah's plans to force the consortium of Western oil companies to sell 25% interest to his government may come to fruition in the near future.

This is promoted by the fact that profit sharing arrangement has been breached in both Venezuela and the Middle East. Also, the cut of 18¢ per barrel in the price of Iranian crude has reduced revenue to that country by over $25 million.

CAMBODIA

Government troops have seized the headquarters in northwestern Cambodia of General Dap Chhuon. Chhuon has fled with some of his supporters. This follows a declaration of dissidence against the Sihanouk regime sent by Chhuon to the King formalizing the de facto break.

CHINA

Chiang Kai-Shek has told Drumright that he has recently received a personal letter from Radford urging withdrawal from the Tan Islands and their destruction. This he has flatly rejected. Drumright recommends we drop the issue.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Saud is apparently encouraged by his favorable reception on a recent trip but dissatisfied by Faisal's reform among army, governmental and business circles. It has been rumored that the King would like to divest Faisal of authority and these developments may encourage the King. Saud also told Heath that he doubts the honesty of Nasser's current campaign against Communists. In Saud's view the immediate danger to the Middle East is Nasser's objective of joining with Iraq, thereby gaining access to oil resources and opening the way to repeated Communist penetration to the Arab world.

GUATEMALA

Ydigoras has lost considerable strength in the face of worsening economic situation and a number of political scandals. He informed the U.S. Ambassador on February 18th that he might have to "crack down in dictatorial manner."

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

February 17, 1959 material
Reported February 17

6

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

ASIA

There are indications that the tensions between Pakistan and India are easing somewhat. There will be a high-level meeting between the two in Karachi on February 23rd to attempt to settle minor territorial disputes.

AUSTRALIA - INDONESIA

Australia appears to have eased their previous position that it would not tolerate any transfer of sovereignty by the Dutch of West New Guinea to Indonesia. However, the Dutch Government is not likely to agree to a transfer in the very near future.

ITALY

Segni's all-Christian Democratic cabinet includes a number of prominent rightists, and is expected to be invested with a vote of the Liberals, Monarchists, and neo-Facists. No change in Italy's pro-NATO foreign policy is anticipated. However, less important domestic legislation is likely to be passed by this government.

CUBA

Castro's assumption of the Prime Ministership should increase governmental efficiency, but there is no indication that he will forego his speech-making trips. Such projects as land reform will probably receive increased attention. Castro is currently engaged in plotting against the regimes in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Haiti.

John SD Eisenhower

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-132 #2
By F.W. Date 6-9-82

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TOP SECRET

6

January 31 and February 2, 1959 material
Reported February 2

Synopsis of Intelligence and State material reported to the President

TAIWAN STRAITS

The ChiNats have issued orders for the interception of Chinese Communist shipping in the Taiwan Straits from north of Matsu to south of Quemoy. Though this was a common action before last fall, the Chinese Communists will probably retaliate by shelling and by naval action. (The President directed that we obtain State reaction on this, in the light of Chiang's promises.)

IRAN

On January 29th the Shah informed the Pakistani Ambassador that Iran, in its treaty negotiations with the USSR, will offer to agree not to sign a bilateral defense agreement with the U.S. and not to be used as a base against the Soviet Union. At that time, he said he would wait one week before making a final decision in concluding this pact. The Shah indicated that Iran will remain in the Baghdad Pact and has refused Soviet economic aid.

On January 31st an Iranian Foreign Ministry official appealed to a U.S. Embassy official to provide him with indications of American willingness to supply more aid with the hope of inducing the Shah to change his mind. Specifically, this Iranian inquiry touched on U.S. acceptance of planning for a five-division force in northeast Iran and on interception of the latest U.S. economic aid proposals in the current Iranian fiscal year. (See memo for record dated February 3, 1959.)

Meanwhile, an Iranian senator has again reiterated the complaint of U.S. aid to neutralists.

The State Department has authorized Embassy Tehran to inform Iran that we are prepared to seek to provide up to $28.6 million of Iranian military buildup; that we continue to accept the five-division concept for planning purposes; and that we will advise Iran on the matter of missiles. Ambassador Wailes found this information extremely timely and conveyed it to the Prime Minister who does not appear to favor negotiations with the Soviets and seemed to be more "optimistic."

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 123[illegible] (5)
MR 81-86 #3
DJH 12/9/83

TOP SECRET

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, [illegible] a (4)(5)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
12/9/83

There is no report at this moment of reaction to the President's message of January 30th.

The Turks are very much concerned over the Iranian situation and its consequent threat to their flanks. Zorlu has maintained the U.S. must quickly offer Iran a guarantee against aggression plus increased economic and military aid, as well as the stationing of a token U.S. force in Iran. The State Department has been in contact with Zorlu and he indicated that the Turks and Pakistanis are moving together to dissuade the Shah. Sandys (U.K.) also was scheduled to meet with the Shah on January 21st.

PAKISTAN

There have been some adverse reactions in Pakistan to the communique of the Baghdad Pact meeting. The same music is played with regard to the advantages of neutralism.

JAPAN

Foreign Minister Fujiyama announced on January 30th that Japan will permit Korean residents to depart for North Korea if they so desire. It is expected that this will be used by Syngman Rhee as an excuse to break off negotiations for normalization of relations.

PARAGUAY

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

HUNGARY

On January 27th we returned a note from Hungary because of its offensive tone and the threat which it included. The Hungarian Government was surprised but will not reject the return. However, it claims to feel compelled to take the necessary measures to limit activities which constituted danger to the State.

YUGOSLAVIA - USSR

Belgrade apparently no longer feels that Khrushchev might act to moderate the bloc-Yugoslav dispute. In response to his statements about Yugoslavia at the party congress, the Yugoslavs have launched the most severe personal attacks against Khrushchev since the dispute was renewed last spring.

John S D Eisenhower

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Index to~~	~~Staff Notes for February 1959~~ (2 pgs)	~~2/2-27/59~~	~~A~~ 5/17/84
~~2. Minutes~~	~~of Cabinet Meeting (5 pgs)~~	~~2/27/59~~ 12/11/80 bc	~~A~~
~~3. Memo of~~ 76-58, #12	~~Conf., DDE, McElroy, Goodpaster re missile program~~ DAD - 2/8/77	~~2/26/59~~	~~A~~
~~4. Notes of~~	~~Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/1/77 - bm	~~2/24/59~~	~~A~~
~~5. Memo of~~ 77-16, #9	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 2/23/59 re Geneva testing negotiations~~ 1/11/78 - bc	~~2/24/59~~	~~A~~
~~6. Memo of~~ 76-58, #13	~~Conf., DDE, Glennan, Dryden, Anderson, Stans, Killian, Persons, Goodpaster re NASA and space matters, 2/17/59~~ DAD - 2/8/77	~~2/24/59~~	~~A~~
~~7. Memcon.~~	~~(State), DDE, Pres. Lopez Mateos (4 pgs)~~	~~2/19/59~~ 7/2/82, bc	A
8. Memo of	Conf., DDE, McCone, Stans, Ink re atomic matters, 2/11/59 (3 pgs) portion exempted MR 80-192 #8 portions exempted MR 85-523 #1	2/18/59	A
~~9. Memo of~~ 77-16, #10	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster re Dulles, Geneva talks, 2/17/59~~ 1/11/78 - bc	~~2/18/59~~	~~A~~
~~10. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, McElroy, Goodpaster, 2/13/59 re promotion matters~~ (2 pgs) Open in Staff Secy - DOD so opened here 9/13/83	~~2/18/59~~	~~C~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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Box 39
Folder: Staff Notes February 1959 (1)

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STAFF NOTES
February, 1959

2/2/59	Appointment with Veterans of Foreign Wars
2/3/59	Plans for Moscow Exhibition
2/3/59	Legislative minutes
2/5/59	Report on Roumanian Jews made to Jewish War Veterans
2/9/59	Report on Democratic bills in Senate - outrageous spending
2/10/59	Pre-press conference notes
2/10/59	Discussion with General Twining: Subjects: Military representation of tripartite meetings in Washington on NATO; personnel changes in NATO; retirement of General Schuyler; replacement for General Norstad; Air Force promotions; publicity in connection with defense posture; missile gap - and hearings on; Congressional fears that Executive is taking over their prerogatives; grades and vacancies in three services
2/11/59	Ellis of REA a cheap demagogue
2/12/59	Defense meeting on 1968 projection of atomic weapons requirements
2/14/59	Meeting with Dillon and Henderson as to General Swing's complaints about screening of immigrants
2/14/59	Prospect of Cabot Lodge going to Moscow
2/16/59	Foster Furculo re teacher-student ratio
2/17/59	Legislative minutes and background material
2/17/59	Memorandum from Budget on screening of immigrants
2/13/59	McElroy meeting: positions of three and four star generals being reviewed. Promotion of General S. E. Anderson to four stars
2/18/59	Meeting with Herter. Dulles condition. NATO and SEATO talks. Dulles meeting with Adenauer. Macmillan going to Moscow. Subject of disengagement. Test negotiations. Trip to Mexico - troops in Panama.
2/18/59	McCone. Plutonium program, reactor for Hanford, construction of prototypes, contemplated resignation of Libby.
2/19/20/59	Visit to Acapulco - see special folder. Here are filed, however, notes on conversation of President Eisenhower and President Lopez Mateos on yacht.

STAFF NOTES
February, 1959 - 2.

2/23/59	Fact paper on oil imports
2/24/59	Glennan and others on NASA -- question of race with Russians -- man into space, probe of Venus --
2/23/59	Jim Hagerty on leaks fromState; President talked to Herter about them
2/24/59	Herter on reply to Macmillan on suspension of atomic negotiations in Geneva. More about leaks'
2/23/59	List of classmates attending dinner at White House
2/2/459	legislative minutes and background material
2/25/59	Statement on foreign policy in illness of Dulles
2/26/59	Cotton subsidy meeting
2/26/59	Meeting with Senate and House Republicans of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee
2/26/59	Dr. Saulnier onmandatory oil imports
2/27/59	Notes on meeting regarding Commission on National Goals with Dr. Conant
2/27/59	Paarlberg memorandum re cotton subsidy
2/28/59	Dr. Killian re negotiations on atomic testing
2/28/59	More with respect to suspension of atomic testing
2/27/59	Re reprinting Overstreet book in Reader'sDigest
2/28/59	McElroy - re television appearance; re his tenure of office; re Genral Norstad's replacement; re General Taylor
2/24/59	Allen Dulles re exchange with Soviets on Berlin.
2/28/59	Columbine schedule
2/27/59	Legislative minutes

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/10/80

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

February 27, 1959
9:00 a. m. -- 10:40 a. m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Acting Sec. Herter
(for Sec. Dulles)
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Mr. Rogers
Deputy PMG Sessions
(for Mr. Summerfield)
Sec. Seaton
Under Sec. Morse
(for Sec. Benson)
Sec. Strauss
Under Sec. O'Connell
(for Sec. Mitchell)
Sec. Flemming

Amb. Lodge
Director Stans
Gov. Hoegh

Mr. Allen Dulles, CIA
Mr. Roger Jones, Budget
Mr. W. F. Libby, AEC
Asst. Sec. State Thomas Mann
Dr. John Hannah, Civil Rights Commission
Mr. Gordon M. Tiffany, Civil Rights Commission

Gen. Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Siciliano
Gen. Goodpaster
Maj. Eisenhower
Capt. Aurand (in part)
Mr. Morrow (in part)
Dr. Paarlberg
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Harr
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

(The President did not join the meeting until midway in the first item, which had been presented to him on an earlier occasion.)

Latin American Economic Problems - Asst. Sec. Mann spoke of recent economic developments in various Latin American countries and of attitudes toward the United States, to which they look for assistance in solving immediate problems and in getting a higher standard of living. He noted specifically (1) demands for a Marshall Plan for Latin America

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backed by the United States and designed to guarantee to double the standard of living of every citizen in twenty years at an estimated cost of perhaps $40 billion; (2) requests for the United States to give preferential treatment to all primary products of Latin America despite the fact that this would constitute discrimination against our allies in NATO and elsewhere; (3) their desire to create an Area Preference System among themselves; and (4) their hope that we would help to stabilize prices of their products by subsidies or other means. Mr. Mann stated that the United States would encourage, as an alternative to (1), an expanded use of the World Bank, International Development Loan Fund, etc.; as an alternative to (3), we would help in the establishment of a regional common market. He concluded with his belief that Operation Pan America can be an effective solution to the general problem, but that it will require a great deal of initiative and cooperation on their part as well as ours.

In discussion, Mr. McElroy ascertained that great attention is being given to encouraging a better climate for private investment. Mr. Anderson noted President Frondizi's efforts to reassure American investors. Mr. Anderson also called attention to the pressure to increase to $3-1/2 billion the originally planned $1 billion capital for the new Bank. He mentioned also the problem of getting private investments in a country whose currency is nonconvertible.

Adm. Strauss suggested the possible desirability of a US survey on a real availability of local capital which is too often put to use in areas other than their own.

The President concluded this item with a brief report on his discussions with the new President of Mexico, who is very anxious to come to the United States. The President also mentioned his discussion of the Overstreet book on Communism that occurred during the meeting. Mr. Anderson noted the effort being made to break the tradition of deflation following the inauguration of a new President in Mexico; Allen Dulles noted how the new man has faced up to the problem of Communists; and Adm. Strauss asked about the failure of Mexico to sign an Atomic Energy agreement, to which the President replied that it was a matter involving eradication of the screw worm.

Budget Report - Mr. Stans went over this month's figures on expenditures, noting that they coincide with the estimates presented in the January Budget Message.

Regarding employment, Mr. Stans noted that the current figure is nearly 19,000 above last year's and that much remains to be done to put into effect the reductions promised several months ago.

Mr. Stans then added up the various Congressional actions or failures to act which could upset the Budget and create a deficit of as much as

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$3 billion. This figure could be increased by still other items not yet evaluated, such as higher defense costs, the next crop estimates, and school room construction legislation.

Mr. Stans stressed that actions taken in Congress now affect not only the FY 1960 budget but constitute a major shaping of the 1961 and 1962 budgets, leaving little flexibility for reshaping in those years.

The President felt that the Administration ought bear down hard on the personnel problem, necessarily so if pressure were to be kept on the Congress to look to its responsibilities in balancing the budget. He felt that the current increases in personnel create a picture of burgeoning bureaucracy in Washington of which Cabinet members ought to be ashamed. He felt certain that if Cabinet members were only able to take the four or six weeks necessary to bite into this problem fully, they would find excessive staffs particularly in field offices. He compared the present size of Department of the Army's Public Relations Office with the situation in 1935 when it consisted of General Surles, Miss Nason, and one other person.

After driving home his point about reducing Government employment, the President concluded with what he called an old story -- about the man who was so intent upon doing nothing in his job that he insisted upon having two assistants to help him.

Mr. Stans called attention to Rep. Cannon's proposal to require a 20% reduction in personnel across the board. Both the President and Mr. Stans remarked on the impossibility of doing this in each and every agency and division without regard to the essentiality of services performed. In this regard as it affected Post Office, Mr. Sessions stated that the increase in the volume of mail handled considerably surpassed the percentage of additional personnel.

Communist Chinese Communes - Mr. Allen Dulles presented some charts on statistics garnered about Chinese industrial production under their "Great Leap Forward" program. He stated that these statistics were of course not completely reliable but that they indicated pretty certainly that production had been increased far beyond the original 1958 goals. This might have been done at the expense of quality production, especially since much of it in steel and cotton was from small scale, local output, thus creating manpower problems in competition with harvest. Also the transportation and distribution system had not been adequate to move the goods to the cities.

Mr. Dulles then described at length the arrangements now being put into effect in the new agricultural communes, whereby the individual is subjected to an almost mechanical routine for which he gets in return a sort

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of complete cradle-to-grave security. The process of setting up the communes has been slowed in recent months in favor of a "tidying up" period, perhaps because of increasing dissatisfaction among the people over the program. Mr. Dulles concluded his remarks with a summary on the great antagonisms among overseas Chinese against the mainland government because of this new regimentation. He also stated that the success of the program remains highly problematical, although it does show that the Chinese people can be regimented to a greater degree than was ever before expected, perhaps because of the dying out of ancestor worship.

Amb. Lodge asked for usable materials regarding this development which would be helpful to him in the UN. Mr. Dulles indicated that some studies based on the statements of Communist Chinese themselves were being prepared.

Operation Alert 1959 (CP 59-92) - Mr. Hoegh quickly went over the schedule of emergency exercises for the coming year, beginning in April, with the major local phase in May, the state phase in June, the regional phase in July, to be followed by the national or Federal relocation and evaluation phase in August.

Gov. Hoegh also recalled the President's suggestion of last September for a "button up" exercise in the fall, as a result of which OCDM now proposes an exercise for October 19-23 during which agency heads would direct the activities of the Federal Government from three major relocation sites, using only the minimum necessary supporting personnel.

The President stated that the schedules seemed to be fine except that he would wish to give separate consideration at a later time to the October proposal. He then went on to note the importance of being able to run the Government during some tense situation from relocation sites -- at least having the operating staffs there even though the top officials might perhaps need to remain at their posts to avoid increasing dangerous tensions.

Mr. Herter called attention to State's requirement for relocation space for a larger number of supporting personnel in view of the tremendous scope of State Department activities all around the world but necessarily directed from Washington.

Civil Rights Commission - Mr. Hannah characterized civil rights problems as being, in his opinion, the most important internal problem facing our country both in terms of fostering tranquillity at home and of strengthening our posture abroad. After noting the origins of the Commission, he reviewed briefly the booklet distributed to the Cabinet (copy attached). He stressed that what the Commission really needs at this point is help from agencies which will be forthcoming more rapidly if top officials express their interest rather than leaving the matter completely to subordinates.

He also stressed that progress will be made in civil rights problems only so fast as people recognize the importance of a solution, recognize that

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problems exist in their own areas, and then have a desire to see these problems solved. Lacking a local desire to solve the problems, he felt there could be no solution.

The President and Mr. McElroy commented briefly and humorously on ways of promoting top level interest.

Attorney General Rogers paid tribute to the cooperative spirit and effective work of the Commission, concurred in the viewpoints Dr. Hannah expressed, particularly that it should be the Commission to operate any Conciliar Service should the Congress decide the Government ought to have one.

The President spoke with emphasis on the importance of feelings rather than laws in the solution of these problems. He hoped that the members of the Commission would keep on with their work despite their individual preferences for other activities.

Sec. Anderson referred to arrangements for the forthcoming Education Conference, Dr. Hannah explained procedures, and Dr. Flemming spoke highly of this particular effort. The meeting concluded on a note of praise by Dr. Hannah of the willingness of leading citizens all over America to forego other activities in order to help out on the Advisory Commissions set up by the Civil Rights Commission.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Minnich

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For further information,
see entry 1 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

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February 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
25 February 1959 - 3:25

Others present: Dr. Killian
General Goodpaster

The President said he had asked Dr. Killian to stop in so that he might discuss one or two matters relating to the progress of the negotiations at Geneva for the suspension of atomic testing. He recalled that we have separated our proposals on suspension of testing from efforts in the direction of general disarmament in order to improve the possibilities of obtaining an agreement. By eliminating any extraneous features we have centered the negotiation on the crucial point -- the right to carry out inspection untrammeled. The President thought that if we have stations such that we can detect if the Russians test a weapon in the air, and can be sure they are not setting off large weapons under ground, then the idea of teams to be sent out from place to place seems rather secondary in importance.

Practically, the President said he doubted whether such teams could find the sites of underground explosions of a size say of 20 kilotons. He also commented that he and the Secretary of State were in agreement that the provision of teams is not a feature of too great importance in this scheme. Accordingly, he is wondering whether we could not agree that the system will not apply to tests below say 10 kilotons -- what would be prohibited would be tests in the atmosphere and tests underground above a certain size. He thought that if we bar some underground tests, but then cannot be sure they are not occurring, the tendency for suspicions to arise will be very great, and our whole nation will become more and more jittery.

The President said what we are concerned about is that we do not want to be vetoed as regards the reading of instruments in the fixed stations and making the decision to conduct an inspection. Dr. Killian agreed that this is vital. The President said that what is

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Authority Letters: State 6/5/75, ERDA 6/4/75, DOD 6/12/75, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency 6/20/75
By ARK NLE DATE 8/12/75

essential is the right to inspect.

Dr. Killian then said that a great deal depends on the size of explosion which is set as the "threshold." There exists a problem of possible concealment of underground tests, the difficulty of which is not yet understood, although we expect to have data and findings in about ten days. There is, at least theoretically, and perhaps practically, the possibility of accomplishing "decoupling" of an explosion from its surrounding environment, and if this can be done the result would be to blur and fuzz the seismographic data, and hence invalidate the threshold concept.

With regard to Mr. Macmillan's idea of setting an allowable number of test inspections each year, the basic problem is of course the one of discriminating between underground explosions and earthquake shocks. Unless there were authority to visit the site of shocks, there could be no confidence that they were not underground tests. Dr. Killian said that there is good indication that the capability of the Geneva system can be restored by the addition of new methods; although determination is not final, this might include the necessity to add to the number of observing stations.

I suggested that if the problem is in fact as the Russians are indicating a deep concern over the misuse of this system to make it serve simply as an intelligence device, it might be possible to meet this concern through assurances and safeguards against the misuse or promiscuous use of the inspection system. The type of misuse about which they are concerned would be of the form of frequent inspection trips not based upon seismographic events which in fact require investigation. Without obstructing the right to conduct such inspections, means might be found to audit them after they are made to assure that they were not carried out without valid basis. The President thought there might be some merit in such an effort.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

February 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 24, 1959

Others present: Mr. Allen Dulles
General Goodpaster

Mr. Dulles indicated he had studied the articles of a columnist writing on the exchange with the Soviets concerning Berlin, and relating Secretary Dulles' status to that, and other recent articles from the same source, but did not find evidence to suggest that he is acting under Soviet influence or for Soviet interests.

Mr. Dulles also told the President that Senator Symington has put his letter of last fall to the President into the Committee record pertaining to the review of the missiles situation. He recalled that this letter purported to give intelligence information from two sources relating to the Soviet missile position. He thought it was incumbent upon him to find out who these sources were. He thought he would address a letter to Senator Lyndon Johnson, the Sub-Committee Chairman, and thereby try to obtain this information through request of the Congress.

The President suggested that he talk to General Persons about this, and added that if information of this kind is available to any U. S. citizen he should make it available to the responsible officials of the Government. Mr. Dulles said he would talk to General Persons.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 26, 1959

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Goodpaster

Following the NSC meeting, Mr. McElroy visited briefly with the President. He mentioned that he is considering going on the "Meet the Press" TV broadcast on Sunday, March 8th, in order to put the story concerning our missile program into proper perspective. A number of people feel that he can do this more effectively orally and visually than through written releases, and he is inclined to agree. He told the President that the session is being set up to be constructive rather than simply controversial. The President interposed no objection.

Mr. McElroy said the question of his tenure is bound to come up on such a broadcast, and he proposed simply to say that, as he had indicated when he came to Washington, personal considerations might compel him to leave the government at the end of 1959, always barring the existence or imminence of grave emergency requiring his continuance. He told the President he could not imagine how the knowledge of this intention became public property, since only five people, to his recollection, knew anything about it.

The President seemed agreeable to this type of handling of the matter.

The President next raised with Mr. McElroy the possibility of General Taylor being placed in position to take over the assignment as SACEUR from General Norstad some time next year. The possible preparatory posts seem to be as Deputy U. S. CINCEUR in Europe or perhaps as the U. S. member of the Standing Group in Washington. Mr. McElroy asked if it was not the President's

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 Sec. 11
Authority NLE 76-58, #12
By J. W. NLE Date 5-5-77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

intention that General Norstad should stay at his post until the end of the President's term. The President said that what he had in mind was for General Norstad to stay until after the Congressional session was over next year. That would be an appropriate time to make the change. With regard to General Taylor, it would of course be understood that he would make himself better known to the Europeans during the year from mid-1959 to mid-1960, and his assignment then as SACEUR would be conditioned upon his acceptance on the basis of this year's contact by the other NATO countries. Mr. McElroy said he would take this up with General Taylor and others in the Defense Department.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 27, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR

The President

FROM: Jim Hagerty

DeWitt Wallace was not in his office -- as a matter of fact, he is on vacation in Hawaii. I talked to his assistant, Mr. Gordon Davis, and made an informal suggestion that the Reader's Digest people take a look at the Overton book to see whether it would not be suitable for reproduction in Reader's Digest in abridged form, particularly in their Spanish edition.

Mr. Davis said he knew of the book and was favorably impressed with it - that he would certainly take another look at it and have his editors do the same. He also said he would write me about it in a few days.

Jim H

~~SECRET~~

February 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 25, 1959 - 9:25

Others present: Dr. Killian
General Goodpaster

The President asked Dr. Killian to talk to Mr. Herter concerning our minimum position on inspection in connection with the negotiations on suspension of atomic testing now under way in Geneva. Specifically, he is to examine the limits of the position which might be acceptable to us.

For example, they should consider the acceptability of a system adequate to give assurance against atmospheric shots and underground shots above a certain size. Under this concept, the suspension of tests would be limited to these particular modes.

Dr. Killian said he would go into the matter with Mr. Herter.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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Authority Letters: State 6/5/75, ERDA 6/25/75, DOD 6/12/75
By ARK NLE DATE 8/12/75

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 27, 1959

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

On Thursday, February 26, in a follow-up of a discussion in your office, I met with Mann (State) and McLain and Miller (Agriculture) to work out a solution to the problem of our cotton subsidy, as related to Mexico.

There is an international organization in which cotton problems can be reviewed. This is the International Cotton Advisory Committee. We agreed to consider with the Mexicans (and with other countries which are involved) the advisability of using this forum to discuss cotton pricing policy not only in this country but in others, on a continuing basis.

As this matter develops I shall make additional reports.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg
Special Assistant

DE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 27, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Meeting on February 16, 1959, from 2:34 p.m. to 3:40 p.m. The President, Dr. James B. Conant, and Robert E. Merriam.

The President outlined his general concept of the Commission on goals, substantially as covered by the attached memorandum. Dr. Conant gave a summary of his current work concerning high school education, and stressed particularly the dilemma of finances. He pointed out that increasingly State Legislatures were resisting requests for additional tax sources, which led to added pressure on the Federal Government to step into the education field. Dr. Conant said that any such commission inevitably would have to consider the broad question of Federal-State tax relations.

Dr. Conant agreed in principle with the concept of financing such an undertaking outside the Government.

After some discussion of the present international situation, in which Dr. Conant drew from his own experiences as High Commissioner to emphasize his complete concurrence with the President's position on Berlin, Dr. Conant noted that the international goals which America seeks to achieve should be a major part of the study.

Dr. Conant commented that the Commission inevitably would have to get into such difficult questions as integration and tax aid to private schools. In the latter connection, he reminded the President that the Catholic hierarchy had taken exception to a statement he had once made on this subject, and volunteered that the President might want to see if he (Conant) was still *persona non grata.*

The President asked Dr. Conant to give some further thought to the nature and role of the Commission, and his possible participation in its activities, and Dr. Conant agreed to write the President after thinking further about the subject.

Dr. Conant suggested consideration of John Gardner, Robert Sproul, and Henry Wriston as possible members of the Commission.

The meeting was ended at 3:40 p.m.

RM

Robert E. Merriam

February 2[illegible], 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Should it become necessary to embark on a program of mandatory oil import controls, I suggest that explicit account be taken in any proclamation or statement that is issued at that time of the possible price effect of such controls. I am concerned also, as Chairman of the Committee on Government Activities Affecting Prices and Costs, that the program be administered so as to limit its price effect to that which is absolutely essential for national security reasons.

To this end, I make the following three suggestions for the guidance of those who may administer a mandatory program and, possibly, for inclusion in any proclamation or statement that may be issued in connection with the establishment of the program.

1. Provision should be made for frequent--not less than quarterly--review of the control program.

2. Periodic reviews should include an appraisal of the effects, direct and indirect, of the control program on prices to all types of users of petroleum and petroleum products.

3. Although it is inevitable that the control program will have a price effect (at least to hold prices at a level higher than would otherwise obtain), it should be explicitly understood that the program will be administered so as to limit its price effect to what is clearly essential for the accomplishment of national security objectives.

Raymond J. Saulnier

February 26, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

RE: Informal meeting with Senate and House Republicans,
Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees.

1. The meeting is to thank these Congressmen in person for their support of your airport legislation ($200 million). In both Committees (the House Committee completed action this morning), the Members unanimously fought the opposition program and defended your submission against constant attack from the many special interests demanding far greater spending than you approved. Senator Schoeppel, ranking Senate Committee member, and John Bennett of Michigan, ranking House Committee member, deserve special congratulations for their leadership and support on this bill. Pete Quesada also has done a splendid job. Senators Case of New Jersey, Hugh Scott and Cotton voted for the Monroney bill on final passage but supported you all the way, in Committee and on the Floor, up to that final vote.

2. Senator Monroney began this fight with a bill authorizing $575 million for airports. Thanks to the tough Republican stand, Lyndon Johnson cut this figure by $100 million on the Senate floor, nevertheless leaving in the bill Federal spending for airport terminals and other programs unacceptable to the Administration.

3. In the House, Democratic Chairman Harris ' first figure was $437 million. Thanks to undivided Republican opposition, this figure was progressively reduced, until this morning the bill was reported at $297 million. This is $140 million less than Harris began with and $~~283~~ 278 million less than Monroney's first attempt.

4. Satisfactory language was forced into the House bill on airport terminals and on a number of other features objectionable to the Administration. On terminals, the Administrator was given discretionary authority on spending Federal funds, and this spending was limited only to governmental facilities such as control towers, customs offices, immigration, post offices, etc.

5. The final House Committee vote was 14-12 -- 11 Republicans (one ill and not present) and one Democrat, Joe Kilgore of Texas. Thus the Republicans are unanimously recorded against the $292 million on the grounds (1) too costly and (2) it fails to provide for decreasing amounts in future years as the need for Federal support declines. The Republicans unanimously supported a $252 million substitute for the Harris bill, in a motion offered this morning. It failed by a 15-12 vote.

Your Senator guests are members of the Committee handling Louis Strauss' nomination. There is a concerted Democratic attack on Strauss that is becoming increasingly vicious; you might usefully touch them up on backing him solidly and on keeping their Committee from inviting outside Senators to participate with the Committee in harrassing the Secretary. The Senate Committee meets next Monday in Executive session to consider whether or not to let Kefauver and such sit with the Committee to vent their spleen at Strauss -- not in respect to his fitness as Secretary of Commerce, but in respect to ancient animosities engendered while he was Chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee.

Bryce Harlow

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE LIBRARY
FEBRUARY 26, 1959, 5:30 - 6:00

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Dirksen, Everett M. (Illinois)
Schoeppel, Andrew F. (Kansas)
Butler, John Marshall (Maryland)
Cotton, Norris (New Hampshire)
*Case, Clifford (New Jersey)
Morton, Thruston B. (Kentucky)
Scott, Hugh (Pennsylvania)

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

Bennett, John B. (Michigan)
Byrnes, John W. (Wisconsin)
Springer, William L. (Illinois)
1 Bush, Alvin R. (Pennsylvania)
Schenck, Paul F. (Ohio)
*Derounian, Steven B. (New York)
Younger, J. Arthur (California)
Avery, William H. (Kansas)
Collier, Harold R. (Illinois)
Glenn, Milton W. (New Jersey)
*Devine, Samuel L. (Ohio)
Nelsen, Ancher (Minnesota)
Keith, Hastings (Massachusetts)

WHITE HOUSE STAFF

General Wilton B. Persons
Bryce N. Harlow
Edward A. McCabe
Jack Z. Anderson
General E. R. Quesada

* Out of town.

1 Ill.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR Mrs. Whitman

~~GENERAL GOODPASTER~~

On Wednesday, February 25, at about 2:45 p.m., the President saw General Persons and Don Paarlberg for about fifteen minutes on the subject of our cotton export subsidy.

General Persons outlined the problem. The Departments of State and Agriculture had not properly coordinated their work, with the result that the Mexicans had no advance warning with respect to the rate of export subsidy announced by the Department of Agriculture. General Persons showed the President a new letter from Lamar Fleming on the export subsidy.

The President expressed displeasure with respect to the subsidy and the lack of coordination regarding its announcement.

Mr. Paarlberg explained how the difficulty had come about. He reported that Agriculture and State were now working on the matter, and that State had been in contact with the Mexican Embassy.

The President asked Mr. Paarlberg to stay close to this, to see if State and Agriculture could straighten things out with the Mexicans, and to see that procedures were properly coordinated hereafter. Material appropriate for response to the Fleming letter is to be prepared.

The President said that if these matters could be worked out satisfactorily there would be no need for a meeting with State and Agriculture officers in his office. He expects a report, which Mr. Paarlberg agreed to supply.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg
Special Assistant

cc: General Persons

2/25/59

DE

In the Executive Branch the President has the final responsibility for foreign policy. I shall continue, as I have in the past, to exercise this responsibility to the fullest. While the full-time services of Secretary Dulles are sorely missed, we are fortunate in having leadership in depth in the State Department. We also have strong resources in the National Security Council and in other parts of the Executive Branch which deal with foreign affairs. With all of these resources fully available and working in concert, I can assure you that our foreign affairs will continue to be handled with vigor and steadfast purpose.

FEB 1959

2/25

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS TO ADAPT PROGRAMS TO CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES

Long-Run Economy Proposals Summary - 1960 Budget

(Page M 15 of 1960 Budget)

	Budgetary savings		Page in Budget
	Fiscal year 1960 effect	Full annual effect 1/	
	(In millions)		
Encourage more private financing for credit programs through flexible interest rates and other changes:			
1. Veterans housing loans..................	$33	?	M21,M53
2. Rental, military, and cooperative housing mortgages.....................	-	$50	M21
3. Rural electrification and telephone loans................................	-	250	M22,M59
4. College housing loans...................	-	225	M22,M54
5. Maritime mortgages......................	?	?	M22
Authorize sale of property: 2/			
6. Surplus military and other real property	-	20	M35
7. Alaska communications system and related facilities...........................	-	?	M34
Review and revise operating and benefit standards:			
8. Foreign bidding on certain military contracts..............................	?	?	M34
9. Agricultural conservation program......	-	140	M59
10. Military service credits for railroad retirement...........................	175	90	M71
11. Veterans pension and other programs....	-	500	M73
Expand non-Federal participation:			
12. Urban renewal..........................	-	50	M51
13. Flood control..........................	-	75	M62
14. School aid in federally affected areas.	-	45	M66
15. Waste treatment construction grants....	-	3/	M65
16. Vocational education grants............	-	3/	M65
17. Public assistance......................	-	300	M70
18. Feed and seed assistance in disaster areas...............................	?	?	319
Total 4/.....................	208	1,745	

1/ Based on first year in which legislative recommendations can be fully effective. For programs with growing workload factors, where savings are approached more gradually, annual effect is for a year within the next decade.

2/ Savings are for operation and maintenance. In addition, there would be one-time receipts from sales.

3/ No amount included because the budget recommendation also reduces receipts, with no immediate saving for the general taxpayers (i.e., the Joint Federal-State Action Committee proposal).

4/ Excludes estimated savings to the general taxpayers from more adequate fees and charges of $732 million in 1960 and $1,351 million full annual effect.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 1 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Encourage more private financing for credit programs through flexible interest rates and other changes: Veterans housing loans

Excerpt from Budget Message:

> ". . . I recommend that for interest rates on new loans and commitments:
>
> "(a) The 4 3/4% ceiling on loans guaranteed by the Veterans Administration be replaced by a maximum rate not in excess of the rate for mortgages on sales housing insured by the Federal Housing Administration. This change will also have the effect of revising the interest rate ceiling on direct housing loans of the Veterans Administration." (Page M 21)

Amounts:

	1960	Full annual effect
	(In millions)	
Estimated saving	$33	?

(This $33 million is the reduction in direct loans. It would be accompanied by an increase of $5 million for administrative costs of handling larger volume of guaranty applications.)

Background:

The direct housing loan program of the Veterans Administration was extended and liberalized last spring as an anti-recession measure. Requests for direct loans now exceed available funds in large part because the law does not permit interest rates that are adequate to attract private financing of guaranteed loans.

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, provides that the rate of interest on loans guaranteed by the Veterans Administration must be at least ½ of 1% below the rate on comparable FHA insured mortgages and may in no event exceed 4 3/4% per annum. Furthermore, the interest rate on direct loans by the Veterans Administration cannot exceed the rate for guaranteed loans. The Current rate for mortgages on sales (nonrental) housing insured by FHA is 5¼%. This rate may be increased administratively to as much as 6%.

The Budget Proposal:

Stated in Message excerpt above.

The estimated saving in 1960 reflects the judgment of the agencies involved. After 1960, the saving would depend on the assumptions as to the future of the program.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 2 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Encourage more private financing for credit programs through flexible interest rates, and other changes: Rental, military and cooperative housing mortgages

Excerpt from Budget Message:

> ". . . I recommend that for interest rates on new loans and commitments:
>
> ". . . (b) The ceilings of 4½% and 5% for rental (including armed services) and for cooperative housing mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration be increased to levels adequate to assure private financing." (Page M 21)

Amounts:

	1960	Full annual effect (In millions)
Estimated saving	-	$50

Background:

The National Housing Act limits interest rates on FHA insured mortgages for rental housing, cooperative housing, and Capehart armed services family housing to 4½%, except that individual mortgages on individual dwellings in a cooperative project may bear interest up to 5%.

The Budget Proposal:

Legislation will be proposed to increase ceilings on such housing 1%.

The estimated future saving is primarily for housing for elderly families, which would otherwise increase from the 1960 commitment rate of about $40 million to $90 million or more.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 3 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Encourage more private financing for credit programs through flexible interest rates and other changes: Rural electrification and telephone loans.

Excerpt from Budget Message :

"The prospective size of new capital requirements, together with the present state of development of the rural electric cooperatives, emphasizes the need to broaden the sources of capital from which the REA system may obtain the funds to finance needed expansion."

"I am again proposing that legislation be enacted to assist both electric and telephone borrowers to obtain financing from private sources." (Page M 59)

Amounts:	1960	Full annual effect (In millions)
Estimated saving	-	$250

Background:

Over 95% of our farms now have central station electric service compared with 11% in 1935. Loans approved to June 30, 1958; total $4.3 billion, electrification $3.8 billion and telephone $.5 billion. Loans bear 2% interest compared with about 3.5% which the Treasury must pay on long-term borrowings. New capital is required every year to provide additional generating capacity and heavier transmission and distribution facilities. Most of this is to meet needs of rural industrial and nonfarm residential consumers, who account for about one-half of power sales by the REA system. These consumers are increasing their power consumption much faster than are farm consumers and comprise about 75% of the new customers being added.

Very few new electric cooperatives are being organized. However, the rate of growth of borrowers, principally cooperatives, is impressive:

	As of 6/30/58	As of 12/31/53
Number of electric borrowers..............	1,030	1,020
Equity capital reported...................	a/ $437 mil.	$193 mil.
Miles of line (loan estimate).............	1,479,209	1,364,663
Generating capacity installed (kw)........	1,195,485	678,304
No. of consumers (loan estimate)..........	5,088,096	4,248,536

a/ As of 12/31/57

The Budget Proposal:

Legislation will be proposed to provide authority under which electrification and telephone borrowers would be assisted in obtaining a part of their financing needs from private sources. Proposal would apply to new loans and would not be confined to interest rates. Amounts recommended in budget for 1960 do not reflect any effect from this proposal. The new authority requested will finance a program of about the same level as 1958, due to availability of carryover balances.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 4 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Encourage more private financing for credit programs through flexible interest rates and other changes: College housing loans

Excerpt from Budget Message:

"No additional authorizations were provided for college housing loans by the Congress last year. Accordingly, while processing of loan applications has continued, only limited new commitments have been made. The emergency legislation already before the Congress would provide $200 million in new lending authority at once. This should be adequate to meet the needs for loans for at least the remainder of the fiscal year 1959.

"For the fiscal year 1960, no additional new obligational authority is requested for college housing loans. However, an estimated $50 million in obligations owned by the Government will be offered to investors in exchange for certain Government bonds which then will be retired. This amount will be available for loans to take care of unusual cases during a transitional period from direct Government loans to other means of financing college housing needs.

"About 60% of the demand for college housing loans in recent years has come from State universities and other public institutions. Such institutions normally can borrow privately on relatively favorable terms because of Federal tax exemptions on the income from their obligations. Nevertheless, they have been encouraged to borrow from the Federal Government by the low subsidized interest rates required by law since 1955. For the remainder of the present direct loan program, the law should be amended to remove this incentive to Federal borrowing by (a) denying eligibility for loans to any institution qualified to issue tax exempt securities and (b) placing in the law a requirement that interest rates cover costs on loans to all remaining eligible borrowers.

"For the future, and in order that there may be no hiatus in providing Federal assistance where it is most needed, this budget suggests that the Congress include in general housing legislation provisions relating to college housing which would authorize a limited loan guaranty program. However, it seems to me that the continued needs of colleges and universities for housing should be considered within the framework of the general problems of education. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is now concluding its studies of these problems." (Page M 54)

Amounts:	1960	Full annual effect
	(In millions)	
Estimated saving	-	$225

Background:

The Housing Act of 1950 provided a $300 million authorization to spend from public debt receipts for loans to colleges and universities for student and faculty housing. The authorization was increased by subsequent housing acts to $925 million and broadened to include loans for (1) dining halls, student unions, and related facilities, and (2) quarters for student nurses and interns. The interest rate, previously subject to administrative discretion and based upon current yields of Treasury bonds of comparable maturities, was revised by the Housing Act of 1955 to ¼% above the average rate on the outstanding public debt.

The following table shows the relative demand for loans from public and private institutions (in millions):

	Total to Sept. 30, 1958		Fiscal year 1958	
	Public	Total	Public	Other
Applications received	$763	$1,389	$133	$89

The Budget Proposal:

The interest rate would be ¼% above the current cost to the Treasury for bonds of comparable maturities, rather than above the average rate on the entire public debt, which reflects different maturities and historical interest costs.

The estimated saving includes the effect of higher interest rates, the exclusion of public institutions, and the substitution of guaranties for direct loans. It reflects the program level for 1960 on the assumption that the direct loan program would practically cease.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 5 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Encourage more private financing for credit programs through flexible interest rates and other changes: Maritime mortgages

Excerpt from Budget Message:

". . . I recommend that for interest rates on new loans and committments:

". . . (e) The 3½% ceiling on ship mortgage loans by the Maritime Administration be replaced by authority to charge the full costs of the loans." (Page M 22)

Amounts:	**1960**	**Full annual effect** (In millions)
Estimated saving		Indeterminate

Background:

Title V of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, fixes an interest rate of 3½% on loans for the portion of the construction cost of a new vessel not covered by the construction subsidy or the applicant's 25% share. There is no discretion in varying this rate up or down with market changes in interest costs.

No new loans are proposed in the budget so that there is no basis for making a saving estimate at this time. The proposed change in the interest rate would therefore apply to new loans when and if they are approved in the future. The amount of saving would depend on the need for such loans and the amounts disbursed.

Under this proposal pressures for direct Federal loans should lessen. Such pressures are encouraged by present law which provides what is in effect a hidden interest subsidy and thereby discourages private lending.

The Budget Proposal:

Stated in Message excerpt above. Full costs of loans would cover (1) the going rate of interest on Government bonds with comparable maturity (20 years), (2) an allowance for the costs of administering the loan, and (3) adequate reserves for losses. It is estimated this would be roughly 4¼% at present.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 6 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Authorize sale of property: Surplus military and other real property

Excerpt from Budget Message:

> "Consideration should be given to legislation to streamline procedures and legal requirements for disposing of . . . obsolete facilities and real property:" (Page M 35)

Amounts:	1960	Full annual effect (In millions
Estimated saving	-	$20

Savings are for operation and maintenance. In addition there would also be one-time receipts from sales.

Background:

Changes in military concepts, weapons, and training requirements have markedly reduced or eliminated the need for some military installations and property while creating additional requirements for new types of facilities. Disposal is greatly delayed by the necessity to refer to congressional committees. The chief example of blocking disposal is the Philadelphia Army Base. Generally, the problem is that committees take no action, especially if a single congressman has introduced a bill on the subject.

The Budget Porposal:

Permit the disposal of potentially saleable properties, especially those which are of exceptionally high value due to industrial, commercial, and residential development that has encompassed them. The specific proposal in the message is the repeal of section 601 of Public Law 155, 82nd Congress which imposes restrictions on the executive branch of the Government with respect to certain real estate transactions (requires referral to Armed Services Committees). Other legislative proposals are being studied.

The savings estimate is the operation and maintenance costs for specific facilities which could be closed.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 7 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Authorize sale of property: Alaska communications system and related facilities

Excerpt from Budget Message:

> "I will therefore soon submit to the Congress proposed legislation to authorize the sale of these Government-owned communications facilities [In Alaska]." (Page M 34)

Amounts:	1960	Full annual effect
	(In millions)	
Estimated saving	-	?

Net expenditures for operation and maintenance are $26 million. It is expected that there would be some savings to the Government as private operation gradually spread costs over a larger volume of non-Government business. In addition there would also be one-time receipts from sales.

Background:

The Departments of the Army, Air Force, and Commerce have for some years been operating long-line communications in Alaska. Now that Alaska is a State, a communications system more responsive to the growing needs of the State can best be provided by private enterprise.

The Budget Proposal:

Sell the Alaska communications system and other Government-owned commercial-type, point-to-point communication facilities in Alaska.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 8 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Review and revise operating and benefit standards: Foreign bidding on certain military contracts.

Excerpt from Budget Message:

> "For the past several years the Department of Defense Appropriation Act has contained a rider which limits competitive bidding by firms in other countries on certain military supply items. This restriction is sharply at variance with the general law, popularly known as the Buy American Act. I strongly urge that the Congress not reenact this rider." (Page M 34)

Amounts:	1960	Full annual effect
	(In millions)	
Estimated saving	Indeterminate	

Background:

Section 625 of the 1959 Appropriation Act (page 534 of the 1960 budget document) forbids use of Defense Appropriations for procurement of food, clothing, spun silk yarn for cartridge cloth, or wool not grown, reprocessed, reused or produced in the United States or its possessions except to the extent that the Secretary finds satisfactory quality and sufficient quantity cannot be procured at United States market prices and except for procurement outside the United States in support of combat, for vessels in foreign waters, and for perishables or emergency supplies.

This rider virtually prohibits normal competitive bidding by other countries on many defense contracts. It is more stringent than the Buy American Act in that the Secretary of Defense can make no exceptions based on cost, even where the cost of domestic procurement may be obviously and entirely unreasonable.

The Budget Proposal:

Stated in Message excerpt above. Savings would accrue in lower procurement costs for the designated supplies and lower transportation costs. The Buy American Act should furnish sufficient protection. Generally, a foreign bid cannot be considered unless it is at least 6% below an American bid.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 9 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Review and revise operating and benefit standards: Agricultural Conservation program

Excerpt from Budget Message:

". . . Payments to farmers representing a sharing of the costs of conservation practices performed during the 1959 crop year will require $197 million in expenditures and $242 million in new obligational authority for fiscal 1960. These amounts are needed to pay for the advance authorization in the 1959 agricultural appropriation act, which exceeded my recommendation. For the 1960 crop year a reduced advance authorization of $100 million is recommended. This amount, along with other public programs in support of soil and water conservation will provide substantial incentives for farmers to continue the soil and water conservation practices required to maintain our agricultural resource base." (Page M 59)

Amounts:	1960	Full annual effect
	(In millions)	
Estimated saving	-	$140

Background:

The objective of this program is to encourage conservation by sharing with farmers and ranchers the cost of installing soil and water conservation practices. Under the 1957 program, new or additional practices were established on 1,161,000 farms and ranches, consisting of about 34% of all farmland in the United States. The 1959 budget proposed an advance authorization of $125 million for the 1959 crop year. However, the Congress enacted an authorization of $250 million, the same as for the 1958 crop year.

The Budget Proposal:

The 1960 NOA is to pay for the 1959 crop-year program. The budget proposes a reduction in the advance authorization for the 1960 crop year to $100 million, which will be paid for with 1961 appropriations. Unlike the 1959 proposal to eliminate certain practices and to decrease the rate of cost sharing on some practices, the 1960 budget proposes a general scaling down of the program. The Agricultural Conservation Program is considered as only one facet of the entire area of conservation, including the technical assistance program of the Soil Conservation Service, the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Programs, the Great Plains Conservation Program, the Emergency Conservation Measures, and the Conservation Reserve Program of the Soil Bank. Expenditures for the foregoing programs, including ACP, in 1960 are estimated at $674 million, compared to $448 million in 1958. Parts of other programs also benefit soil and water conservation.

Because the full authorization has not quite been entirely spent in past years, the reduction of the advance authorization from $250 million to $100 million is estimated to result in $140 million of saving rather than $150 million.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 10 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Review and revise operating and benefit standards: Military service credits for railroad retirement

Excerpt from Budget Message:

> "Legislation should be enacted to make the actual added cost of military service credits the basis of payment to the railroad account. . . . Payment on this basis will save taxpayers an estimated $95 million in future appropriations for military service between 1948 and 1954. The past Government overpayments to the railroad system should be transferred to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance trust funds as the annual installments of Government contributions to those funds become due. By providing the first such installment for 1960, this legislation will make unnecessary an $80 million appropriation from the general fund for that year." (Page M 71)

Amounts:	1960	Full annual effect
	(In millions)	
Estimated saving	$175	$90

Background:

The Government has already paid an estimated $350 million more to the railroad retirement account than will be required for the added cost of benefits resulting from all military service previously rendered by railroad workers. Also, Government contributions totaling several hundred million dollars are required for similar credits to OASDI paid on a 10-year installment basis.

The $175 million estimated saving shown for 1960 consists of (1) $80 million which is part of the $350 million referred to in the preceding paragraph that is proposed to be transferred to the OASDI trust funds in 1960 and for which a general fund appropriation is therefore unnecessary, and (2) $95 million additional which would be due the railroad retirement trust fund if the old basis of computing the military service credits were retained.

The full annual effect of $90 million would last only until the $350 million previous overpayment were completely transferred to the OASDI trust funds. Thereafter, the annual saving would be about $10 million, representing the amount due the railroad retirement fund each year unless the law is changed as proposed, to prevent future overpayments.

The Budget Proposal:

Stated in Message excerpt above.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 11 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Review and revise operating and benefit standards: Veterans pension and other programs

Excerpt from Budget Message:

"I have . . . asked the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to present to the Congress legislation both to provide more equitable treatment of needy veterans and to modernize the veterans' pension program in the light of social developments and changes . . . . For some of the seriously disabled veterans . . . . increases in compensation rates are warranted [and] . . . improved rehabilitation services should be provided for those few peacetime ex-servicemen with substantial service-connected disabilities." (Page M 73)

Accounts:	1960	Full annual effect (In millions)
Estimated saving	-	$500

Background:

Since the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions filed its report in April 1956, the administration has been developing legislative proposals for improvement of veterans' programs. The 1958 and 1959 Budget Messages made reference to the planned transmittal of a Presidential message on these proposals.

The Budget Proposal:

The proposed legislation to be presented by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs is now in the final stages of development. Its general purpose is to bring the veterans' benefit system abreast of changes in our society and in other programs for assistance to indigent and disabled individuals.

It is not comtemplated that a budgetary effect will result in 1960 but the rate of expenditure increases should be lessened in the future. The proposed modernization would increase compensation rates for some of those most seriously disabled by military service; provide rehabilitation services for certain peacetime service disabilities; and relate nonservice-connected pension benefits to other resources and assistance available to the individual, thereby directing pensions more accurately to those in greatest need. Other minor aspects are still under review.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 12 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Expand non-Federal participation: Urban Renewal

Excerpt from Budget Message:

"The Congress should act promptly upon four major revisions in the urban renewal laws:" [See Budget Proposal, below.] (Page M 51)

Amounts:	1960	Full annual effect (In millions)
Estimated saving	-	$50

Background:

Title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, authorizes the Federal Government to pay, in the form of capital grants, two-thirds of the net cost of acquiring, clearing, and improving slum properties for sale by communities to redevelopers operating under a public plan. Typically, each urban renewal project progresses from a planning phase of about 18 months to an execution phase of from two to five years. Capital grant reservations are made at the time the project is federally approved for planning. The Act also established a revolving fund, capitalized at $1 billion, providing loans to communities for planning and interim working capital.

Program Trends 1958-1960

	Number of projects		
Status of project	1958	1959	1960
New projects approved for planning...........	137	150	160
In planning, end of year......................	268	293	318
In execution, end of year.....................	276	361	441
Completed, end of year........................	7	25	40
Total projects underway.................	551	679	799
Number participating cities..................	331	410	519

The Budget Proposal:

The budget proposes:

1. A 6-year forward program (1960-1965); capital grant authorization for each of the years 1960-1962 of $250 million, with $200 million annually for 1963-1965.

2. Local share of net costs of projects to increase from one-third in 1960 by annual steps to 40%, 45% and finally 50% in 1963-1965.

3. Encourage more careful local planning by requiring States or communities to assume their share of the cost of planning from the start of future projects.

4. Authorize loan commitments of up to $150 million to assist local agencies to finance from private sources the nonresidential urban renewal projects not eligible for grants.

The proposed 6-year program, together with a recently introduced administrative formula for allocating authority among cities, would assure each community of the continued Federal support required to plan future projects. A minimum of $100,000 is allocated to a city. Beyond that, allocations are generally on a per capita basis, varying from $6 per capita for smaller cities to $3 per capita for larger cities. Various other provisions give flexibility including limits on frequency of allocations to small cities. The amounts are below the current rate of demand for reservation of funds to initiate new projects but are consonant with the current capacity of communities to carry projects through to completion. The increase in the local share comports with the local benefits from the increased taxes from redeveloped areas and should not be onerous since the local share can be made in the form of facilities and improvements otherwise necessary.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 13 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Expand non-Federal participation: Flood control

Excerpt from Budget Message:

> "Legislation will be proposed to set a uniform basis of cost sharing for all projects not yet under construction that produce identifiable flood protection benefits to local areas. Under such legislation, non-Federal interests would bear at least 30% of the cost, with the value of lands, easements, and rights-of-way contributed locally counted as part of the non-Federal share. Operation and maintenance would be a State or local responsibility." (Page M 62)

Amounts:

	1960	Full annual effect
	(In millions)	
Estimated saving	-	$75

Background:

Federal agencies responsible for flood protection works are presently required to operate under different cost sharing standards (different laws and different agencies are involved). The establishment of a consistent basis for cost sharing on flood control projects is needed. Actual local shares have been from less than 2% to more than 60%.

The Budget Proposal:

Require at least 30% local sharing in cost of all flood control projects or costs of multiple purpose projects allocated to flood control. This would apply to Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and Soil Conservation Service, and would affect all projects not yet under construction. Thirty percent was the rate required in the Flood Control Act of 1958 (P. L. 500) for hurricane flood protection projects.

The savings estimate is the difference between the present share of about 10% on the average to the 30% proposed applied to the present program level of around $400 million.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 14 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Expand non-Federal participation: School aid in federally affected areas

Excerpt from Budget Message:

"Programs to provide financial assistance to districts thus affected have been extended and liberalized several times since they were first started in 1950, despite the fact that they should be modified to assure greater and more equitable local responsibility . . . . [It] is only proper for the communities to bear more of the cost of educating children of those Federal personnel, who, like all other residents, pay local taxes directly or indirectly for the support of public schools . . . . This budget includes appropriations of $181 million for these programs for the fiscal year 1960, the same amount as the appropriations provided by the Congress for fiscal 1959." (Page M 66)

Amounts:	1960	Full annual effect (In millions)
Estimated saving	-	$45

Background:

These programs, which provide aid for both operating expenses and construction costs, were started in 1950 essentially as temporary measures. They have been extended and liberalized several times, the last time in 1958. The administration last year proposed thoroughgoing revisions in the programs which were not enacted. The present payment is about 1/3 of the average cost per child of federally-employeed parents, about 2/3 for children of parents who live and work on Federal property.

The Budget Proposal:

Funds appropriated by Congress for 1959 are less than the total required to meet all payments to eligible school districts. Hence, under the law (a) payment for operating expenses must be pro-rated at about 85% of the estimated entitlements of eligible school districts, and (b) construction projects will be financed according to priority of greatest need. The amounts requested for 1960, the same in total as 1959, will also provide for both 85% pro-ration and a priority system for financing construction. In addition, legislation to be submitted will be similar in concept to last year's administration proposal which would provide greater local responsibility for educating children whose parents reside on locally taxable property. Specifications for this legislation are being developed; the budget effect of the legislation is not reflected in the Budget Document.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 15 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Expand non-Federal participation: Waste treatment construction grants

Excerpt from Budget Message:

"Discontinue Federal grants for . . . waste treatment works construction and adjust Federal revenue laws as recommended by the Joint Federal-State Action Committee so the States can assume full responsibility for these programs starting in the fiscal year 1961." (Page M 65)

Amounts:

Budget expenditures for these grants are estimated at $30 million in 1959 and 1960. However, this amount cannot be considered a "saving" under the proposal because the recommended action would also reduce Federal receipts, with no immediate saving for the general taxpayer.

Background:

Grants for assistance in the construction of waste treatment facilities are made to States, municipalities, and interstate agencies under authority provided by the Water Pollution Control Act of 1956, on the basis of population and economic need. Grants for specific projects may not exceed 30% of the cost of a project or $250,000, whichever is smaller. Cities of population under 125,000, on which major emphasis is placed, have received approximately 93% of the Federal funds. Because this program is primarily a local responsibility, the Joint Federal-State Action Committee has recommended assumption of financing by local and State authority in connection with adjustment in the telephone tax.

The Budget Proposal:

The administration supports the recommendations of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, effective with the start of fiscal 1961. Hence the 1960 budget figures do not reflect this proposal.

The proposal is to turn back 4% out of the present tax of 10% on local telephone service to the States if certain conditions are met on this program and on vocational education. The proposal of last year will be revised to turn back 3% to each State and use the other 1% for equalizing State receipts and expenditures.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 16 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Expand non-Federal participation: Vocational education grants

Excerpt from Budget Message:

> "Discontinue Federal grants for vocational education . . . and adjust Federal revenue laws as recommended by the Joint Federal-State Action Committee so the States can assume full responsibility for these programs starting in the fiscal year 1961." (Page M 65)

Amounts:

Budget expenditures for these grants are estimated $40 million in 1959 and 1960. However, this amount cannot be considered a "saving" under the proposal because the recommended action also reduces Federal receipts, with no immediate saving for the general taxpayer.

Background:

This program was originated in 1917 and has been amended and expanded since. Grants are made to assist States and localities in offering vocational instruction. Funds are distributed according to statutory formulas requiring matching on the part of the States. States are putting up more than four times the amount of Federal aid and vocational education is well established as an appropriate function of the States' secondary school systems.

The Budget Proposal:

The administration supports the recommendations of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, effective with the start of fiscal 1961. Hence the 1960 budget figures do not reflect this proposal.

See Long-run Economy Proposal No. 15 for explanation of tax adjustment proposal.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 17 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Expand non-Federal participation: Public assistance

Excerpt from Budget Message:

> "Under the authority of recent legislation, an advisory council is being appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to study the whole structure and financing of our public assistance programs. I have asked the Secretary to present to this council, at the earliest possible time, the issue of what constitutes an appropriate Federal share in these programs. I have also requested him to develop recommendations, after consulting the council, which can be presented to the Congress to increase State and local participation in the cost of the public assistance programs beginning in 1961." (Page M 70)

Amounts:	1960	Full annual effect (In millions)
Estimated saving	-	$300

Background:

The Federal share of expenditures for public assistance has increased to more than 57% on an overall basis and runs as high as 80% in many cases. The average was 44% in 1946.

The Budget Proposal:

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is to develop recommendations, after consulting with the advisory council on public assistance programs, to increase State and local participation in the cost of public assistance programs.

The estimated future annual saving of $300 million is based on a Federal share of approximately 50%.

LONG-RUN ECONOMY PROPOSAL NO. 18 - 1960 BUDGET

Subject: Expand non-Federal participation: Feed and seed assistance in disaster areas.

Excerpt from Budget:

> "Legislation will be proposed to amend the basic authority of the Department of Agriculture providing for assistance to farmers, ranchers and stockmen in major disaster areas, so as to require State and local contributions to such programs equal to at least 25% of the cost of feed and seed assistance." (Page 319)

Amounts:	1960	Full annual effect (In millions)
Estimated saving	-	Indeterminate

Background:

At present the Federal Government pays the full costs of emergency programs of feed and seed assistance to farmers, ranchers, and stockmen. In 1954, the total was $78 million; 1955, $61 million; 1956, $21 million; 1957, $143 million; 1958, $7 million.

The Budget Proposal:

States and local interests will be required to bear at least 25% of the cost of providing for assistance to farmers, ranchers, and stockmen in major disaster areas. No amount is estimated as a saving because the occurrence of disaster emergencies and their scope cannot be forecast.

CLASSMATE DINNER, STAG, 6:30 P.M., February 23, 1959

(bus. suit)

1. The President
2. Lieutenant General Henry S. Aurand
~~3. Colonel Hugh P. Avent~~
4. Brigadier General Frederic W. Boye
5. General of the Army Omar N. Bradley
6. Major General Stewart Bragdon
7. Brigadier General John F. Conklin
8. Brigadier General John Davis
9. Captain Leonard Doughty, Jr.
10. Colonel E. De Treville Ellis
11. Major General Vernon Evans
12. Brigadier General A. Howard Gilkeson
13. Colonel Douglas H. Gillette
14. Mr. Sidney C. Graves
15. Colonel John Harris
16. Brigadier General Walter W. Hess, Jr.
17. Major General Leland S. Hobbs
18. Colonel Carl Hocker
19. Colonel Jesse Beeson Hunt
20. Major Edward B. Hyde, Jr.

21. Lieutenant General Thomas B. Larkin
22. Mr. Eugene Leone
23. Major General Edwin Lyon
24. Colonel Raymond Marsh
25. Major Philip K. McNair
26. Brigadier General Lehman W. Miller
27. Commander Edward Semple Moale
28. Major General Paul J. Mueller
29. Brigadier General Hume Peabody
30. Major General George J. Richards
31. Colonel Edward G. Sherburne
32. Major Francis Michael Stanton
33. Lieutenant General Joseph M. Swing
34. Colonel Thomas F. Taylor (Doubtful)
35. Major General William F. Tompkins
36. General James A. Van Fleet
37. Brigadier General Edward C. Wallington
38. Major General Douglas Weart
39. Mr. E. Edward Wehman, Jr.
40. Major General Arthur A. White
41. Major General John B. Wogan
42. John K. Meneely

Total: 41

Stag dinner things you might want to bear in mind:

General Boye - you are writing to say you cannot attend that dinner of American Horse Association in Chicago around first of September.

General Gilkeson -- was fairly ill for a time

Leland Hobbs - birthday is Tuesday

Carl Hocker is the one who kept writing to tell you about the Denison birthplace progress. Now he is in East, as I understand it, because of illness of a daughter.

Tommy Taylor has just come from Hawaii

Meneely was asked at last minute because he did not live within area but was wintering in the Carolinas. He sent you clipping of park at Pinehurst named in honor of General Marshall

Hume Peabody provided the most wonderful acceptance - a cartoon of himself

Doug Weart is staying with the Gilkesons -- is in East to attend presentation of Hoover Medal Award to Speck Wheeler for outstanding engineering achievements.

"Duke" Miller wrote that "to participate in this event" he would gladly travel much further than from Carolina to Washington

Tom Larkin just happens to be in Washington; he is with NATO, as you know.

Regrets were:
- Bushbee -- cruise
- Saylor - cruise
- Beukema - abroad
- Struble - heart condition
- Straub - has been ill -
- King -- cannot attend because of "certain personal circumstances" but a nice letter

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 6/2/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

February 24, 1959
8:40 a. m. - 10:00 a.m.

Attendance:

President Eisenhower

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Saltonstall

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven

Sec. Anderson
Sec. Strauss
Under Sec. of Interior Bennett
Under Sec. of Labor O'Connell
Mr. Stuart Rothman, Labor
Dr. Saulnier
Director Stans
Mr. Patterson, OCDM

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Hagerty
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Merriam
Mr. McPhee
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

1. Secretary Dulles - The President stressed the desirability of continuing to utilize Sec. Dulles' vast experience so long as his mind remains clear -- and there is no prospect of the illness affecting his mind.

2. Mexican Affairs - The President reported briefly on the Conference, especially Mexican concern over US cotton policy.

3. Labor Legislation - Mr. Halleck outlined the tactics necessary for securing legislative action in the House. It was agreed that Republicans ought strongly oppose anything short of the complete package proposed by the Administration.

4. 22nd Amendment - Mr. Halleck noted the Celler Committee

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By jbc NLE, Date 12/2/77

hearings on the 22nd Amendment and possible repeal action. He recalled the President's press conference remarks on the Amendment and compared them with the strong Republican support for the Amendment a decade ago. The President indicated his open-mindedness on the question as a whole and his appreciation of Mr. Halleck's views.

5. Oil Imports - It was noted that the Administration will be acting this week on the oil import problem, including perhaps imports of residual oil. Sec. Strauss outlined the contemplated mandatory program should OCDM make a "defense essentiality" finding. Sen. Dirksen will urge his colleagues to withhold action in support of the Murray bill for the time being.

6. Reorganization Act - The Administration will recommend that the Reorganization Act be established on a permanent basis.

7. Accrued Expenditures - Mr. Stans requested help from the Leadership in overcoming the opposition of Rep. Gary and others to the introduction of accrued accounting as approved last year.

8. Government Corporation Control Act - Mr. Stans stated the Administration's intention to submit again this year the legislation on this subject, which failed to gain approval last session.

9. Adaptation of Programs - Mr. Stans distributed Fact Sheets concerning the Administration's eighteen proposals for adapting various programs to modern conditions.

* * * *

Secretary Dulles - The President informed the Leaders that Sec. Dulles was tolerating very well the massive X-ray treatments begun last Friday; that his mind is as clear as ever; and that the doctors give assurance that the disease will not affect the mind. The President noted that Foster had been suffering from a cancer since 1954 and that neither Foster nor he had ever shut their eyes to the potential danger. They had, however, assembled the best possible team of assistants, who had long been trained by Foster and were accustomed to working with the President.

The President emphasized that the conduct of foreign affairs was his own responsibility, one which he had never neglected at all. Further, it should be remembered that any new man coming fresh to the job would be almost helpless for the first five months or so. The President thought the sudden personal attack on Dulles to be something terribly cheap, and he noted the misinformation evident in these fatuous attacks from people who supposedly were capable of sound judgment.

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After noting that Mr. Herter as Acting Secretary with a strong delegation to assist him could appropriately represent the United States at Foreign Ministers Conferences, the President concluded with a tribute to Sec. Dulles' steadfastness and moral strength in the conduct of negotiations despite the heavy pounding to which he was subjected.

Mexico Conference - At Sen. Dirksen's request, the President spoke briefly of the recently concluded Conference, stressing the friendliness, dynamism, and strength of the new President, also the high quality of his chief assistants. Substantively, the President emphasized the importance to Mexicans of our cotton policy and their desire, in which we agreed, to press forward the El Diablo Dam.

Labor Legislation - Sen. Dirksen reported that Sen. McClellan had now introduced a bill, hence the full Committee would give consideration to it as well as the slightly modified Kennedy bill reported by the Subcommittee and the Administration bill. He raised the question of whether the Administration would concentrate its efforts on getting a complete package at this time or would take what it could get now and make a second fight for the remainder. Mr. Halleck urged a single all-out effort since it would be extremely difficult to get the House Labor Committee to report any bill, much less to act a second time to report the things it opposes. He believed the Rules Committee could be persuaded to grant a rule that would make a substitute bill in order, then an arrangement might be made with some Democrats whereby the substitute would be comprised of much of the Administration proposal. He urged that a Fact Sheet be prepared showing the differences among the three bills mentioned by Sen. Dirksen, and also covering the Barden bill introduced in the House. Mr. Harlow is arranging this. Mr. Halleck also reported the effort being made to document the facts of Labor contributions to the campaign funds of certain Democrats assigned to the House Labor Committee.

It was noted that Sen. Goldwater might want to settle for the Kennedy bill at first, then endeavor to support the McClellan bill as a second step. Mr. Halleck stressed the need for the Senate to make its fight for the complete package. The President saw no merit in settling for less even on promise of subsequent further action. Mr. O'Connell, speaking for Sec. Mitchell, concurred in a strong stand for the Administration proposal. It was made clear again that Sec. Mitchell, in his statement several weeks ago, was not advocating support for a two-step approach.

There was a brief discussion of the importance of getting Republicans on television programs.

The President summarized the discussion as full agreement on going for the entire package, and he authorized the Leaders to make a strong statement of the Administration position to this effect.

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22nd Amendment - Mr. Halleck noted the President's recent press conference comments regarding the two-term limit, then summarized the unanimity of Republican support for this Amendment when it was passed.

The President made clear that his comments were directed only to a part of the issue, namely the difficulty there would be in an emergency of making the change from one President to another. He felt that effective arguments could be made on each side of this question and that probably the limitation had more advantages than disadvantages. In the brief discussion that followed, concerning the strength of the tradition until Roosevelt's time, the President stated his feeling that the argument has probably been exaggerated as to the limitations placed on the effectiveness of a President in his second term as a result of this Amendment.

The President thought this effect might take the form mostly of Senate refusal to confirm nominations.

Oil Imports - Sen. Dirksen noted the efforts of Senators O'Mahoney and Murray to establish by law mandatory limitation of oil imports, including residual fuel oil. Sen. Saltonstall stressed the importance of residual oil imports to the New England economy, the needs of which cannot be met by railroad transportation of domestic oil.

Adm. Strauss stated that the Pennsylvania and West Virginia delegations had initiated and strongly stressed legislation to have import controls applied to residual oil, because of the plight of the coal industry.

Adm. Strauss noted that OCDM would soon complete its report -- necessarily by February 28th -- on the defense essentiality of oil production and resources. While the OCDM finding could not now be known, the Special Committee on Oil Imports had agreed that if OCDM made a finding of defense essentiality, then the Committee would recommend a mandatory program of oil import control to replace the present voluntary program which is not working effectively. The new program would be tried for six months and then be given a thorough review. It would be administered by the Interior Department and the Special Committee would be relieved of its present responsibility.

Sec. Anderson recalled the modification of Section 8 in the Reciprocal Trade legislation of 1954, lacking which the Act would never have gotten out of Committee. This Act had provided for administrative action on particular problems rather than establishing a mandatory requirement by statute. He hoped that the new program, if adopted, would cover residual oil, establishing the level of permissible imports, but providing for review every thirty days so that no hardship to New England would be allowed to occur. He believed this would effectively meet the problem. Sen. Saltonstall was concerned with the psychological impact of such.

There was brief discussion of coal industry problems, featured by general agreement as to the source of these problems being related to things other than residual oil imports.

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Notes on Legislative Meeting 2/24/59 - page 5

Sen. Dirksen stressed the urgent need for conferring with Republicans who might otherwise be tempted to support the Murray bill. It was indicated that he could discuss with them the fact that decision will be made within a very few days, hence it would be advisable for them to withhold, at least temporarily, support of the Murray bill.

Reorganization Act - Mr. Stans noted the scheduled expiration of the Reorganization Act this year and indicated that the Administration would recommend permanent legislation in view of the usefulness of this Act.

Accrued Expenditures - Mr. Stans called attention to the initial steps taken in this budget to introduce accrual accounting. He stated that it had encountered opposition from Rep. Gary and that Mr. Taber had opposed the Act when legislated last year. He asked for help, perhaps from the Republican Policy Committee, in enabling the new method to be introduced.

Government Corporation Control Act - Mr. Stans stated the Administration's intention to submit again this year the legislation on this subject which failed to gain approval last session.

Adaptation of Programs - Mr. Stans distributed Fact Sheets concerning the Administration's eighteen proposals for adapting various programs to modern conditions.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Minnich

~~SECRET~~

February 24, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 23, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

The discussion centered on a draft of a proposed reply, prepared by the State Department for the President to make to Mr. Macmillan on the subject of the Geneva negotiations for suspension of atomic testing. Mr. Herter said that the British are now advancing the idea of agreeing on a certain number of allowable inspections that can be made each year.

The President indicated he did not see much merit in this proposal. He also commented that a careful reading of Macmillan's letter shows a certain confusion as to what he means by control; his real meaning seems to be "detection." The President recalled that he had agreed with Secretary Dulles that we do not have to have a system better than that agreed upon a year ago. We do, however, have to have the right to go in and inspect any questionable occurrence.

In further discussion, the President extensively modified the State Department proposal, in order to concentrate very directly upon the question of the veto. This is the breaking point in the negotiations, provided always that the system of stations and procedures is reasonable and satisfactory.

Mr. Herter commented that Secretary Dulles thinks there would be considerable merit, because of the complexity of this whole issue, in finding some way to break off the negotiations in Geneva -- inasmuch as the Soviets apparently are not going to agree on an effective inspection system — and put the whole matter into the Disarmament Committee of the U. N. At that time we could focus on the question of atmospheric testing, and eliminate other features of the proposals. Mr. Herter said that Lord Hood is coming in to see him today, and planning to talk about the suggestion for agreeing upon a fixed number of inspections per

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year. He asked if he might take up this reply with Lord Hood, and The President said he could give the message to Hood for delivery.

Mr. Herter told the President that Mr. Macmillan had sent a copy of his note to the President to British negotiators in Geneva. He suggested that the President might send similarly a copy of his own reply. The President objected vehemently and said there was to be no distribution of his private correspondence with Macmillan. He said that Mr. Herter could give the substance of the position approved by the President in a separate wire but that his text must not be disseminated. He added that if ever we know that Macmillan's letters to the President are being distributed, that will finish the use of this method of communication.

The President next took up the leaks that are apparently coming out of the State Department on prospective appointments. He cited three recent instances involving Mr. Bonsal, Mrs. Luce and the actions involving Riddleberger-Labouisse-James Smith. A correspondent named Kenworthy seems to be receiving this information. The President asked if an FBI man could be put on to the matter. Mr. Herter agreed that someone knowledgeable of actions at top level in State, particularly in the personnel field, seems to be involved. The President suggested prescribing that newsmen cannot visit except in the press room. Mr. Herter said he would continue to study the matter to see what could be done. He added that in the case of Mrs. Luce he had been informed that the leak came via a Connecticut Congressman to a Congressional Committee to the Brazilian Ambassador. The President said that we may be doing too much checking out with Congressmen of these appointments. Mr. Herter said the procedure is one agreed by the White House and State Department. The President suggested not checking out until much closer to the time of sending up the appointment; Mr. Herter said he is also considering having such checks accomplished orally. Mr. Herter also stated that it would help to announce at the same time that Ambassador Briggs will be reassigned to Greece. (At his request I notified Mr. Kendall that he had taken this matter up with the President.) Mr. Herter said that Secretary Dulles does not want to appear to be attempting to do backseat driving from the hospital. Mr. Herter believes, however, that we should keep making clear that Mr. Dulles is still in the picture, so that his wisdom and grasp of the German situation, in particular, is being fully utilized. The President said that people who wish to visit him, should always check through the doctors to be sure that Mr. Dulles wants to see the person involved. The President was of the opinion that by the end of this week Mr. Dulles may be beginning to feel quite weak from the radiation treatment.

Finally, the President said that an intervention had been made by one of his friends purporting to talk for fifty knowledgeable people who consider that Mr. Dewey would be the ideal man to place in charge of our foreign affairs. The President said that these people are obviously not qualified in foreign affairs, since they do not seem to realize the tremendous preparation that must go into the development of a capability for this job.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR

The President

FROM: Jim Hagerty JCH

There has been an increasing number of leaks emanating from the State Department on Presidential appointments. Here are a few that have occurred in the last two or three weeks.

1. Clare Boothe Luce, to be appointed as Ambassador to Brazil
2. Riddleberger, to be nominated as Head of the ICA
3. Bonsal to be appointed as Ambassador to Cuba
4. A combined story that Labouisse was not going to be named by you to head ICA although he had support for that position in the Department of State, and that Smith was leaving Washington because he was not going to be appointed Secretary of the Navy.

All of these stories were written by the New York Times State Department man, Kenworthy, and I am certain that all came from the same source -- namely, the State Department. ✓

Talked to
Herter
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Feb 17

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February 24, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 17, 1959

Others present: Dr. Glennan, Dr. Dryden,
Secretary Anderson, Mr. Stans,
Dr. Killian, General Persons,
General Goodpaster

Dr. Glennan began with a review of the chronology of the development of the FY-60 budget for NASA. After the budget was submitted, the results of the priority study on a national "booster" program became available, together with results on a tracking and coordinated observation program. Both of these programs will be brought up at the next Space Council meeting. It is now clear, however, that there will be a need arising from them for approximately $125 million additional funding divided between FY-59 and FY-60.

Dr. Dryden pointed out that payload is a measure -- and perhaps the best measure -- of what we can do in space exploration. At the present time we have the capability to put only light-weight payloads into flight. There has been a considerable over-selling by their producers of the rockets we currently have, with subsequent tendencies to back off on payload capabilities once they receive project approval. This is true both for certain ABMA items and also for Air Force Thor-Able equipment. Dr. Dryden showed a chart giving dates when we could expect to carry out certain projects. He assured the President that the NASA is prepared to work at any level approved. The essential question involved is whether we should have a moon shot of larger size than now planned late in 1960 rather than late in 1961, or in 1962. The President asked if there is anything that can be set back efficiently in the existing program to allow for some of this acceleration, specifically the less important items. Dr. Glennan said that we can reprogram some work in 1959 and 1960. Dr. Dryden commented that in the long run some of the general research work may be more important than what we are doing. There seems to be a consensus, however, that we should start this "Lunik" work soon. Dr. Glennan confirmed that in order to get on with this we would set other projects back. The

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By J.W. NLE Date 2-5-77

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President asked if we would be hurt as much by delaying those as by not doing as scheduled wh at is now proposed. Dr. Dryden said that through reprogramming alone we could gain six months of the 12-18 months under consideration. The President asked whether by reprogramming and by getting additional funds in FY-59 this could be done, and Dr. Glennan said that it could.

The President said he is not disposed to challenge the space program conception, or to try to put a stop to a major program. The psychological build-up would be untenable in his opinion. Mr. Stans pointed out that we already have $830 million proposed for FY-1960 between NASA and ARPA. ARPA also is asking for more. Other agencies, now held in check, will also submit requests. He said that Senator Lyndon Johnson has asserted he will add substantially to the Administration's program, whatever it is. He said he did not think there is any magic in any particular timetable. He thought we should stand on the budget as submitted.

The President said he could stand the pressures himself, but he was sure that the Congress would break loose under the pressure. He stated that world psychology on this matter has proven to be tremendously important -- even if it is not too well informed. He thought it was indisputable that we must show considerable performance in this field. The pressures are great, and people are demanding miracles. Mr. Stans commented that there are many problems which warrant and hold higher priority.

Dr. Killian then said that there is now available to us an effective organization which has produced a hard-headed engineering study. In his view the question is whether we should decide to satisfy ourselves with conducting a "stern chase." We must decide whether we will give enough funds to the agency so that its program can be big enough to get value from what we are already putting in. If we think the importance of not leading a stern chase is not overriding, then other fields such as high energy physics, materials research, etc., should take priority.

The President said this is a stern chase only in one field -- that of propulsive capability; by concentrating on this field the Soviets are ahead of us. He said he did not minimize the importance of ourselves attaining the propulsive capabilities that we need. Dr. Glennan said his program provides a sensible progression to large boosters. It will not be cheap. He thought it would run to about $2 billion before we are through. The boosters developed would, however, substitute for the missiles now being used through improvisation.

Secretary Anderson commented that this Administration has gone way out in its position on fiscal soundness. This position cannot now be abandoned without tremendous harm. The President agreed with this observation. At the same time we are trying to keep up with the Soviets, and avoid their having some spectacular effect through achievements in advance of ours. He said he would like to see NASA reprogram its operations in order to put maximum effort behind the achievement of boosters of greater thrust -- which is the visible element in affecting world psychology. If our economy comes along rapidly in the next seven or eight months, making increased tax receipts available, we could take a new look at the program.

Dr. Killian said that one reason we are conducting a stern chase is that we have not concentrated enough on basic research in the past. He felt we should not cut this down with the concentration on boosters. Secretary Anderson repeated that the arguments presented have weight only in terms of concentrating on what is visible -- the higher thrust boosters.

The President said he would like to have studied what is the best priority that can be developed, so that we get forward first on the visible aspects of the program, but without neglecting basic research of truly high significance.

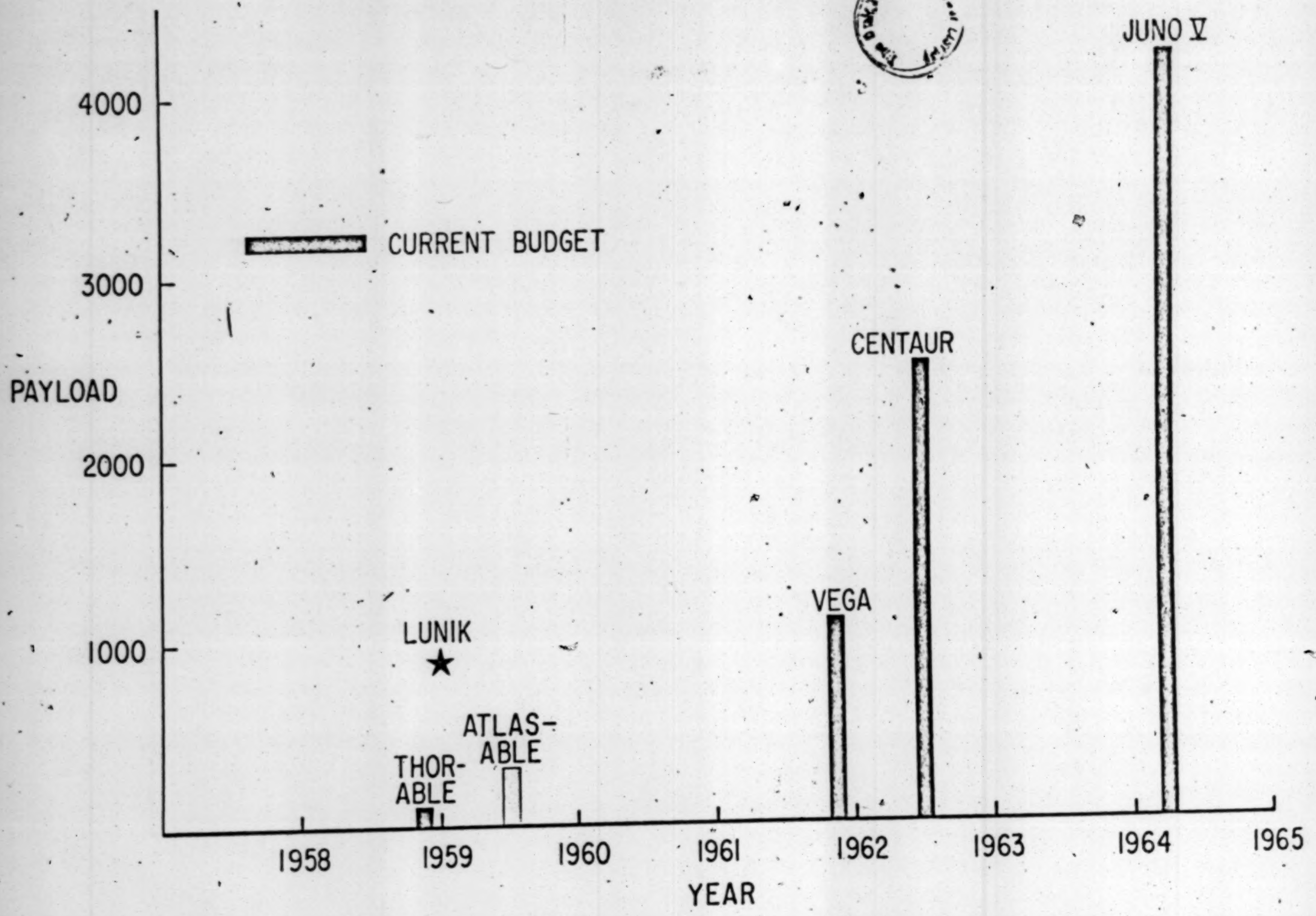
Dr. Killian commented that we may have a recurrence of the Sputnik hysteria if the Soviets get a "man in space" first. Dr. Glennan said he had asked Mr. Herter to start work to offset such an occurrence, since it seemed to be within the capabilities of the Soviets. Secretary Anderson asked if a probe of the Planet Venus is planned for this year. Dr. Glennan said that we expect the Soviets to try this, since next June is the best period in approximately two-hundred years. Dr. Glennan said that we are planning to fire two missiles at Venus in June.

Dr. Dryden commented that reprogramming along the lines suggested would involve taking funds from numerous other programs. General Persons said he simply hoped we could delay action for a while if possible, since it is evident that the Congress plans to break open the budget itself before very long. Dr. Killian asked if it could be said that a decision has been delayed until a later time, but that we are not ruling out the possibility of an increase in the budget. Secretary Anderson commented that it is becoming evident that the Congress is not going to give us added revenues through increases in postal rates and gas tax. The President said he was inclined to agree with this opinion.

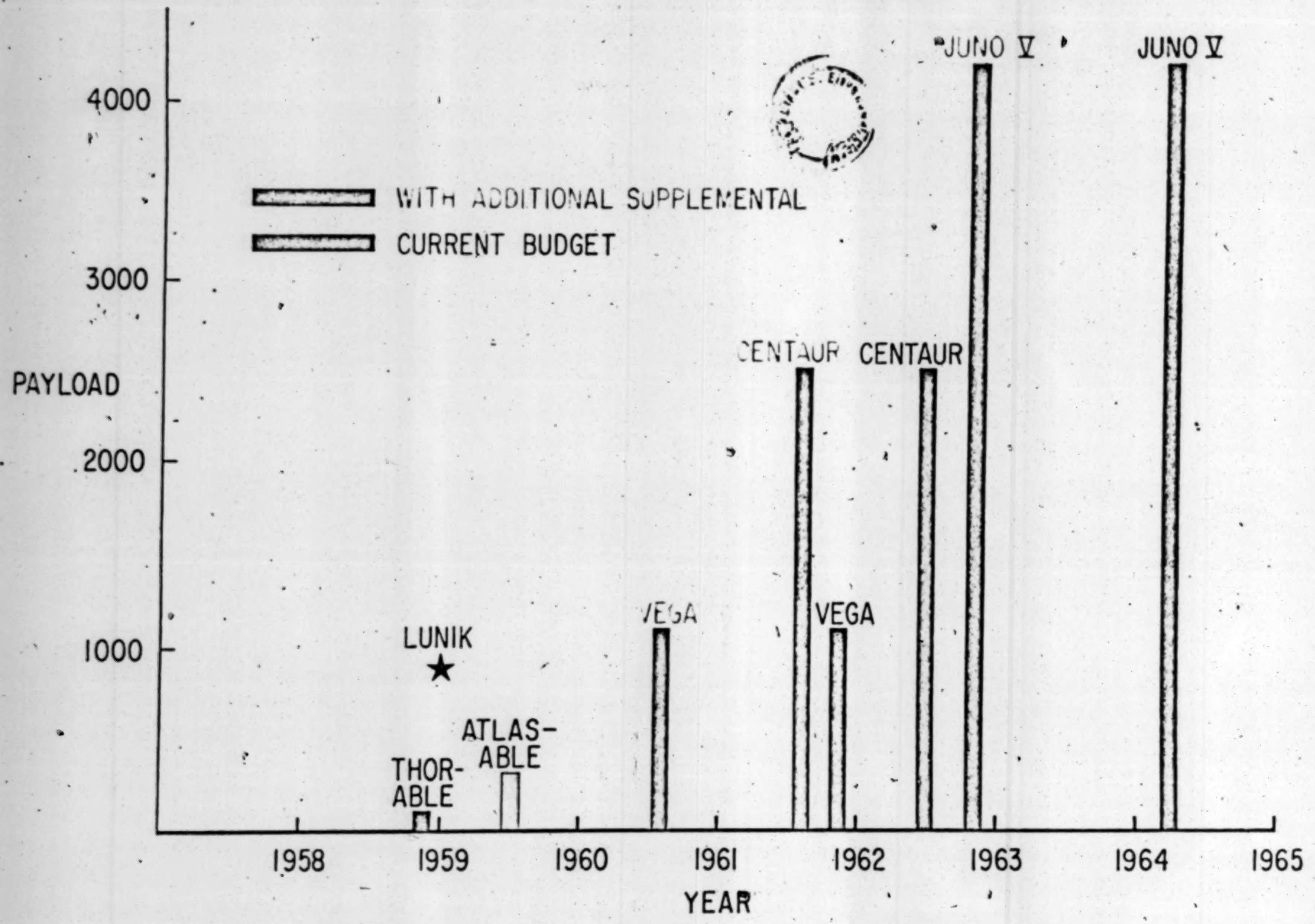
Dr. Glennan then said to sharpen up the position in the matter he had brought certain suggested questions and answers. He presented these to the President, to whom they seemed satisfactory. Mr. Stans also said that they seemed quite fair. The President added that they are not only fair, but that Dr. Glennan would be able to come back for funds at a later time under certain circumstances. He said he would like to see the issues framed in terms of considering what is best for the United States from an over-all standpoint -- that we must balance measures of fiscal soundness against extra measures in this particular field. In the present circumstances, he felt we must lay more stress on not going into debt by spending beyond our receipts. At the same time, the relationship of the program to the Soviet rate of advance must be clearly recognized.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

LUNAR PAYLOAD



LUNAR PAYLOAD



CHRONOLOGY

Action	Date	FY 1959 Supplemental (in millions)	FY 1960 Budget (in millions)
DRYDEN AND GLENNAN SWORN IN	19 AUGUST 1958		
NASA DECLARED "IN BUSINESS"	1 OCTOBER 1958		
TENTATIVE ESTIMATE TO BUREAU OF BUDGET	7 OCTOBER 1958	—	625
ESTIMATE FOLLOWING KILLIAN REVIEW	19 NOVEMBER 1958	58	524
FIGURES APPROVED FOR PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	8 DECEMBER 1958	48	485
BOOSTER CONFERENCE	15 DECEMBER 1958		
CLUSTERED BOOSTER REVIEW	6 JANUARY 1959		
TRACKING STATION ANALYSIS	10 JANUARY 1959		
SPACE COUNCIL MEETING	28 JANUARY 1959		
SUBMISSION OF BUDGET REVISION	4 FEBRUARY 1959	63	62
		111	547

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
1520 H STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

26 February 1959

TO: Gen. Goodpaster
The White House

FROM: T. Keith Glennan
Administrator
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION WITH PRESIDENT

Probable Congressional Questions on Budget

1. Is the U.S. space program adequately financed?

The President's Budget provides funds that will permit a sound and substantial program. Half a billion dollars is a lot of money; it will enable us to move with a sense of urgency on the important programs we have laid on. I doubt that any government activity is funded at a level that would satisfy the rabid proponent. But I am convinced that the space program is getting its fair share of the national tax dollar at this early stage of its development.

2. Have any additional needs for funds been identified since the Budget was prepared?

Yes, our continuing studies of the basic elements did identify some items in the areas of propulsion and tracking which had not been anticipated, ~~in the areas of propulsion and tracking~~. I should like to point out, however, that unforeseen items will always be occurring in a program of this nature. When this occurs, we would hope to be able to make the necessary adjustments within the available funds just as we propose to do in this instance. We believe we can make the required adjustments without serious complications although some things we had planned to do will be delayed or started at a lower level of activity.

3. Did you make a request to the Budget Bureau for funds to cover these unforeseen items?

Yes, we wrote the Budget Director explaining our needs as we saw them. These needs were discussed with the Budget Director and with the President in the context of the total budget picture and the programming adjustments which could be made within our approved funds. The decision was made not to seek additional funds at this time but to make such internal adjustments as could be made without serious detriment to the space program. It was clearly understood that should the situation develop that the space program would, in fact, be handicapped by the lack of adequate financing I would immediately inform the President so that corrective action could be taken. I fully concurred in this decision.

4. The Congress desires and the American people expect that the Space Program proceed with all prudent speed and without a budgetary handicap. Would any additional funds be required to assure that the program you have laid on is not handicapped or delayed in any way by lack of funds?

4. (answer)

I would not wish to answer this extemporaneously. We would wish to make a thorough analysis of our program on the basis of the latest available information in this fast changing field. I think I can, however, say this, we would be talking about relatively small amounts of money unless a philosophy of insurance backup programs were to be adopted. Under this latter approach vast sums could be spent for parallel programs in such areas as Project Mercury, the million pound engine, etc. in an effort to make certain that one of the efforts would be successful. I do not believe this approach will save time; it would be extremely expensive; it would spread even more thinly the limited number people who are highly qualified to do this work.

(Our "studied" response would involve additional monies of about the magnitude of our present budget revision.)

Administratively Confidential 2/23/59

FACT PAPER ON OIL IMPORTS

1. Prevailing Regulations. On the basis of a finding by the Director of Defense Mobilization on April 23, 1957, that oil imports would constitute a threat to the National Security, oil importers have agreed to hold imports of crude oil to about 10 percent of total U. S. consumption. This voluntary agreement is being circumvented. Refined products, residual oil, and quantities of crude oil in excess of the agreement are being imported. The voluntary agreement has expired and has been extended to February 28.

2. New Study of Oil Imports as related to the National Security. At the request of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, the Director of OCDM is making a new study of imports of crude oil and its derivatives. This is being done under a new law, Section 8 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act. The Director expects to report his findings to the President about February 27.

3. Cabinet Committee. A Cabinet Committee, chaired by Secretary Strauss, is working on a system of mandatory import controls for crude oil and its derivatives which could be imposed in the event that the Director of OCDM finds that oil imports are threatening the national security. This committee is scheduled to report to the President by February 28.

4. Legislation. Senator O'Mahoney, (D-Wyo.), has stated that he will introduce a bill imposing import quotas on crude oil and its derivatives. On January 7 Representative Saylor (R-Pa.), Van Zandt (R-Pa.) and Morgan (D-Pa.) introduced identical bills, H.R. 638, H.R. 678, and H.R. 850 respectively, which would establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil.

5. Sequence of decisions. The key decision is that of the Director of OCDM, due this week, as to whether restrictions of oil imports are needed in view of the national security. The next relevant matter is the recommendation of the Cabinet Committee, also due this week, which will depend on the Director's finding. With a finding by the Director and a recommendation by the Cabinet Committee, the President would be in a position to place a mandatory import control program in effect. In the absence of such findings, or if the President does not concur, the matter would move from the Executive to the Legislative Branch.

Administratively Confidential

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RA-RRRubottom, Jr.
(Drafting Office and Officer)

1563

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: February 19, 1959

SUBJECT: Conversation between President Eisenhower and President Lopez Mateos on Board Yacht "Sotovento", February 19, 1959

PARTICIPANTS: The President, President Lopez Mateos, His Excellency Mr. Manuel Tello, Foreign Minister of Mexico; Dr. Milton Eisenhower; The Honorable Robert C. Hill, United States Ambassador to Mexico; Assistant Secretary Rubottom; The President's Press Secretary, Mr. Hagerty; His Excellency Lic. Antonio Carrillo Flores, Mexican Ambassador to the United States; Lic. Ramon Beteta, former Mexican Secretary of the Treasury.

COPIES TO:

S/S - 2	S/P	E	Amembassy Mexico (Ambassador Hill)
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G		H	
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The President, accompanied by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, Ambassador Hill, Mr. Rubottom and Mr. Hagerty, boarded the President's yacht at about one p.m. from small craft departing from the docks of the Club de Pesca Hotel.

The discussion while on the fantail of the yacht was quite general in nature, the various members of the two parties joining the Presidents from time to time.

President Lopez Mateos led the President to the yacht's dining salon at about 1:45 after the yacht had gotten underway and then dropped anchor in Puerto Marques.

The Mexicans took little initiative during the luncheon discussion. President Eisenhower told of the time that he had spoken to General Bedell Smith when the latter had conveyed orders to him in the early days of World War II to report for duty in Washington. The President also recounted some of his experiences in dealing with officials of the Soviet Union, especially their tiring techniques of going through the same monotonous story every time about how much they want peace, and ignoring in their presentation what they really could do if they were to carry out their responsibilities. The President also related his experience with Marshal Stalin during a short visit to Moscow shortly after the occupation of Berlin in 1945.

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in 1945. General Eisenhower had found that it was difficult to do business with Zhukov in spite of the friendly relations between them, due to the failure of the Soviet Government to delegate him any authority. By playing up to Soviet pride and alluding to Zhukov's ability to get things done, when exactly the opposite was the case, General Eisenhower had brought about precisely what he wanted, i.e., authorization to Zhukov to work with the allied commanders in Berlin without having to clear everything with his superiors in Moscow. The Mexican officials listened in rapt attention to the President's story.

After lunch, the two Presidents moved out of the dining room to resume their discussions over coffee in the adjoining salon. The serving of coffee set up discussion on that subject with the Mexicans emphasizing its importance in the Mexican economy and their concern over price declines in that commodity. Ambassador Hill said that coffee had moved up to become Mexico's most important export commodity after cotton, adding that Mexico is now a leading producer after Brazil and Colombia. Mr. Rubottom told of his discussions with the Colombian officials recently in Bogota and of the necessity that the producers hold the line agreed to in the International Coffee Study Group, unless chaos is to ensue in the market. Foreign Minister Tello said that the International Coffee Group's efforts were impaired because of the attitude of Great Britain and Ethiopia. He voiced a belief that Britain's position was weakened by their sending only government officials rather than knowledgeable members of the trade. The President suggested that the United States might encourage the British to add trade experts to their representation.

Ambassador Carrillo Flores stressed the desirability of the closest possible cooperation between his country and the United States on all economic matters. The United States probably sells more goods to Mexico than any other country except Canada; virtually every dollar earned by Mexico from whatever source is spent in the United States. He alluded to the cooperation given his Government by the State Department, and hoped that other departments of the United States Government might cooperate as well.

The President declared that other United States departments were also interested in cooperating on international economic problems, although they had their own responsibilities under our system of government which required that they take different factors into account than those weighing on the State Department. The President also referred to the pressure from interested groups with which the United States Government has to contend, just like any government.

Foreign Minister Tello

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Foreign Minister Tello commented on the seriousness of the cotton problem for Mexico and Mexico's regret that the United States had not consulted with her before putting the new price support program into effect. He acknowledged that we had done all that we could in respect to lead and zinc with Mexico's full cooperation, and that Canada had been the obstacle to agreement. He also alluded to the coffee problem. Then, saying that he might be indiscreet, the Foreign Minister referred to the recent meeting of Agriculture Ministers from the countries of Central America with their own in Mexico City. They not only talked about the problems of pests and plant diseases but also about the specific problem of marketing cotton. They all felt that an international agreement was necessary.

Ambassador Hill underlined the need for the United States to consult in advance with its trading partners and close neighbors, like Mexico, before adopting a new program. The President expressed his view that we had blundered in not consulting in advance.

The Foreign Minister expressed concern, not only over the subsidy increase, but that great uncertainty will prevail in the market because United States prices may change from month to month. This has given buyers advantage over sellers and Mexico has heavy stocks on hand.

The President said that neither he nor anybody in his party was expert on the subject of cotton, but he would see to it that the Departments of State and Agriculture got together on the cotton problem.

The President expressed the interest of the United States in a large new dam project on the Rio Grande and his understanding that Mexico was equally interested. President Lopez Mateos, who made very few direct comments on any substantive matter during the whole afternoon's discussion, confirmed his country's interest in the project known as Diablo Dam and said that the pertinent studies were moving ahead.

The President mentioned the possibility of a joint effort in establishing an international park in the Big Bend area, citing the example of United States-Canadian cooperation in a similar effort and stressing the benefits from such joint enterprise. President Lopez Mateos replied that Mexico had encountered constitutional obstacles to this kind of joint endeavor and that constitutional amendment might be required if they were to participate. The President acknowledged that this could indeed be a political obstacle. President Lopez Mateos said that the project had been started 15 or 16 years ago, that a committee had been established

and that

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

and that it had decided that an amendment would be required -- thus, the subject is a delicate one.

Ambassador Carrillo Flores said that, in spite of the cotton matter, there were great areas of satisfactory cooperation between the two countries. He had seen this while Secretary of the Treasury and knew that we had again been helpful in the recent financial talks. He complimented the attitude of the Export-Import Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the private banks, citing the latter's recent loan to Pemex.

The President declared that nobody knew better than he himself what our cooperative efforts had done to the benefit of both countries. His objective now was to try to solve some as yet unsolved problems; with respect to cotton, he would be communicating with Washington and hoped to have a message by the next day on the current status of the cotton matter.

Turning directly to President Lopez Mateos, the President said, "Each of us has great power. By working together, we can multiply our strength." He then offered to listen to any matters the Mexicans might wish to bring up. President Lopez Mateos seemed appreciative but did not take the initiative.

Foreign Minister Tello told the President that he was beset by much heavier problems than Mexico's. He wondered what they might do to help him more.

The President replied by wondering how we could both be better partners. He cited progress in recent years — the aviation agreement, the fishing boat problem which, while not permanently settled, had been brought under some measure of control, and the migrant labor agreement.

President Lopez Mateos acknowledged that much progress had been made, but expressed the hope that the solutions to such economic problems as cotton would not be too long delayed.

The President answered that solutions to our problems would be easier to encounter if they were left only to Mexico and the United States. He said, "I hope you and I can have a close personal relationship. Write me whenever you wish, irrespective of the State Department." The President then laughed and said that actually the Department had encouraged him to establish this kind of relationship with President Lopez Mateos.

The President and his party left the yacht about 4:45 p.m.

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February 18, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 11, 1959

Others present: Chairman McCone
Director Stans
Mr. Dwight Ink

Mr. McCone first discussed the requirements for the plutonium program. By running the Hanford plant at higher power plus the addition of one new plutonium reactor, and obtaining plutonium from atomic power reactors and from the British, it is possible to match the Defense "requirements" projected through 1968. The President said that he has no confidence whatsoever in the validity of these projected requirements. Mr. McCone said that if they are not valid we should know it now. Mr. Stans pointed out that the difference is [redacted] of annual output in 1968. He did not think our estimating was that accurate. At current rates, if the proposed production plant increases were not made, the effect would simply be to reach the so-called requirement January 1, 1969, rather than July 1, 1968.

Mr. McCone next referred to the convertible feature of the additional reactor planned for Hanford. He said he had Stone and Webster make a study of this matter. The results were submitted to the FPC and to the Bonneville Power Authority for analysis. Unfortunately, the results are not conclusive either for or against the convertible feature. He proposed to tell the Joint Committee that this is not the best way to use the money involved, and to recommend that the money be used elsewhere.

The President asked me to arrange for Mr. McElroy and Mr. Quarles to come in meet with him re these atomic requirements.

Then Mr. McCone discussed the atomic power program. He said that important technology has been developed, which should now be

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MR 85-523 #1
BY [illegible] DATE 2/26/86

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NSC letter 12/3/85
NLE DATE 2/26/86

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tested in prototypes. These would be small, of 50-70 megawatts power capacity. He proposed to give construction assistance for five to seven of these over the next two or three years. He asked the President's approval for authorization of construction assistance in addition to research and development assistance. The President asked if we would build these where the Federal Government uses power, and whether, if we put in five to seven, this figure will not go up to fifteen or twenty within three years. Mr. McCone said it is important to have these built by private enterprises since if they are built by the Government, the advantage will be lost of the tight engineering construction and cost accounting that competitive industry enforces. The President recalled that we made a certain type of arrangement at Shippingport and commented that we now seem to be getting deeper into this matter. Mr. McCone thought that the program could be held to what is now proposed. He also said that before the engineering was completed at Shippingport, "gold plate design and engineering" were introduced which have tremendously increased the cost of power there.

Mr. Stans said that the intent is to take money now available in the FY-59 and 60 appropriations and proposals and reprogram it. He said he agreed with what is being proposed. The President said that every time we authorize doing something like this, we consequently get drawn deeper into the program. He asked what kind of contract would be utilized. Mr. McCone said we would call for competitive bids, with each company stating how much it bids to construct the facility, and how much R & D assistance and construction assistance they would ask for. The President said we must then have in the back of our minds the upset price above which we would not go. In fact, he said we should be prepared to build the facility ourselves if bids went above that price, and perhaps for that purpose should put in our own construction bid.

Mr. McCone thought that by this means he could draw enough support together to upset the Gore bill.

Finally, Mr. McCone told the President that Commissioner Libby is resigning and would submit his letter shortly. The President asked whether a scientist should replace him, and Mr. McCone said he thought that was quite essential, and that in fact we should have perhaps two scientists on the Commission. The President asked Mr.

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McCone to submit a few names for consideration soon. Finally, Mr. McCone said that Mr. John Graham's appointment is running out and he would propose that he be reappointed. The President indicated that the idea seemed generally acceptable to him.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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21/17

February 18, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
Feb. 17, 1959

Others present: Acting Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

The President said that Secretary Dulles is completely on the questionable list for the next three weeks. If the radiation treatment is successful, he can probably then operate for a period of time. If not, we have a critical problem on our hands at once. Mr. Herter said the key seems to be whether the liver gets affected. The President said he has some concern on that score. Mr. Herter said that today the decision has to be made whether they will attempt to give x-ray treatment to the Secretary over the large area of his body involved. Mr. Herter then said that all arrangements are being kept without change in the Department. The President commented that we have proposed a four-power meeting, and he is concerned that the Soviets might agree but call for a meeting on March 15th. We should, however, know as to the Secretary's condition by March 15th. The President did not think we should plead the Secretary's illness as a reason to delay anything that is proposed. He recalled that he had been working on reorganization ideas such that the Secretary could go to meetings in effect as "Head of Government" in the foreign affairs field. This/new development almost forces us to have an American site for any top-level meetings, and this poses a terrible problem of security if we have to safeguard the Russians. He thought Mr. Herter should identify all possibilities and study out what to do under each.

Mr. Herter said we have told the Soviets we have the NATO and SEATO meetings coming up, the first here on the 2-4 of April and the second in New Zealand on the 8-11 of April.

The President said he did not know whether Mr. Dulles had made a memorandum on his talks with Adenauer. We need to get a most careful record of this. Mr. Herter recalled that Assistant Secretary

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MR 77-16 #10
By D. W. Date 1/11/78

Merchant was present during these talks, and this eased the President's concern.

Mr. Herter next recalled that Mr. Macmillan is going to Moscow in the next few days. Currently the Geneva talks on the suspension of atomic tests are practically stalled. We have concluded the Soviets are not going to give in on the inspection issue. They seek veto power, and we believe we may have to break off the negotiations. The President said that there must be no technical conditions bearing on this. If there is a break, it must be on the refusal of the Soviets to provide for inspection -- on their insistence upon a veto.

Mr. Herter said that with Macmillan's trip coming up, he clearly wants to give in on this matter, because of his forthcoming elections. We must have an agreement as to what we are going to do and what procedures we are going to follow. He added that Mr. Wadsworth now believes that it will not be possible to get an agreement that the Senate would or should ratify.

The President said that voluntary disengagement will be extremely difficult to explain. He thought the text of our instructions should have a sentence to the effect that we have come to the conviction that the talks are bound to fail because of the intransigence of the Soviets in insisting on a veto in every phase of inspection; while we cannot foresee the exact conditions on which the break will probably take place, we must make clear that the one thing on which there cannot be retreat is insistence on an effective inspection system. Mr. Herter said he planned to tell Caccia just this today. The President said we should not tell anyone we are preparing to pull out. Instead we should say we believe negotiations are about to break down because of Soviet insistence on the veto.

As to the next step in this case, Mr. Herter referred to Secretary Dulles' ideas about a fall-back position. The President recalled that this related to atmospheric tests. Mr. Herter said that if negotiations break down the plan is then to make an offer regarding atmospheric tests, but not to suggest it to Macmillan now. He repeated that Mr. Wadsworth thinks we should break off negotiations now. The President asked whether recessing would not be a better formula but Mr. Herter said it is not as dramatic as breaking off and shifting the discussion to the Disarmament Committee of the United Nations. The President suggested additional language to the effect that our problem is to be completely prepared for disengagement on terms that would be understood by the whole world regardless of whether the negotiations are broken off by them or by us. The President added that without satisfactory control arrangements he would rather handle the testing problem simply by making a unilateral statement.

There was next discussion of the difficulty that has arisen because of the coincidence of timing of the President's trip to Mexico and the troop landing phase of Exercise Banyan Tree in Panama. After considerable discussion the President asked Mr. Herter to phone the Mexican Foreign Minister and tell him that this is a completely routine exercise, so routine he did not even know about it, but that deferment might well exaggerate its importance and cause more furore than simply going ahead with it. The President asked him to stress that the purpose of this visit was simply to pay his respects to a man whom he wants to be his friend. We certainly do not wish to complicate that. We feel, however, that this Exercise, which has brought together a great number of diplomats and journalists from all over the Americas, will have less adverse impact by being conducted as planned.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

2.13

February 18, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 13, 1959

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Goodpaster

Mr. McElroy told the President that he is having a general review made of the three- and four-star positions in the Armed Services and will submit recommendations shortly.

He next took up the case of the recommendation of General S. E. Anderson to four stars. He said he had gone over carefully with Secretaries Douglas and McIntyre the incident of last June in which Anderson talked without authority about lunar probes. Anderson is a very fine officer, best qualified for the Air Materiel Command in the opinion of all. The President said that he had known Anderson for many years and regarded him as an extremely fine officer. He added that he has become tired of turning the other cheek, however, when officers deliberately or without inhibition violate his instructions and policies. Mr. McElroy said that a good effect has been achieved already in that it is known that the nomination was held up here for two months.

He then said he had asked the Joint Chiefs for their views on the pattern of three and four-star officers. There are some assignments now at four-star grade which he regarded as temporary. He mentioned the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence and the Chief of Staff to SACEUR. The President said he thought the latter should be used to prepare a man who is coming up. If he does not hold four stars for an appreciable period of time, he will not be brought along to the point where the NATO countries are ready to accept him as SACEUR. It is necessary to take a man who is then given a chance to sell himself to the fifteen countries.

Mr. McElroy then asked the President if he would be willing to go through the study with the Chiefs once it is available. The

President said of course he would, but he challenged the continual expansion in numbers of grades and consequent dilution of rank. Mr. McElroy said that until the general plan has been cleared, no new additional posts would be recommended. He said that when the Joint Chiefs come in with their recommendations he will shrink them some. He would wish to get the President's approval of the pattern, however.

The President said he can't help feeling that we have tended to fill all the spots that have ever required three- and four-star grades, always adding and never subtracting. He recalled he had said the Academies should be headed by two-star officers, so as to get men on the way up. However, he wants to have good men senior in years and had been persuaded that many of them would be getting three stars otherwise. Mr. McElroy said it should be possible to go back to the two-star system. He also said that the three-star slots held by Rickover and Fox are strictly spot situations and that when they leave they will be replaced with men of lower rank.

The President recalled that in the past, only when mobilization begins has everyone gone up to full rank. Now we apply this practice in peacetime. As late as the beginning of this century we had no four-star officers in our services.

Mr. McElroy then referred to one part of the Reorganization Plan. He said he had obtained a civilian to head up Legislative Liaison -- Mr. George Vaughn, a good young man who is a friend of Mr. Nixon and is known to Senator Kuchel. He is personable and knows how to get things done. As Assistant to the Secretary he will help a good deal in this work.

The President said that what disappointed him with regard to the three- and four-star grades is that none of the Chiefs ever seems to be able to recommend a reduction or even to hold the line. Mr. McElroy said he would bring in the study as soon as it is available.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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~~1. Notes on~~	~~Legislative Leadership Meeting (2 pgs)~~ (portions excised by NLE staff)	~~2/17/59~~	~~A~~ 12/22/80, bc
2. Memo of 78-124, #2	Conf., DDE, Dillon, Major Eisenhower re USSR (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 78-124 #2	2/14/59	A
~~3. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, McElroy, Quarles, Twining, Good-~~ ~~paster, Maj. Eisenhower~~ (4 pgs) 5/14/81, bc	~~2/12/59~~	~~A~~
4. Memo by	DDE re REA (1 pg)	2/11/59	C
~~5. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, Twining, Maj. Eisenhower re~~ ~~SAC, personnel, misc. matters (7 pgs)~~	~~2/10/59~~ 4/23/80, bc	~~A~~
~~6. Memo of~~ 78-124, #3	~~Conf., DDE, George V. Allen, Abbott Washburn,~~ ~~Harold McClellan, Maj. Eisenhower re~~ ~~Moscow Exhibit~~ 7/27/78-bc	~~2/3/59~~	~~A~~

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

52

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Waiver of Nonimmigrant Visas in Mexico, Cuba, and the Bahamas

On February 12, the Bureau of the Budget sent copies of the Immigration and Naturalization Service proposal, dated January 23, 1959, to the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency with a request for early consideration of issues affecting those two agencies. We expect to be able to make recommendations, as you requested in your memorandum of February 5, after receiving replies to those letters. Below is an outline of actions taken earlier by the Bureau in connection with our study:

1. After Mr. Randall's Report on International Travel was transmitted to the Congress on May 12, 1958, the Bureau undertook a preliminary study of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) proposal for waiver of visas and preflight inspection. In Mexico City and Havana, Bureau staff interviewed consular officials and INS staff to acquaint themselves with current visa issuance procedures, and especially to learn about problems which might arise under the proposal to waive nonimmigrant visas. In Toronto and Montreal, where the waiver of visas is now in effect, the preflight inspection operation of the INS was studied. A particular problem identified was that the economic conditions motivating possible illegal entry to the United States from Mexico and Cuba appeared to be substantially different from those prevailing in Canada. The issues identified during the field trips in June and July, 1958, served as the basis for the letters sent by the Bureau to the Departments of the Treasury, Justice, Agriculture, and Health, Education, and Welfare for their views on problems involved in extending preflight inspection to Mexico, Cuba, and the Bahamas.

2. Complete replies to these letters were received from three of the Departments during November and December, but the Department of Justice requested that a meeting be set up at which it would supply answers to some of the questions not covered in its reply.

3. General Swing was invited to the Budget Bureau in January to discuss his proposal in detail.

4. After that meeting and some subsequent discussions between his staff and Bureau staff, General Swing submitted an outline of the procedures he proposed for adoption in Cuba, Mexico, and the Bahamas.

Director

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, February 17, 1959 - 8:30 A.M.

AGENDA

1. Labor Bill	Secretary Mitchell ✓
2. Legislative situation in general	The Leaders
a. Taxes	Byrnes Allen Dirksen ✓
b. Agriculture ✓	Dirksen Hoeven ✓
c. Housing ✓	Halleck ✓
d. Airports	Halleck
e. Civil rights	Dirksen Halleck
f. Area assistance	Dirksen Halleck
g. Education	Dirksen Halleck ✓
h. Defense legislation and appropriations	Saltonstall Arends ✓
i. Development Loan Fund supplemental	Halleck ✓
3. Prospects for sustaining vetoes	Dirksen Halleck
4. Possible counters to Democratic strategy of transferring mutual security funds to domestic welfare programs.	The Leaders

HOUSING

There is little hope for improvement of the Senate bill in the House Committee. Rains' Subcommittee has already reported a larger spending bill; the full Committee is not expected to reduce the Subcommittee's proposal in important degree.

Our estimate is that all Republicans (possibly excepting Siler and Fino) will oppose the Rains bill, although Dwyer and Halpern may not sign the Minority Report. We will likely wind up with a Committee vote of 22 to 9 (24 to 7 in the event Dwyer and Halpern vote against the Administration).

As regards a veto, some 140 House Members have historically opposed public housing. Some ten to twenty new Members are likely also to oppose public housing. 146 votes are needed in the House to sustain a veto.

AIRPORTS

The Senate has passed the Monroney Bill ($465 million). The votes indicate that a veto would be sustained.

House hearings are completed; the Committee goes into executive session on Wednesday. It is uncertain when the bill will be reported but early next week is likely. General Quesada and his staff will brief the House Committee Republicans and the House Republican Policy Committee on Tuesday. On Monday Quesada spoke on this issue at the Press Club; Monroney and Harris were present.

Rules Committee Chairman, Howard Smith, holds that this bill should have Appropriations Committee consideration and may delay the bill to resolve this issue.

Our estimate: all 12 Republicans plus possibly Democrats Williams and Flynt will support the Administration bill. We will likely have a Committee vote of 19 to 14 (or 19 to 13 if Bush, who is ill, is absent).

Late information is that Chairman Harris and Williams, the second ranking Democrat, are now wavering on the terminal issue and are troubled seriously by the veto prospect on this issue.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Senator Dirksen and Congressman McCulloch have introduced the Administration Bill. Senate hearings are not yet scheduled; House hearings will begin March 4 or 5. Congressman Celler has introduced his own bill.

Five Senate Republicans and five Democrats are reported as for the Administration bill, and five Democrats against. Those in favor are Democrats Hennings, O'Mahoney, Carroll, Dodd, Hart and Republicans Wiley, Langer, Dirksen, Hruska and Keating. Opposing are Eastland, Kefauver, Johnston, McClellan and Ervin.

In the House twelve Democrats and nine Republicans are reported as favoring the Administration bill; nine Democrats and two Republicans are reported as opposed. Those favoring are Democrats Walters, Feighan, Rodino, Rogers, Donohue, Holtzman, Libonati, Toll, Lane, Kastenmeier, Kasem; and Republicans McCulloch, Miller, Moore, Allen Smith, Meader, Bosch, Henderson, Lindsay and Cahill. Those expected to oppose are Tuck, Ashmore, Dowdy, Whitener, Loser, Poff, Cramer, Chelf, Willis, Forrester and Brooks.

AREA ASSISTANCE

Senator Dirksen introduced the Administration bill on Monday; in the House Kilburn introduced the bill "by request." Senator Douglas has introduced the major Democratic bill; Congressman Spence is sponsoring a companion bill in the House.

Senate hearings begin February 25; House hearings are not yet scheduled. In both the House and Senate the Douglas approach is supported by the Committee majority.

The Administration bill calls for expenditure of some $50 million -- the Douglas bill some $400 million.

In the Senate Subcommittee those favoring the Douglas bill are Douglas, Clark, Byrd(West Virginia) and Proxmire. Fulbright and Frear oppose both bills but will vote for the Douglas bill if needed. Opposing both bills but preferring the Administration bill are Capehart, Bennett and Bush.

In the House Committee, the 19 Democrats all support the Spence bill. Siler prefers his own bill but will vote for the Spence bill if necessary. Eight Republicans (McDonough, Widnall, Bass, Fino, Dwyer, Derwinski, Halpern, Milliken) will probably support the Administration bill. Kilburn and Hiestand are opposed to any bill but will support the Administration measure if necessary.

EDUCATION

Secretary Flemming begins his testimony in the Senate Committee on Tuesday. On Wednesday he testifies before the House Committee.

Republican Senators Cooper, Langer, and Smith support the Murray-Metcalf bill. Case (N.J.) and Javits sponsor bills that go farther than the Administration but not as far as Murray-Metcalf. Of the six Committee Republicans only Senator Dirksen seems disposed favorably to the Administration position.

Lister Hill still favors Federal aid but not as generous as Murray-Metcalf. He still fears a Powell amendment.

Yarborough is uncertain (the Texas Governor is campaigning against an education bill, and Lyndon Johnson has not declared his own position). Clark and Williams are for an all-out bill; Randolph is more conservative.

By substantial majority the Senate Committee is expected to vote out a bill of the Murray-Metcalf type.

The majority of the House Committee favors the Murray-Metcalf bill. Of the Republicans, Hoffman and Bosch oppose any bill in this field; Holt, Lafore and Wainwright are uncertain; Kearns, Frelinghuysen, Ayres, Lafore and Hiestand will support the Administration. All of the 20 Democrats but Barden and Landrum will support a big spending bill, which will be reported to the House.

LABOR

Senate hearings close on February 16; the Subcommittee expects to report by the weekend or early next week.

Our estimate: Goldwater, Dirksen and Prouty will support the Administration bill; Cooper, Case (N. J.) and Javits will oppose.

All 9 Democrats will probably oppose the Administration. This foretells a 12-3 negative vote.

The House Committee will decide Tuesday when to start hearings. All 10 Republicans are expected to support the Administration's bill (possible exceptions -- Wainwright and Frelinghuysen). The 20 Democrats are expected to oppose.

Senator McClellan and Congressman Barden are preparing their own bills. These measures may attract heavy Southern Democrat and Republican support in the Floor action in both Houses.

AGRICULTURE

It is still too early to determine the likely course of the two Agriculture Committees.

In the Senate Committee, Ellender, Eastland and Holland are likely to support parts of the Administration's proposals. The remaining 8 Democrats will probably be opposed.

Republicans Aiken and Schoeppel will support parts; Hickenlooper and Williams will give complete support; Young and Mundt are likely to be against. We can expect a clear majority of the Senate Committee to be opposed.

In the House Committee, of the 22 Democrats only Hagen (Calif.) and Polk (Ohio) are sympathetic to Administration proposals. Of the 12 Republicans, only Wint Smith is likely to be completely opposed. Belcher, Quie, Short and Mrs. May will support most Administration proposals; the other seven Republicans are expected to give fairly complete support.

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

February 17, 1959
8:30 a.m. -- 10:30 a.m.

Attendance

President Eisenhower

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Saltonstall

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen

Sec. Mitchell
Director Stans
Dr. Saulnier

Gen. Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Hagerty
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Jack Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

1. Labor Bill - Sec. Mitchell clarified a recent statement so as to prevent any unfounded inference that the Administration would settle for a half measure. It was agreed to continue to press for a complete package.

2. Taxes - Attention was given to the strong possibility that the Democratic majority would refuse to increase postal rates and the gasoline and aviation fuel taxes, at the same time as it pressed annuity set-aside legislation. This outcome could reduce Treasury receipts by $1 billion this year. It was agreed to oppose introduction of annuity set-asides at this time. Mr. Stans is to check on status of increased expenditures for the Highway program and the possibility of cutting them back should the gasoline tax not materialize.

3. Agriculture - Mr. Hoeven stated his expectations of Committee action this year -- namely, acting only on a few bills which the Administration probably could not accept; but P.L. 480 would undoubtedly be extended for several years.

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By jbc NLE, Date 12/2/77

4. Housing
5. Airports
6. Civil Rights
7. Area Development
8. Education
9. Defense Legislation

Brief reports on status of these items were made by the Leaders and Mr. Harlow. In each instance there was reaffirmation of the Administration proposal and Republican efforts in Congress in support of it.

Repeatedly stressed was the need for holding the budgetary line.

10. Development Loans - Stress was placed on the need for countering the Democratic professed tactic of increasing domestic spending and reducing mutual security. Particularly needed is public awareness of the vital importance of the mutual security program, on which the President spoke at length.

* * * * *

Labor Bill - Sec. Mitchell referred to the probability that the Senate Labor Committee might report a bill including only the reporting features of the Administration's recommendations, leaving the other aspects to later treatment. He felt that the provisions regarding blackmail picketing and secondary boycotts are essential to any effective anti-racketeering bill, hence he hoped to avoid any situation like last year's when there was virtually unanimous support for the Kennedy-Ives bill. He believed that Republicans should persist in stressing the desirability of the whole package; since Republicans are primarily concerned with substance rather than tactics, however, they ought not object to a two-step operation provided that a commitment is given that the second bill will be forthcoming.

Mr. Halleck recounted the extensive efforts by Republicans in the House last year to get the entire Administration bill, their further efforts this year, and the need for avoiding any implication that the Administration will settle for less. Sec. Mitchell agreed. Mr. Halleck referred to some misunderstanding among House Republicans as a result of the Secretary's public statement along the lines he had just set forth, and he wanted to be sure that all agreed on the desirability of pressing for the entire bill. Sec. Mitchell again concurred, then repeated his feeling that the probable Senate action made necessary this advance preparation of position so as to work for a commitment of an additional bill by a date certain if the entire package cannot be obtained in the first round. Mr. Halleck recounted his vote last year against a partial measure under suspension of the rules and his intention again this year to oppose any partial measure, since it would be inadequate to the real need and perhaps delay for many years the essential legislation.

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For the Senate, Sen. Dirksen stated that an effort would be made to substitute the Administration bill for whatever the Committee reports and, failing that, to add the Administration items point by point. He doubted that any commitment could be obtained from Sen. Johnson this year since there is not now such great pressure for some labor legislation as there was last year.

It was agreed that the Leadership should endeavor, in their meeting with the press following this meeting, to make clear the unanimity of desire for the entire package.

The President commented on a report he had just had as to Harry Bridges' participation in the Communist Party Congress at Moscow. Mr. Halleck and the President mentioned briefly the correspondence from Mrs. Kelsey of West Chester, Pennsylvania. There was passing reference to Sen. Cooper's position, at variance with the Administration proposal. It was made clear that the reference to Reps. Wainwright and Frelinghuysen in the memorandum distributed was only a bare possibility and that it is fully expected they will support the Administration proposal.

Taxes - Rep. Byrnes reported that the amendment pertaining to life insurance companies would move along without controversy. He then called attention to the Keogh bill, which would provide for doctors and lawyers to make annuity set-asides exempt from taxation and would cost $365 million each year. He stated that approval of the Keogh bill would give rise to numerous claims for similar treatment of railroad personnel, social security, civil service, etc., running eventually to a $3 billion reduction of tax receipts each year.

Mr. Halleck recognized the problems presently connected with any such reduction but expressed his former liking for the 10% earned income credit abolished under President Roosevelt. He still liked the principle of allowing some sort of a credit to the individual who has invested heavily in preparing for a career.

The President believed that it would be opening Pandora's Box to approve the Keogh bill or similar proposal. He thought it best to stand upon the fact that this year is not the year for any innovations that would seriously reduce receipts. Mr. Halleck saw much point to Mr. Mills' statement along the lines of Administration statements that tax reductions should await the coming of a budget surplus.

Mr. Stans reported Rep. Murray's negative position with regard to postal rate increases, and Rep. Mills' refusal to consider handling postal rate increases through the Ways and Means Committee as in 1932. Mr. Byrnes pointed out that Rep. Mills had stated there would be no increase of the gasoline tax or aviation fuel tax. Mr. Stans believed Sen. Lyndon Johnson had said the same thing to Sec. Anderson. Mr. Harlow summarised a total loss to the budget of $1 billion should the Keogh bill be passed and the Congress fail to increase postal rates, gasoline tax and aviation fuel tax.

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The President suggested to Mr. Stans that he look into the possibility of stopping the increased expenditures for roads should the revenue legislation fail. Mr. Stans agreed to do so, though he believed the increased expenditures were committed beyond recall.

Agriculture - Sen. Dirksen stated that the Senate Committee would hold hearings shortly on a limited number of items, such as surplus distribution to the needy and transfer of acreage allotments.

Rep. Hoeven expected that Mr. Cooley's Committee would act to extend P. L. 480 for more than one year, perhaps to develop something on bartering surpluses, to report a Stamp Plan, as also an ASC bill that would remove the local committees from the scene. He expected that action on the Sugar Act, which expires in 1960, might be withheld until next year when many other gimmicks would be tied to it. He thought that nothing would be done regarding corn and feed grains, tobacco, peanuts, or REA interest rates. He assessed the Democratic strategy as being one of inviting Presidential vetoes of separate little items this year, then joining them next year to the essential Sugar Act renewal.

The President commented that the veto power would be available in 1960 as well as in 1959, then he went on to stress the need for determining at this time what Republicans will campaign on in 1960 so they can begin to build the record now. Even though his 1958 campaign effort against reckless spending had seemed to produce little except in New York and Pennsylvania, he believed the Republicans had no alternative campaign platform for 1960, hence should move forward with this now particularly since it is good for the country.

The President recalled an incident early in the history of the Congress when a Member from South Carolina challenged a new spending program and demanded that each Member personally contribute $100 towards its cost, whereupon the whole proposal was dropped.

The President suggested that there be a political amanuensis for every one of the Leadership meetings and for the Policy Committee meetings, to build the record for 1960. He stressed again the importance of the program then, and what he had in mind seemed right in every respect as regards the national economy, reasonableness, frugality, sanity, and everything else.

Mr. Halleck believed the Administration drive for economy-mindedness was beginning to catch on in the country. He also noted his tactic of reminding Democrats as to their own responsibility, as the Majority in Congress for six years, for any of the things they complain about.

Housing - Mr. Halleck stated that the House Committee would probably act on this subject this afternoon, that an effort would be made to substitute the Administration bill, and that Republicans would be united in the

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effort. Although the substitution probably would not succeed in Committee, he felt there would be a good chance for success on the House floor, especially since a strong showing was made in opposing the politically attractive bill for further direct loans to veterans. Mr. Halleck concluded by noting the real need for a housing bill this year, hence the undesirability of developing Rules Committee opposition to it.

Airports - It was noted that increased support for Gen. Quesada's proposal is developing, although Sen. Schoeppel has introduced a bill for extending the old program rather than offering the Administration bill as a substitute for the Monroney bill.

Rep. Allen noted Howard Smith's belief that the Airport bill should be considered by the House Appropriations Committee. He then raised a new question as regards the pending Rules Committee action on a proposal to amend the rules of the House to insure that spending measures move through Appropriations Committee channels. Mr. Harlow commented on how the Executive Branch must stand clear in a position of "benevolent neutrality" from what is essentially a piece of House business. Rep. Halleck expressed his favor of Rep. Smith's resolution channeling things into the Appropriations Committees. Mr. Allen noted that Speaker Rayburn has thus far sidestepped the issue. Mr. Stans reported how he had testified as to Administration policy of submitting actions through Appropriations channels, with but few exceptions. Rep. Hoeven stressed the desirability of obtaining the views of the various legislative committees prior to Rules Committee action. It was agreed that Judge Smith ought to be encouraged to delay action on this pending further examination of the situation.

Discussion of this item was terminated on Mr. Harlow's comment that Rep. Harris is tending toward elimination of the provision granting aid for the construction of terminal facilities, the most important point at issue.

Civil Rights - Sen. Dirksen believed Subcommittee hearings would begin in mid-March and that the prospect of some legislation would be much improved were there included something on the Conciliar Service suggested by Lyndon Johnson. In any event, Sen. Dirksen believed this legislation would be handled very quickly.

The President noted the strong support voiced in the Atlanta Journal for the Administration position, and the opposition of the Atlanta Constitution -- both owned by the same person. Mr. Halleck commented on the absence of attacks by Southerners in Congress on the Administration proposals, and he was very much pleased with the nature of the proposals as finally submitted. Concluding this discussion, the President emphasized how the very nature of these things required the moderate, constructive action as a matter of decency without regard to the presence or absence of political benefit.

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By bc NLE, Date 12/19/80

Area Development - Sen. Dirksen noted that the issue was essentially one of $350 million of increased expenditures. Mr. Halleck reaffirmed the intention to develop a solid Republican vote for the Administration proposals.

Education - It was noted that Sen. Cooper had failed to come aboard the Administration proposal as yet because of his earlier support for more extensive measures. Sen. Dirksen expected the hearings to be extended for quite some time. The President noted Dr. Conant's explanation of how educators have turned to the Federal Government for aid as a result of State legislators failing to agree on positive programs. The President also commented on Dr. Flemming's philosophy in this regard and his desire to have a reasonable, affirmative program. The President remarked on the effectiveness of Administration efforts to encourage responsible people in the States and localities to act.

Mr. Harlow believed that both Committees would report the Murray - Metcalf bill. Sen. Dirksen believed the Republican effort should be concentrated on substituting the Administration proposal as a whole rather than attempting to attack the other bill point by point.

Defense Legislation and Appropriations - Sen. Saltonstall believed it too early to predict the outcome of Sen. Johnson's preparedness hearings or what the Space Committee might report.

The President emphasized again how money alone could not be effective in speeding the missile programs and he stated his conviction that the important thing was for the US to have sufficient weapons to deter the Communists rather than any ratio of the number of weapons possessed by the US and Russia. On learning from Rep. Arends that the House Committee might endeavor to increase Marine and Army force levels, the President commented on the importance of obtaining Rep. Vinson's support. The President went on to note the contradictory claims of those who want to increase spending even while arguing that Congress has effectively economized on Administration proposals and of those who claimed missiles to be the essential thing yet refused to agree to reductions in conventional forces.

Sen. Saltonstall suggested an effective comparison of the Atlas and Titan sequence with the B-36 and B-52 sequence.

Development Loans - The President, Sen. Dirksen, and Mr. Halleck all stressed the difficulty of achieving full public understanding of the importance of the mutual security program as an essential part of our security arrangements. There was general agreement that educational efforts to this effect must be continued and increased.

Sen. Saltonstall called attention to the effective statement of JCS views against cutting mutual security. He stressed the importance of softening the views of a few key members of Congress, such as Reps. Passman and Cannon and Senators Long and Eastland -- beginning well ahead of the period of crucial consideration.

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Notes on Legislative Meeting 2/17/59 - page 7

The President spoke repeatedly and at length on the importance of the mutual security program as the most efficient money that we spend and he called attention to the indications that the United States is pricing itself out of the foreign market and the ensuing requirement for the United States to be concerned with the economic growth of countries that are buyers of US production.

Rep. Arends thought it would be helpful to use the case of Turkey, with facts and figures, to illustrate the value of the program.

Considerable attention was given to the matter of timing of the Administration effort to thwart the professed intention of Democrats to compensate for increased spending on domestic programs by reducing the mutual security appropriation. Mr. Halleck concluded that Rep. Passman could be successfully beaten on the floor of the House if it were clear that the country as a whole was soundly convinced of the need for mutual security programs.

Sec. Dulles - The President assured the Leaders that as long as Sec. Dulles' brain and heart remained unaffected, the President would make use of his great abilities.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

I accompanied Governor Foster Furculo when he visited with the President between 11:31 and 11:52 a.m. on Monday, February 16, 1959.

The Governor suggested to the President that he appoint some sort of a commission to look into the whole question of the teacher-student ratio. Governor Furculo felt that perhaps not enough information was available as to what the real teacher-student ratios in the colleges were, and he pointed out that a great deal of money could be saved in the long run if class sizes were larger.

The President suggested that Governor Furculo put together the material to which he referred and send it to me for discussion with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

REM
Robert E. Merriam

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February 14, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 14, 1959 - 9:00 AM

Others present: Acting Secretary Dillon
Major Eisenhower

The President had called Mr. Dillon in to discuss the prospect of an informal visit by Mr. Cabot Lodge to the USSR. Mr. Lodge desires to visit the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and to talk to people on an informal basis, avoiding if possible any long conversations of a formal nature. In the President's view the experience which Mr. Lodge would bring to such a project might well give it value. Accordingly, the President had told Mr. Lodge that his first reaction was favorable but that he desired the State Department to examine the question critically. If the idea were favorably accepted by the State Department, they could then apply for Mr. Lodge's visa. No governmental instructions would be issued. Later on the President said he would like to have the Vice President and his brother Milton take a trip to Moscow, possibly to view the opening of the Moscow exhibit. Mr. Dillon then stated that Mr. Lodge had notified him of this request and that he himself had talked to Mr. Merchant. Their reaction is one of doubt. They feel that Mr. Lodge is the best qualified man who could execute such a mission, if such a mission were advisable. [redacted]

The President agreed that he would have to check on the situation of the Secretary of State. His situation is very serious. It might be necessary to require everyone to remain at his post. [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-124 #2
By DJH Date 12/5/80

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
State 9/1/78; NSC 10/10/80
NLE Date 12/5/80

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[redacted] However, the President feels that if Mr. Lodge could go as a private citizen, his experience as a listening post would be invaluable. To this Mr. Dillon expressed his view that it is most improbable for Mr. Lodge to be able to pose as a private citizen.

In view of this, the President concluded that Mr. Lodge's visit would not be proper at this time. [redacted] Accordingly, the President instructed Mr. Dillon to call Mr. Lodge and inform him that his visit was not favorably considered at this time.

* * *

The President then informed Mr. Dillon of the nature of the discussion he planned to have with Mr. Loy Henderson at his next appointment (9:30 AM this date). They decided that it would be well for Mr. Dillon to stay in for that discussion. (At that time a phone call came through from the Secretary of State from Walter Reed Hospital. General Persons joined the group and soon thereafter General Goodpaster. They studied a draft of a statement to be made by the President at the hospital and briefly discussed the physical condition of the Secretary of State.)

The President then approved a letter for General de Gaulle for transmission by Mr. Lodge on his forthcoming trip through Paris to Austria (not to be confused with proposed Moscow trip). Authority was given to notify Ambassador Houghton in advance.

John S.D. Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

6.

ADMINISTRATIVELY
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February 14, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 14, 1959 -- 9:30 AM

Others present: Under Secretary Dillon
Deputy Under Secretary
Loy Henderson
Major Eisenhower

The President opened by describing to Mr. Henderson the discussions he had had with General Swing, head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, as to our current methods of screening immigrants to the United States. General Swing has a proposal which in his view would simplify these procedures, although the details are complicated and the President stated he did not have them in mind. He emphasized his confidence in the efficiency and honesty of General Swing, while recognizing the General's intensive nature. General Swing feels that in his proposals to implement a new screening method he has been resisted by the lower echelons of the State Department, a fact which General Swing attributes partly to tradition and partly to a fear that his scheme would displace some Consuls. Basically, the President's question is whether we can work out a plan for thorough examination of the conflicting viewpoints in a non-bureaucratic spirit.

Mr. Henderson was already well aware of the issue which had been brought up by General Swing. He informed the President that the Bureau of the Budget is already engaged in making a study on this subject but that General Swing is tending to be impatient about this study and does not wish to wait. The President stated that he was not aware of this. He knew that the Bureau of the Budget was making a study but had believed that such a study was an action parallel to that which General Swing was proposing.

Mr. Henderson pursued the matter by recalling various energetic persons who take over government agencies with interests overseas. Often these officials proceed to go into business for themselves rather than dealing through the Department of State. Specific examples in the past have been the petroleum and fish attachés. (In this connection he stated that General Swing will not permit his own personnel overseas to be controlled or under the discipline of the Ambassador.)

ADMINISTRATIVELY
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The President then inquired as to the success of General Swing's proposals in Montreal, one of the places where his scheme is already in effect. In particular, he inquired as to the duplication which would occur between the proposed pre-flight inspection and any inspections which would later be conducted in the U.S. Mr. Henderson admitted that there would not be very much duplication. He turned, however, to the Bahamas, the next location for implementation of pre-flight inspection under General Swing's latest proposals. At present in the Bahamas the Consul issues a visa and the detailed examination of records by Immigration officials occurs here. Mr. Henderson stated that General Swing's proposal would replace the issuance of non-immigrant visas for air passengers with a pre-flight inspection by Immigration and Naturalization Service conducted in the Bahamas rather than in the U.S. Mr. Henderson points out that he has no real objection to this procedure and is quite happy to abide by any decision the President might reach, based on recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget.

(At this time General Persons and General Goodpaster joined the meeting for a moment to secure permission to announce the visit of the President to the Secretary of State at 10:30.)

The President then phrased his question a little differently. He asked whether a visa examination issued by a Consul under present conditions is good enough that the Immigration Service does not have to deport excessive numbers of people. Mr. Henderson quoted the figure of 720 as the number per year which must be deported out of some 800,000 non-immigrant visas issued annually. As to the procedures for deportation, he stated that the majority depart without difficulty. However, in some cases it is necessary to conduct extensive court action. He pointed out that in his view the system proposed by General Swing would not give so good a screening as is currently being given. This would result in a larger number rather than a smaller number being deported. Accordingly, the President informed Mr. Henderson that he would contact the Bureau of the Budget and request the Director to expedite his study without reducing its thoroughness. Decision will be withheld pending completion of that study.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

February 12, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 12, 1959 - 10:40 AM (After NSC)

Others present: Secretary McElroy
Secretary Quarles
General Twining
General Goodpaster
Major Eisenhower

The President called this meeting to discuss the 1968 projection of our atomic weapons requirements. In particular, he is concerned, in making our long-term estimates, over the use of the actual term "requirements." He feels that when we deal with numbers in these circumstances we should call them "estimates under bad conditions."

The President stated that he is not addressing right now the matter of $145 million for a plutonium reactor with a convertible feature. We are far enough down the road now that he is not going to fight that project. He dislikes, however, the process in which the Joint Chiefs of Staff state so-called "requirements" to the Congress, causing the figures so listed to practically govern our future actions.

The President emphasized that in this meeting he is merely desirous of expressing his doubts and is not issuing a directive. He fears that we have developed a shibboleth which we are then required to live by. In short, we are not being governed by common sense.

Mr. McElroy agreed that the difference between "requirement" and "estimate" is a technical question. However, the President pointed out that the use of the term "requirement" invites demagogues to treat these figures with the sanctity of the psalms and parables.

Mr. McElroy expressed general agreement with this approach and pointed out that the figures ultimately used in this connection were greatly reduced from the original service submissions and were indeed considerably reduced from the requirements as stated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The President, however, continued by recalling to mind a graph on our 1968 atomic weapons figures which indicated a stockpile which he considered astronomical. These figures, as the President recalled, would be attained by July 1, 1958, if a certain new plant were installed. Without that plant, the figures would be reached by January 1, 1969. Some of these days, in

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-195 #7
By DJH Date 5/12/82

~~TOP SECRET~~

his view, we are going to realize how ridiculous we have been and at that time we will try to retrench. In particular, the President pointed out that the Executive Branch itself has been fairly sensible, but has been pushed by demagogues and special interests.

The President expressed understanding of the problems of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in testifying before a hostile Congress. He agreed with Mr. McElroy that the best way for a hostile Congress under these circumstances to attack the Administration is to attack it for not fulfilling its military requirements. Mr. McElroy pointed out that the concept of efficiency in government represents the "hard sell" rather than the "easy sell."

Mr. Quarles then offered certain background in this area. He stated that the Department of Defense had resisted the AEC on the matter of forecast of requirements so far in advance as ten years. The AEC feels, however, that it is necessary to forecast requirements this far in order to plan efficiently the construction of our production capacity. Mr. Quarles and Admiral Radford had taken the initial position that our plutonium supply is adequate. However, this position had been overtaken by service requirements for the DAVY CROCKETT and for small nuclear warheads for air defense. These two programs require much plutonium. The second position then taken by Mr. Quarles and Admiral Radford had been that a certain amount of additional plutonium was needed, but not in large quantity since we would have the opportunity to increase efficiency by continued testing. Upon the implementation of the current test suspension, the Department of Defense could not see any further position beyond that of moderate increases in plutonium.

Mr. McElroy then outlined the tack which the Department of Defense follows on these matters. Since the estimated requirements of the Department of Defense always exceed the amount of available plutonium by large amounts, the Secretary of Defense had estimated that in order to obtain a small bite we must raise our estimated requirements considerably. He pointed out the relationship between requirements and time. If we are given a few more years, our annual production can be considerably reduced. He added, however, he realizes that the term "requirements" is a poor word.

The President again focused on the term "requirements" with a thought that the number of weapons actually required in 1968 is probably required his view, we are going to realize how ridiculous we have been and at that time we will try to retrench. In particular, the President pointed out that the Executive Branch itself has been fairly sensible, but has been pushed by demagogues and special interests.

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The President again focused on the term "requirements" with a thought that the number of weapons actually required in 1968 is probably required in 1961. Therefore, a statement of figures as 1968 requirements would invite an emergency mobilization in order to produce them quickly.

Mr. Quarles, in this connection, pointed out that the progression from 1963 to 1968 does not represent significant increase in the number of weapons or in yield; what it does represent is an increase in tactical weapons. This progression is more expensive in terms of plutonium. He admits we would like to reach these levels in 1963 but reasonable production rates require a stretch-out to 1968.

In connection with small weapons, Mr. Quarles continued, the military has stated before Congress that we need a figure much higher than that submitted by the Department of Defense. This has made the Joint Committee highly critical of us.

The President again repeated his concern with the impact on Congress. If we state that we have a requirement now which will not become available until 1968, Congress will be tempted to spend $20 billion this year in this field alone. The President understands the need for small weapons in air defense and missile defense, although he pointed out that the three scientists who had visited him the day before (Drs. Land, Purcell and Killian) had shown less enthusiasm than he has heard at other times in this area. The President continued that when we come to supplying small yield weapons for the Infantry and the Marines we are getting into the area of marginal utility. He does not visualize great stockpiles of these weapons around the periphery of the USSR. He pointed out further that our total current megaton capability is estimated so high that if we should employ this quantity of atomic weapons, the fallout from our own weapons could destroy our own country, and indeed the entire Northern Hemisphere. He further expressed the view that we are taking council of our fears. He reiterated that we should push atomic weapons for air defense but be more moderate in development of tactical atomic weapons. He suggested that we indoctrinate ourselves that there is such a thing as common sense. Mr. McElroy agreed and stated that the Department of Defense had fought this line of reasoning when they cut service requests.

The discussion then turned to the subject of military experts, with the President expressing the view that if you try to fight a war with a Board of Political Directors, you will soon find all military commanders being told by Congress exactly what they need. Mr. McElroy also pointed out the number of military "experts" available in Congress. The President illustrated the types of difficulties under which the military works in wartime, citing anecdotes from his own experiences in the Operations Division of the War Department right after Pearl Harbor.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

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at the front of this folder

~~TOP SECRET~~

February 10, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 9, 1959 - 10:30 AM

Others present: General Twining
Major Eisenhower

General Twining opened by telling the President of the visit of General Norstad, who had been in Washington for the week end. The purpose of his trip had been to testify before the Mahon Subcommittee (Defense) of the House Appropriations Committee. On Saturday morning General Norstad met with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The subject at that time had been the current U.S. position on contingency plans for Berlin, which General Norstad had thought was very fine. To this the President added Secretary Dulles had had a successful trip to Europe and had reported that the French are taking a much more positive view on the Berlin question. (The Secretary had pointed out, however, that despite their resolution, the French have very little capability available in Europe itself.)

General Twining then mentioned the idea of a military representative to the tripartite meetings which are being held in Washington between Alphand, Caccia and Murphy. (These are being held in response to De Gaulle's desire for tripartite discussions within NATO.) Specifically, Admiral Dennison had been present at the first meeting, held recently, to brief on the subject of the Far East. The Joint Chiefs of Staff desire to terminate this procedure of providing a military representative at first chance, fearing that too many political problems will be pushed off on the military. General Twining promised that he would see Mr. Murphy on the subject. He added, however, that at the meeting between Secretary Dulles and General De Gaulle it had been helpful to the Secretary to be able to state that we provided a military representation to this tripartite meeting. General Twining believes that he has now arrived at an estimate of what De Gaulle wants. Primarily, he desires to have a veto over the use of our Strategic Air Command.

* * *

General Twining then brought up the matter of personnel changes in Europe. General Norstad had voiced the desire to remain in his present job to the end of this Administration; specifically, he feels he should

~~TOP SECRET~~

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MR 80-195 #8
By DJH Date 4/15/80

wait until after the 1960 election. General Norstad had pointed out that he desires to retire rather than continue on active duty, since his investment in the European job is so heavy as to practically cut him off from any terms of reference of a job in the U.S.

The President was in general agreement with General Norstad's desires, although he feels that late summer of 1960 would be a preferable time for the switch. He stated that he would like to make the change about three or four months before the end of the Administration. He would like General Norstad to remain on active duty after his return to the U.S.; but he fully realizes the difficulty in readjusting from a position of SACEUR to any other. He asked General Twining to request General Norstad to come and visit him next time he is in Washington.

As to the timing of a departure by General Norstad, the President sees no problem. General Schuyler's changeover will occur in June 1959. His replacement will eventually become SACEUR. This will make June 1960 the first time in which General Schuyler's replacement could take over from General Norstad, since it would require at least a year for an officer in the Chief of Staff position to "sell himself" to the European nations. The President pointed out that he had followed this procedure with General Gruenther, and that only in the case of General Ridgway had an officer been sent in from another area to take over that command.

General Twining then stated that General Norstad would favor General Taylor as his replacement, although they all realize that General Taylor has completed his tour as Army Chief of Staff, and the Secretary of Defense thinks it unwise to appoint him for a third term. Accordingly, General Twining feels that General Taylor could take over the position of Deputy CINCEUR, now held by General Palmer. On this the President reviewed some names of officers he would nominate for this position. He agrees with the difficulties in the appointment of General Taylor, but feels (and General Twining agrees) that the officer should come from the Army. Specifically, the President mentioned General Decker, General Davidson, and General Lemnitzer. In response to General Twining's statement that General Lemnitzer is slated to be Chief of Staff, the President answered that that officer should be groomed for General Twining's position, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Some discussion of individual officer qualifications then followed, with General

Twining expressing the view that if SACEUR is to be an Army officer, then the position of Deputy CINCEUR, presently held by General Palmer, should be held by an Air Force officer. He also stated that General Norstad is making every effort to consolidate some Army headquarters in Europe. To this the President responded with enthusiasm.

* * *

The President then brought up the matter of a recent Air Force promotion list which had been sent to his desk. The promotion of the five officers involved (to three star general) would have resulted in exceeding current vacancies; however, the recommendation had included no notation to that effect.

As a corollary to this matter, the President expressed the opinion that there are too many high ranking slots in all three Services. He told the story of a colonel in North Africa who had recommended his own promotion to brigadier general on the basis that he could not do his job as a colonel. When informed that he could then be sent home, the officer changed his mind. Further, the President pointed out that he had been a three-star general with a five-star British admiral under his command.

General Twining stated that they are working on a study in this connection and will make recommendations in the near future. He recognized that the President had normally been prompt in signing promotions, and had recommended in the strongest terms that under such circumstances any promotion should be accompanied by an analysis of the necessity for exceeding the quotas and a complete presentation for the President. General Twining had stated that the President should not be hit cold on these matters. The President admitted that he had been somewhat shocked by the fact that there had been no indication on this promotion list that the quotas had been exceeded.

* * *

The President now brought up the matter of publicity in connection with our defense posture. Specifically, he has been advised by General Persons that the American public should know more about missiles and armaments. In order to give proper publicity in this matter, General Persons feels that we should do something a little different. Speeches are inadequate. Accordingly, it has been recommended that the President make a trip to a Strategic Air Command base, to Cape Canaveral, and to a NIKE site, and at each location, he should make an appearance to the press and attempt to give some understanding of what our defense structure is all about. Accordingly, he requests a restudy of our public information policies on the part of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to determine what type of facts the President might give out under these circumstances.

General Twining, while he expressed approval of this scheme, pointed out that facts and logic are often wasted when the opposition employs tactics similar to those of Senator Symington on the matter of airborne alert. While testifying before Congress, General Twining had been asked by Senator Symington how many aircraft were on airborne alert that particular day. There had been a recent exercise which involved an airborne alert in SAC, but that exercise having been terminated, General Twining so advised Senator Symington. As a result, Senator Symington had made a great issue of this matter to the effect that it is a shame that none of our aircraft are on airborne alert and blamed the budget for this deplorable fact. Senator Bush had also expressed shock. When General Twining mentioned this later to General Power, he learned that Senator Symington had telephoned General Power that morning and asked how many aircraft were on airborne alert. General Power had given him the facts. As the result, General Twining has received a volume of mail, and in his answers, has cleared the record. In General Twining's view, we have no need for an airborne alert and our capability to respond with SAC on fifteen minutes warning is adequate for our military posture. General Twining then proceeded to describe the tendency on the part of some people to discount everything but relative ICBM capabilities. He pointed out that our Air Force is four times the size of that of the Soviets and ten times as good. It does execute airborne alert exercises from time to time to keep the Soviets uncertain. General Twining expressed admiration for the performance of the Secretary of Defense in his testimony before Congress.

The President stated that he had spoken before about self-appointed military experts. He is considering another statement about neurotics -- either honest or dishonest neurotics -- who are so fearful that they advocate taking the entire SAC into the air and keeping it there. He conceded that these people realized the aircraft must come down occasionally to gas up. General Twining expressed the view that the public must realize that the USSR has a capability to hit the U.S. and to live with this realization. It is a hard fact of life. The President agreed except that he pointed out that our estimates for the last four years have included the Soviet capability to destroy the U.S. 100%. This was first based on one-way bomber missions and is now based on the ICBM. He reiterated his stand for a reasonably adequate program.

General Twining continued the discussion on enemy capabilities by stating that in his testimony before Congress he personally admitted that he had previously fought for more bombers. He had been concerned over the Soviet capability to build BISONS and BEARS. However, as it had turned out, the Soviets had not built these aircraft and now possess only 100-115 heavy bombers. He had further pointed out to Congress that missiles are only as good as their launching sites. We have not as yet obtained any hard intelligence on any launching sites in the Soviet Union.

The President and General Twining then reviewed the concept of a trip by the President to SAC, to a NIKE site, and to Cape Canaveral, and to issue statements at each location. General Twining stated he would open a study on what might be said at these locations. In this connection, he made mention of the successful flight of the TITAN on February third, adding that this is the first missile which had been successful on its first launching. The President observed that manufacturers in Denver had predicted this.

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General Twining then completed his report on the Congressional hearings by describing the question on the subject of the missile gap. When asked how to remedy the missile gap, he had answered that we should merely produce lots of big ATLAS missiles. However, he does not advocate this. The ATLAS is not the weapon that we would ultimately like, and, therefore, large quantities of this weapon would be obsolete soon. He does not believe the USSR is in a mood for general war, particularly in view of the pride that they take in having rebuilt their cities from World War II. He repeated the desires on the part of fearful people, stating that if we bought everything they advocated we would wind up spending $70 billion for defense alone. Finally, he had suggested to the Congress that they employ the word "operational" when discussing missile sites. He pointed out that there is no glamor to the subject of base building, only to the production of missiles. The President suggested we might mention to the Congress that every missile site near a city makes that city a prime target. General Twining now reiterated his admiration for the performance of the Secretary of

Defense before these hearings. In this connection, the President expressed the view that Secretary McElroy, while he should not be made to look too partisan, possesses talents which are such that he should not be lost to Government service when this particular job is terminated.

* * *

As a matter of interest, General Twining then mentioned the attitude of the Congress relative to jurisdiction, which had caused considerable disturbance for a couple of days during the hearings. Primarily, Congress fears that the Executive is taking over prerogatives which are provided theoretically by the Constitution to them. In particular, the prerogative of raising and maintaining "armies." The main problem is that of personnel strengths of the Army, the Marines, and the Reserve components. In the course of these discussions, General Twining mentioned that the Secretary of Defense had been grilled extensively. Finally, he had stated flatly that he did not pretend to be a lawyer, but that whatever the President had done in this matter he concurred in and thought it was right. Although the President had not been aware that the prerogatives question had been a major issue recently, he was quite familiar with the pattern. The Army, Marines, and Reserve components would be, in his view, the only logical areas in which the politicians would be concerned, primarily because these are the areas in which the Administration is cutting back. When an installation is cut out it does injury to some locality.

This resulted in some discussion of the motives of individual Congressmen, particularly in the matter of interfering with Administration plans for projected force structures. In this connection, General Twining mentioned that Representative Arends had come and hit hard on the side of the Administration, stating that it is not the function of the Congress to interfere in military strategy. Even Mr. Vinson had added some words of help in this regard. Here the President stated that he was not overly concerned with this particular item since he felt he could handle it. He digressed to point up that in the matters of housing and depressed areas, where the Congress appears determined to expend large sums in excess of those recommended, he must win. If not, he fears the most serious consequences to the value of the dollar. He pointed out an article he had read today in the New York Times financial section which indicated a movement of U.S. capital overseas which is reaching the proportion of a "flight from the dollar." Apparently private investors are convinced that the Europeans are building a more viable economy than ours and will overtake us.

* * *

General Twining then mentioned a matter pertaining to command structure of Unified Commands. In the old law the term "operational control" had been employed, implying only the vaguest type of command. The new law has undergone a change in wording which now substitutes the term "operational command." In the course of the proceedings, the term of operational command had been defined the same as the old operational control. Based on this, the Marines have complained to the Congress about the definition of operational command as employed by the Department of Defense, and which, by the President's desires, gives the Unified Commanders complete command responsibility except for technical administrative matters. In the course of the hearings, Mr. Vinson had asked General Twining for the Department of Defense definition. General Twining had explained the difference. Mr. Vinson had then requested that the new definition be incorporated into the Congressional Record. This has been done. In this matter, the President stated he was not concerned, for he is the Commander-in-Chief and can construe the wording as he sees fit. He can be called to account for this matter only by the courts.

* * *

As General Twining was departing, the President asked that he take a check into the matter of comparative grades and position vacancies among the three Services. This had come to the President's attention primarily through briefings that had been held by the Navy requesting new legislation to overcome their rather considerable World War II hump. He cited certain cases with relation to promotion inequities within and among Services. General Twining said he would check into the matter with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

Pre-press conference notes
2/10/58

Secretary Dulles -- The President will open conference with statement about his necessity for operation.

St. Louis toronado. -- the President will also mention this, that he is keeping in touch, facilities of government at disposal of City, etc.

Khruschev "invitation" - the President will refer to the statements made by Mr. K. in the same speech, "blood on our hands, etc."

Dulles trip to Europe -- the President refreshed himself on official statement issued by Dulles. In so doing he said it was extremely difficult to remember what was public and what was not.

Meeting of foreign ministers. Had been planned to discuss at NATO meeting here -- of course Russian foreign minister willl not be at that meeting.

Tape recording. The President said he was "shocked" when it appeared in the newspapers. State told Jim that the Secretary had mentioned it to the President when he last saw him; the President said it might have been mentioned casually but he did not think so.

Question of how it came into our possession; Dr. Killian recommended the President say it was "fortunate" that we were able to intercept this message.

The President intimated we had the recording 24 hours after the plane was shot down.

Apparently, as a matter of interest, about three months ago the State Department (Bob Murphy) called in the Russian Ambassador and offered to play the recording of the tape; they refused but the State Department did give them a transcript.

If asked if there are other such recordings, the President will say "it would not be appropriate to comment on it.

About reasons for withholding so long -- apparently had been planned earlier, then Mikoyan was here and he was pressed about fate of the others in the plane; then we gave him opportunity to get back to Russia and to send some word.

The President felt we had been remiss to American people in not putting out the recording immediately.

Moscow Fair - President's visit. The President was simply reminded of it.

Indonesia arms - report in paper is true -- arms sent for maintenance of internal order.

Geneva conferences -- apparently not breaking up, the Russians are prepared to hang on. Dr. Killian emphasized that "we cannot back away from the principal of impartial international inspection." The President said the technical part was beclouding the issue, but the main issue was: are we going to have effective control?

Integration: 3 more schools in Alexandria integrated this morning with no difficulty.

DOMESTIC

Legislative: see Congressional actions since last press conference. At present appropriations are 1 billion 3 million over recommendations. The Democrats are putting out statement that over the last six years they have cut 22 millions from the budget; President thought the figures presented to him misleading, as indeed are the figures the Democrats are quoting.

The President said that the Democrats "are trying to prove that the American budget for 1960 is not particularly important, they are trying to get something that will unbalance the budget." He also said that whatever the Democrats had cut out of his budgets, they had more than spent on some other way. Persons recommended saying that Senate leadership would handle accusations of the Democrats.

Education program went up yesterday with the President's approval. Dr. Flemming had a press conference and at that time he met the President's desire that only "needy" states get university help.

Labor - President was reminded that Mitchell has said that he does not necessarily demand all labor bill in one package. The President laughed that off as saying we were not in position to demand.

Federal spending to get economy boost. Eddie Folliard is going to ask this question. The President said you don't make a lot of headway so far as the GNP is concerned with Federal spending. He reviewed the unemployment and employment figures for January until he had them thoroughly in his mind. (He did get the question and gave a wonderful answer).

ARPA and Dr. York. Difference. ARPA has responsibility for space program in the Department of Defense - any service.

Dr. York is responsible for reserach and development for all kinds of missiles and space work for all services.

The President said he was astonished that some of the newspaper people of friendly persuasion did not ask questions about strength of this country coming through frugality and thrift.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 9, 1959

Ann - The President may wish to glance over this.
BH

~~MEMORANDUM FOR BRYCE HARLOW:~~

The Senate last week passed Housing and Airport bills totaling $3.2 billion -- $1.3 billion more than the President asked. They add $287 million to 1960 spending.

Housing adds $187 million in 1960, and a total of $1.1 billion over six years. Airports adds $100 million in 1960, and a total of $265 million over four years.

Both bills are off target -- not only in money, but in philosophy as well. They reject the President's views on the proper role of the Federal government in these fields. For example, they would continue to build air terminals, continue various direct housing loans, and saddle the Federal Treasury with the heavy share of urban renewal costs.

Some in the Press have hailed a few Senate Floor cuts in Committee figures as a Lyndon Johnson effort to help the President's 1960 budget. This is ridiculous. Of the several Floor cuts, only $50 million applies in 1960. And despite this $50 million, the net impact of the two bills on 1960 is still $287 million in added spending.

The voting pattern was fairly steady on both bills. Our over-all average was around 30 votes. We generally lost our Eastern liberal Republicans, and Langer. We usually gained a number of Southern Democrats, and Lausche. However, in my judgment, should either bill clear Congress substantially unchanged -- and should the President use his veto power -- there is an excellent chance to sustain him in the Senate.

E.A.M.
Ed McCabe

DE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1959

Memo to: Ann Whitman

From : Earle D. Chesney Earle

Bernard Weitzer, Director of National Legislation, Jewish War Veterans, was contacted and advised that the President had talked to General Swing on the situation regarding the Roumanian Jews following up on the conversation with Commander Shaikewitz of the Jewish War Veterans.

I advised Mr. Weitzer that the report given the President by General Swing indicated that the expulsion started in August but did not give him the figures but stated that so far Israel has been able to absorb these refugees and that this government was watching the situation. Mr. Weitzer expressed gratification over the prompt action of the President on the Commander's inquiry and stated he would get word to him immediately and advise him of the above.

Such prompt action on the President's part is reassuring to the Jewish War Veterans and making a reply by telephone should not put us in the position of endorsing any legislation that may be proposed regarding bringing these refugees into this country.

Please file this with my other memo to you in order that it may be available for staff members at a later date.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DJH 9/23/75

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

February 3, 1959
9:00 a. m. - 11:50 a. m.

Attendance:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Wiley
Sen. Francis Case

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Saylor
Rep. Auchincloss
Rep. McCulloch
Rep. Kearns

Atty Gen Rogers, and
Deputy Atty Gen Walsh
Sec. Flemming, and
Asst. Sec. Richardson
Mr. Roger Jones, Budget
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Mason, HHFA
Gen. Quesada, FAA

Gen. Persons
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Merriam
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

1. Housing - Emphasis placed on holding line on this as "test case" for entire Budget issue. Mason to furnish analysis of differences between Senate bill reported by Committee and Administration proposals, and Sen. Dirksen to attempt to enlist full support from Sen. Capehart.

Noted bill pending before House Rules Committee for extending direct loan program for veterans contrary to Administration recommendation. Leaders will seek support instead for Housing's "Certified Agency" program, concerning which Mr. Mason will furnish details.

2. Cost Sharing, Water Resources Projects - Decision on this postponed pending opportunity for discussion of it by House Policy Committee. Major purpose to make uniform the practices of Agriculture, Interior, and Engineers as regards local participation requirements.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUMMARY (cont'd)

3. Enlisting Public Support - President stated his intent to speak strongly on Budget issue at forthcoming Press Conference, particularly as regards Housing and Airports. Some discussion of merits and costs of television time, Halleck urging nationwide TV. President mentioned Cabinet letter writing project.

4. Civil Rights - Attorney General Rogers and Sec. Flemming presented eight-point proposal concerning legal type amendments, HEW assistance in implementing desegregation, and provision of schools on military bases where necessary. Vice President spoke regarding legal base for Government Contract Committee.

Discussion centered on needs and application of these provisions, possible relevancy of labor disputes, and potential effect of Southern support of Administration in budgetary matters. President stressed need for making progress through moderate constructive actions.

Agreed to meet again in late afternoon for further discussion so as to allow prompt submission of a program to Congress.

* * * *

Housing - The President asked Sen. Dirksen how Republicans would line up on the Housing bill just reported to the Senate. Sen. Dirksen thought it too soon to tell. At the President's request Administrator Mason, HHFA, stated several essential differences from the Administration proposal, emphasizing the enlargement of the Urban Renewal program to more than $2 billion for a six-year period, with a special permissive provision for the Administrator to use the authorization at the rate of $500 million each year for four years. He noted a number of provisions corresponding to the Administration proposals, then informed Sen. Bridges that the Senate bill authorized 35,000 new public housing units. Sen. Bridges believed the bill constituted a radical departure from the Administration program.

The group discussed a proposal pending before the House Rules Committee for extending the direct lending program to veterans. It was noted that a new maximum interest rate for veterans housing -- 5 1/4% -- was proposed but was short of the Administration 6% recommendation. Dr. Saulnier stated that 5 1/4% is the present rate for FHA loans and that this rate for veterans loans might be temporarily effective but is "on the ragged edge" and does not provide the flexibility necessary for the future. Both Dr. Saulnier and Mr. Jones believed that the $300 million program authorized would be put to rapid use because of veterans' demands for credit. There seemed to be no possibility, as a practical matter, of the Administration successfully reserving these funds. Mr. Mason described the "Certified Agency" program initiated on an experimental basis last year and intended for full scale operation as soon as FHA's new authorization is obtained. This program, he pointed out, would serve to make mortgage money readily available without red tape in areas where mortgages have been difficult to place. Sen. Dirksen asked for a memorandum from Mr. Mason setting forth fully the merits of this program. Mr. Jones procured a copy of the Budget and stated definitely that the Administration had requested for FY 1960 the funds necessary to close out the present direct lending program but had not requested any continuation of the program in later years.

It was agreed that Mr. Allen should endeavor to delay action by the Rules Committee on the direct lending item until full information could be made available to all concerned.

Subsequently in the meeting Sen. Saltonstall reopened the question with a request for guidance as to Republican voting on the measure, needed particularly in view of statements he had heard from some Republicans that the Sparkman bill didn't seem too bad. Mr. Harlow anticipated an effort would be made to offer the Administration bill as a substitute or, failing that, to offer during debate the individual provisions one by one.

The Vice President considered this bill as the first test of the Administration's ability to hold the Budget line. Mr. Halleck commented that the Republicans in the House would have difficulty making the fight unless Senate Republicans united to oppose the bill.

The President suggested that the guideline be "vote to the last, until sunk without trace, if that must be!" He expressed a belief that Congress might go overboard on bills like this and Airports, expecting to reduce Mutual Security appropriations at the end of the session. He asserted that he would never cease trying to awaken the people to the need for maintaining our mutual security effort, since without it the United States would have to resort to unconscienable military expenditures and even become a garrison state.

Sen. Dirksen suggested that the complete facts about the bill be gotten together and he could then discuss it with Sen. Capehart. He suggested that it might be more desirable to pinpoint Republican efforts on the expensively undesirable items rather than attempting to fight every Sparkman provision. He suggested that Sen. Clark's efforts for a greater Urban Renewal program might cause dissension and ease the situation for Republicans. He stated he would keep in touch with Mr. Harlow.

The President referred to his forthcoming Press Conference and his intent to speak forcefully about the Housing and Airport legislation. Mr.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Halleck suggested that the President go on nationwide TV for fifteen minutes -- the National Committee ought to be able to provide the funds. He preferred buying the time for an outright partisan speech to awaiting the occasion for a "national interest" speech. The President cited the problem of making a partisan approach when not all Republicans appeared firmly against the Sparkman bill. The President stressed the importance of talking about budgetary principles and the impact on taxes of increased expenditures. He recognized that minor adjustments could be made within bills or within the budget total, so long as the budget in the aggregate would not increase. He informed the Leaders of his request to Cabinet members to write their friends and encourage expressions of support to Members of Congress. The President then recounted the advice he had received from former President Hoover in 1953 to the effect that the country had gotten so accustomed to Federal intrusions that President Eisenhower had inherited the most difficult job ever facing any President; further, that it should be considered a great success if he were able to flatten out the trend. Certainly it would not be possible, during the tenure of one President, to return all the way to a proper balance of Federal activity and respect for the rights of States, localities, and individuals.

Cost Sharing, Water Resources Projects - Roger Jones presented the Administration proposal for requiring local participation in water projects -- whether Agriculture, Interior, or Engineer projects -- on the basis of identifiable benefits received from such projects. He stressed the difficulty presently experienced where local participation is not required for certain type projects, resulting in efforts by the localities to play off one Federal agency against another. He noted that the new requirements if approved, would apply to all projects not yet under construction on the date of enactment; subsequently he indicated that this proviso could be modified appropriately to avoid extensive renegotiation of projects on the verge of initiation.

Reps. Halleck and Byrnes were concerned as to the timing of this proposal since it seemed desirable to present it to the Republical Policy Committee which was already loaded down with matters to be considered. Mr. Harlow indicated that some delay would not hurt.

Mr. Jones answered a series of specific questions on details raised by Sen. Kuchel and Reps. Halleck, Auchincloss and Saylor.

Sen. Case expected that Sen. Kerr would make a strong fight against this proposal and that other objections would be forthcoming against its retroactive feature; also on the basis that this would discriminate against Northern States to the benefit of those Southern States where the bulk of projects have been constructed in the past without a participation requirement.

The Vice President ascertained from Mr. Jones that this proposal would have no effect on the FY 1960 budget; also that some Democrats had shown a mild interest in the proposal without any strong objections having been encountered.

The President recalled his series of discussions with Sen. Millikin as to projects in Colorado, the Senator's eagerness to have the Federal Government foot the bills, and the continuing dryness of Cherry Creek. He stated that he had long been interested in establishing a formula that would insure proper participation by the States and localities.

It was agreed that the Bureau of the Budget should prepare a memorandum showing the effects of this legislation in specific cases, making clear also how gifts of land and easements would help fulfill the participation requirements.

Civil Rights - Mr. Rogers briefly reviewed the extensive Federal role in Arkansas, the deliberate decision to keep hands off in Virginia while watching developments closely, and the moderateness of Administration actions under the 1957 Civil Rights law.

Mr. Rogers then called attention to the need for further legislation, citing such items as the refusal of voting privileges to certain Negroes in Georgia on the grounds they could not read or write despite their Ph.D.'s from Columbia. He set forth the Administration proposal including: (1) granting of power to inspect registration records for Federal elections, to offset a growing tendency in the South to destroy such records while still needed; (2) amending the Act covering fugitive felons so as to include bombings of churches and schools -- this would be a practical means of meeting the bombing situation in contrast with Sen. Douglas' bill which would overload the Federal courts and attorneys with things that ought not be Federal cases; (3) amend the obstruction of justice law so as to make it applicable to mob violence and establish Federal jurisdiction; (4) authorize the Attorney General to bring suit in civil rights cases under certain circumstances where the aggrieved individual would be seriously jeopardizing himself to retaliation from a group acting in concert; (5) extension of the Civil Rights Commission.

During the course of this part of the presentation there was extensive discussion particularly as regards (3) above, which Rep. Halleck thought might be applicable to labor disputes and which Rep. Byrnes thought should be stated as a general matter rather than being directed against a limited number of specifics which would serve to arouse the opposition. Mr. Rogers said he would have no objection should the Leaders think it better to omit the statement of particulars, and the President tended to concur. Regarding (4), Mr. Halleck again raised the question of applicability to labor. Sen. Kuchel here, as in regard to (3) also, stressed that most labor disputes did not come under Federal law.

Mr. Halleck questioned the need for further action in this field in view of the dissension created by new legislation and in view of the progress being made around the country in civil rights matters. Mr. Rogers reviewed some of the needs for the specific provisions, referred to the

Douglas bill which is much more extensive, and stressed the civil rather than criminal nature of these actions. The Vice President noted that this proposal, which he believed necessary, ran counter to Republican traditions in that it constituted an extension of Federal power and responsibility, hence he would limit the provisions to specific civil rights areas rather than attempting general statements which would broaden the opposition to the bill. He stressed that this legislation was very moderate, providing a deterrent rather than focussing on imprisonment of offenders.

In response to Sen. Bridges, Mr. Rogers made clear that he had not consulted with Lyndon Johnson or blessed his "Conciliation Agency" proposal, Lyndon's implications notwithstanding.

Dr. Flemming then presented the proposals that would (1) authorize HEW to make grants on request from States to help bear the cost of desegregation programs during the transition period and of additional professional services (not teachers) required by desegregation; (2) authorize the Commissioner of Education to call for and disseminate information and otherwise be helpful in the development of desegregation plans, etc., if so requested by the States; (3) authorize the Commissioner of Education to furnish, in areas where local schools are closed, educational facilities for dependents of military personnel living off base as well as those on base.

Mr. Halleck again questioned the need for action since this matter was being cleared up -- as in Virginia, but Dr. Flemming believed the school authorization necessary as protection against the future. The President thought it would be possible to request the basic authority now but not to request specific appropriations until the actual need developed.

The Vice President characterized these educational proposals as providing indirect means of assisting in a difficult situation, whereas direct approaches would be rejected.

The Vice President described the work of the Government Contract Committee and suggested that Congress provide a legislative basis for it since difficulty had been encountered in financing it under merely the President's Executive Order. Sen. Bridges warned that this could create trouble because of the Russell Amendment which prohibits any funding of an organization for which the Congress denied funds.

On the civil rights proposal generally, Sen. Bridges and Mr. Hoeven called attention to the adverse effect the proposal would have as regards Republican efforts to secure Southern Democratic support on budgetary issues. The President stated his concern with this question

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but his belief that the Administration must advance some moderate and constructive proposal in view of the provisions of our Constitution, the Supreme Court decision, and the large number of citizens not enjoying their proper rights. The President did not wish to make any proposal that gave rise to arguments and dissension but he was convinced that these proposals were essentially moderate and something the Administration must do. Sen. Bridges stated that he merely wanted the question to be considered and that submission of the civil rights package might well be the wise thing to do. The Vice President emphasized that everything in this package would be workable -- that there were no outrageous proposals in it merely for effect. He pointed to the interests of many Republicans in an Administration proposal they could support in preference to some more radical Democratic proposal, or no legislation at all.

Sen. Saltonstall thought the HEW parts of the package might be modified to a mere statement that HEW would stand ready to help should any State request assistance. Dr. Flemming made clear that some additional funds would be required in the second half of FY 1960 to provide such assistance, hence authorization would be needed this session. The President added a word on the need for money for schools on military bases, then stated something of a feeling that there was an element of expecting the worst and of acknowledging defeat in this provision. He felt the proposals generally could be regarded as spreading a little oil on troubled waters. He repeated his belief in the need for an Administration proposal.

Attention was drawn to the possibility that Sen. Johnson would get his civil rights bill reported out of Committee in the near future and that it was imperative for the Administration proposal to be sent forward quickly. It was then agreed that the discussion would be continued in the late afternoon in the President's office with some of the Leaders. The President pointed out that Mr. Rogers' fourth proposal seemed to be the only one really at issue.

Sen. Dirksen inquired as to the broad approach to be taken in meeting with the press following this discussion, and the Vice President suggested a simple statement to the effect that proposals were presented and all were agreed on early submission of an Administration program.

Education - It was agreed to defer discussion of this because of the lateness of the hour.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

COPIES TO:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Minnich

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 3, 1959

6

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
February 2, 1959 - 9:00 AM

Others present: Mr. George V. Allen
Mr. Abbott Washburn
Mr. Harold C. McClellan
Major Eisenhower

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the plans for the Moscow Exhibit. Mr. McClellan opened by pointing with pride to the progress made by his committee up to this time. The building is coming along well and procurement is well along despite the "cruel" timetable. He cited the following as evidence of the fine support he has received:

(a) Sears - $5,000 worth of commodities and freight.

(b) Kaiser - $10,000 worth of merchandise.

(c) Whirlpool - Equipping of a kitchen.

(d) Automotive industry - Costs for a show of 28 automobiles (plus 6 for use) and turntables.

(e) Aluminum companies - $20,000 worth of aluminum for the structure.

(f) RCA - $300,000 worth of color TV at a price of $15,000.

(g) Rand - Plastic pool and scientific exhibition, plus helping in marketing items to be sold in the USSR under proper procedures, to include the establishment of an office in Moscow.

(h) American Express - A complete Exhibit.

(i) Levit - A complete three-bedroom house for $14,000.

(j) Macy's - Furnishings for the Levit house.

Mr. McClellan mentioned also contributions from Singer, cosmetic companies, Kodak, Modern Museum and DuPont. He pointed out that

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 78-124 #3
By J.W. Date 7-27-78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Coca Cola and Pepsi Cola are jockeying for the privilege of supplying free soft drinks to commerce, emphasizing that these drinks will be served in paper cups and not in bottles. Mr. McClellan summarized that he is not yet out of trouble and will not consider himself so until he shows evidence of closure. However, his goal is to turn back $500,000 to the Treasury after the sale of the real property to the Soviet Union. He admits that he still has obstacles to overcome.

He cites one further request, however. He desires to set up a cultural building of a temporary nature which can house plastic sculptures and exhibits of civic planning activities, etc. Although paintings of a perishable nature must be housed in permanent buildings, he and Mr. Washburn are agreed that most cultural exhibits can be placed within this temporary structure. The building of such a structure will require considerable cooperation from the plastic industry. For this reason he desires a meeting to be held in the White House involving leaders in the plastic industry. He would like the President to have some participation.

The President, having identified the problem, observed that it is best to expedite this matter in view of the time schedule. He does not desire to discuss detailed arrangements for long periods of time with the group of industrial leaders which have been invited. However, in consideration of Mr. McClellan's reports of the success of the January 23rd luncheon meeting, he is willing to "stick his head in" at the meeting to give some personal impetus to the work. In this connection, he does not desire the invitation to read "to meet with the President," but does authorize such wording as "the President has asked me to invite. . ."

Mr. Allen pointed out, in connection with the list of invitees, that none of the officials invited had been at the White House luncheon meeting of January 23rd. As regards the list of participants, it was decided that in general it is preferable to invite the President of a company rather than the principal stockholder.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 2, 1959

Memo to: Ann Whitman ✓
General Goodpaster
Bryce Harlow
Jack Anderson
Mrs. Wheaton

From : Earle D. Chesney Earle

Subject : Appointment with the President, 10:15 a.m.
Veterans of Foreign Wars
-- John W. Mahan, Commander-in-Chief
-- Omar B. Ketchum, Director
-- Robert A. Darkee, Chairman, National Legislative Committee
-- Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney, former Representative from New York
-- John Smith & Wilson D. McCarthy, Public Relations

Commander Mahan presented the President with a letter outlining the VFW program which he stated was being presented to the Veterans Affairs Committee of the House tomorrow. The Commander congratulated the President on his appointment of Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Sumner Whittier, for doing a good job and his cooperation with their organization. The President was complimented on his State of the Union and his Budget messages. The Veterans of Foreign Wars organization believes that the message gave comfort to many widows, orphans and service connected disabled veterans.

A general discussion was held over Defense spending and the President gave a very clear outline of what was being done in the Defense Program explaining why spending alone could not achieve the desired results. He pointed out the diminishing returns concept. The Commander wanted to know if we were prepared to handle any limited war that might arise citing East Germany as an example. The President mentioned that with the availability of the number of aircraft carriers and Army and Marine Divisions we now have available we should be able to handle any crisis of a limited nature. The President emphasized if this was not sufficient the conflict would not be classified as a limited war and in that event 10, 20 or 30 minute alerts would be all that the Nation would have for an all-out war and of course with the retaliation measures that can be taken it is inconceivable that anyone would court utter destruction.

The President reassured the Commander and the delegation of his desire to keep government spending at a minimum to avoid inflation and cautioned them against listening to munition lobbies and individuals decrying the inadequacy of our defense.

Pictures were taken of the President and the National Commander and a group picture taken of the President , Commander Mahan, Mr. Ketchum and Mr. Kearney.

ch 1-15, 1959 (1)

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Staff Notes 76-49	re disarmament talks, summit and European matters (2-pgs) (exempted, State - 3/18/77)	3/14/59	A
2. Memo of 76-49, #136	Conf., DDE, Herter, Merchant, Murphy, Goodpaster, 3/14/59 re Summit (1-pg) portion exempted, MR 76-49 #136	3/17/59	A
3. Memo of ~~76-49, #137~~ 78-124 #4	Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 3/14/59 re suspension of testing and Summit Meeting (2-pgs) (exempted, State, 3/18/77) portions exempted, MR 78-124 #4	3/17/59	A
~~4. Memo of~~ 76-49	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 3/13/59~~ (1 pg)	~~3/17/59~~	~~A~~ 6/13/89k
~~5. Minutes~~	~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 12/1/77 - bm	~~3/13/59~~	~~A~~
6. Memo of portions exempted 85-527 #4	Conf., DDE, Quarles, Twining and others re SACEUR (5-pgs) Exempted, MR 80-195 #5	3/12/59	A
7. Memorandum 76-50	of Meeting, DDE, McCormack, Halleck, Herter, Harlow, 3/10/59 re Berlin (1-pg) (portions exempted - NSC ltr - 7/11/77) portions exempted MR 81-306 #2	3/26/59	A
~~8. Notes on~~	~~Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/1/77 - bm	~~3/10/59~~	~~A~~
9. Memo of	Conf., DDE, McElroy, Quarles, Murphy, Twining and others re SAC matters (6 pgs) Exempted, MR 80-195 #6	3/9/59	A
~~10. Memo of~~ 76-50, #140	~~Conf., DDE, Twining, Goodpaster, Major Eisenhower re SAC, Berlin and international situation in general~~ 1/18/77 - DJH	~~3/9/59~~	~~A~~
~~11. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, McElroy, Goodpaster re military matters, 3/9/59~~ (2-pgs) 5/13/80, bc	~~3/10/59~~	A

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3/3/59	Legislative meeting minutes
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3/3/59	Democratic Senators, Randolph and Byrd, from West Virginia, re plight of coal industry
3/3/59	Bob Cox, Jr. Chamber of Commerce, re speech in Buffalo in June
3/3/59	The Farm Dilemma - by Ezra Benson
3/4/59	Dr. Killian and others re study by Science Advisory Committee on technical aspects of ballistic missile program.
3/5/59	Contingency planning on Berlin crisis
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3/6/59	Conversation with Sir Patrick Dean on visit to Moscow
3/7/59	Small telephone note on Dulles' reaction to holding Macmillan meeting at Camp David
3/6/59	McElroy re General Taylor and other Army changes
3/9/59	Congressman Auchincloss re Republican matters
3/9/59	Chief West re pruning trees
3/9/59	Service strengths
3/9/59	McElroy re suspending reductions in Armed Forces
3/9/59	Airborne alert exercises - Twining interview - re Chiefs testifying on hill. Re Berlin.
3/9/59	Hagerty memorandum on how to keep the peace
3/9/59	Airborne alert exercises with Defense Department -

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March 1 to 15.

March 10, 1959	Legislative leaders minutes
March 10, 1959	John McCormack on Berlin crisis; Bryce had left him out of meetings on the sixth and the whole story had to be repeated
March 11, 1959	Pre-press notes
March 12, 1959	Defense appointment on SACEUR assignments
March 12, 1959	National Goals Committee - staff appointment
March 13, 1959	Dr. Killian on technical matters
March 13, 1959	Minutes of Cabinet
March 14, 1959	Governor Herter on helping El Salvador improve air field
March 14, 1959	Herter re Summit meeting
March 14, 1959	Herter re de Gaulle letter and Summit meeting
March 14, 1959	Governor Hatfield of Oregon re: budget, resources development; dry dock in Portland; visit to Oregon
March 14, 1959	Herter re latest note from Macmillan

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see entry / of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

14

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: March 14, 1959 -- 11:24 to 11:45 a.m.
The President, Governor Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, and Mr. Merriam

The President told Governor Hatfield that he had read very carefully the Governor's budget message, and indicated that he thought it was excellent. He asked the Governor how the Legislature had responded to his budget, and the Governor indicated that while they didn't like it, they were going to have to accept his recommendations or something very similar thereto. The Governor felt that the public response had been excellent.

The Governor commented briefly on the political situation in Oregon, and told of his plans to begin this summer to pick candidates for every Congressional and Legislative seat.

The Governor brought up several matters connected with water resources development, including his hope that the Green Peter project could become a partnership development. He agreed that with the present Congressional representation it was probably of no use to push the project now, but indicated his hopefulness that in the next year or so conditions would be more favorable toward a partnership development of Green Peter. The Governor also mentioned developing plans for an inter-tie of the transmission lines between Washington, Oregon and California. He is having a meeting shortly with the other two Governors, and hopes in this way to arrange the interchange between California's steam generated power and Washington and Oregon's hydroelectric power so that all systems will have a firmer capacity.

The Governor inquired as to whether the President might be able to dedicate the Dalles Dam on the Columbia River this summer, but the President indicated the possibility of a summit meeting would make it impossible for him to accept any such invitations.

The Governor's main concern was over the Navy dry dock at Portland which is currently leased to the City of Portland. The lease expires shortly and the Navy has been considering going out for competitive bids, and Portland is afraid that the Seattle-Tacoma area may try to get the dry dock away from Portland. He asked if it would be possible to continue to negotiate a bid arrangement. The President said he would look into this matter. (REM has talked with Under Secretary Franke and is getting a report from him which can serve as a basis for a letter to the Governor.)

REM

Robert E. Merriam

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1959

Memorandum for: Ann Whitman

This is a follow-up of my memorandum of March nineteenth concerning the meeting which the Governor had with the President. I believe that this disposes of the unfinished business from the Governor's meeting with the President.

I have indicated to the Governor that I will call him at the proper time so that he can make the first announcement concerning the Navy plan.

Robert E. Merriam

March 26, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On March 24th I talked with Governor Mark Hatfield of Oregon concerning his query to the President about the possibility of renewing the current lease with the Port of Portland for a floating drydock. The Governor had indicated to the President that he understood the Navy was going to ask for competitive bids when the lease expired at the end of this year. After checking with Assistant Secretary Bantz of the Navy, I was able to inform the Governor that the Navy did not intend to call for open advertised bids, but that it would ask for competitive proposals sometime in mid-spring. I indicated to the Governor that it was appropriate for him to say that he had been informed that the Navy didn't intend to ask for open advertised bids but I asked him not to indicate when they would begin to negotiate.

By agreement with Secretary Bantz, I will be given twenty-four hours advance notice of any public statement concerning the Navy's intention to ask for competitive proposals.

Robert E. Merriam

STAFF NOTES - Governor Hatfield wanted to bring these subjects to President's attention, when he saw the President, 3/14/59

DISCUSSION AGENDA WITH PRESIDENT

I. Political Report from West. ✓
   A. Party strength ✓
   B. Oregon revitalization ✓
   C. 1960 ✓

II. Power provision. ✓
   A. Green Peter ✓
   B. California intertie status ✓
   C. Invitation to dedicate The Dalles dam on Columbia River ✓
      last of July or first of August.

III. Yaquina Bay in Rivers and Harbors Omnibus bill.
   Testimony coming in May before Cannon committee requesting $100,000 planning funds toward $19,800,000 project.

   Sly tax report indicated transportation development a key need for development.

IV. Maintenance of Navy dry dock at Portland.

V. Oregon Centennial Exposition and Trade Fair.
   25 countries, beginning June 10 for 100 days.

~~SECRET~~ 14

March 17, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 14, 1959, 8:15 PM - Oval Room

Others present:
Secretary Herter
Mr. Merchant
Mr. Robert Murphy
General Goodpaster

The President considered drafts, prepared at his direction, of a response he might make to General de Gaulle's letter, and a response Governor Herter might make to a letter from Ambassador Caccia. In discussion, the President pointed out that the weakness in our formula regarding a Summit Meeting is that the condition we pose for such a meeting -- i.e., that there be "progress" in a prior Foreign Ministers meeting, is inherently vague, and must give uneasiness to our allies.

Mr. Herter pointed out that confusion has developed over the differing reports given us by the [redacted]

Governor Herter stressed that if we agree to a Summit Meeting in advance of the Foreign Ministers meeting we will thereby give our hand away.

After further discussion and editing of the drafts, the President approved them for dispatch.

G.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #136
By DJH Date 6/12/80

~~SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
NSC 6/4/80; State 3/18/77
NLE Date 6/12/80

14

~~SECRET~~

March 17, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 14, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

With regard to the negotiations for suspension of atomic testing, Mr. Herter suggested that we agree to recess on March twentieth; the President said that both we and the British should instruct our delegates accordingly.

Mr. Herter next mentioned the British proposals for setting a firm date for a Summit Meeting. The effect of this would be to remove the pressure for a worthwhile Foreign Ministers Meeting. The President agreed and said he also objected to the British proposal to stop the work of the working group until after Prime Minister Macmillan had been here.

Mr. Herter said there are two major issues, the first being whether to set a specific date for the Summit Meeting, and the second being whether to spell out an agenda for the Foreign Ministers meeting.

The President said we should point out that the agenda is what we have been informed was already agreed between Macmillan and Khrushchev. He would think that the discussions should define areas of agreement and particular points of difference. With regard to a British suggestion for a series of Summit Meetings, he said we should call attention to the great difficulty under our Constitutional system in clearing away very much time for a meeting. He added that he thought President Wilson had made a terrible mistake in staying on and on at Versailles.

As to the suggestion that we hold everything until Macmillan arrives, The President said he could not agree to the wisdom of stopping the working group's consideration of the problem. We have put our position there very clearly. Others have done so and we should get on with the work.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-124 #4
By DJH Date 12/5/80

Mr. Herter said that we are getting further word regarding the meeting of Macmillan with the French and the matter is very unclear. [redacted]

Mr. Herter said we will seek to keep going forward with consideration of this matter in the working group. To stop now, so that the President and Mr. Macmillan could settle things, would be a slap at the French and the Germans. The President agreed that he can talk with Macmillan, but that he can't undertake to clear a position with de Gaulle and Adenauer personally thereafter. [redacted] The President thought that the Foreign Ministers meeting should agree upon an acceptable initial date for the Summit Meeting, and should indicate that we are prepared to go any time between that date and the first of September. The Foreign Ministers should also agree upon a place and an estimate of the duration of the Summit Meeting.

The President thought that there might be some value in giving just the slightest hint to Macmillan that the President might invite Khrushchev here. He could say that he had assumed that the preparation of an allied position was in good shape; however, there now seems to be some lack of clarity, and since Macmillan has seen Khrushchev bilaterally while the President has not had that opportunity, at least as yet, etc.

The President asked Mr. Herter to have a draft prepared of a possible reply to de Gaulle and to the British, and that Mr. Herter, with his associates, come over Saturday night to discuss the matter with him (thus getting them out of the Gridiron Dinner).

[redacted]

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
State 9/1/78; NSC 10/10/80
NLE Date 12/5/80

~~SECRET~~ 13

March 17, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 13, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

The President spoke to Mr. Herter briefly. He told him that the President of El Salvador had proposed the improvement of a field in that country to take jets. The President had called General White and asked him to look into the matter. State Department should follow the outcome of this.

The President then asked Mr. Herter to have a very secret, intensive study made for him. We will try to get agreement on a Foreign Ministers meeting. However, it may be that by about June 1 there would be reason to invite Mr. Khrushchev to come to the United States for bilateral discussions. In order that this not seem a retreat from our position, we should issue the invitation early, i.e., after Macmillan's visit. All this should be done very secretly; Ambassador Thompson's views should be obtained.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #138
By DJH Date 6/12/80

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DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

March 13, 1959
9:05 a. m. --- 11:20 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Acting Sec. Herter (in part)
for Sec. Dulles)
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Atty Gen Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Strauss
Under Sec. of Labor O'Connell
(for Sec. Mitchell)
Sec. Flemming

Director Stans
Gov. Hoegh

Dr. Libby, AEC
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Dr. F. L. Howard, Treasury
Mr. Allen Dulles, CIA
Mr. Raoul Archambault,
Budget

Gen. Persons
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Kestnbaum
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Kendall
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

User Charges (CP 59-49/4) - The President opened this item by stating that it appeared there was need for modifying the plan developed sometime ago. Mr. Stans then reviewed the Cabinet paper and emphasized that Congress had reversed its position since 1950 when it had generally endorsed user charges, but in the intervening years had taken an increasingly active interest and direction that tended to prevent adoption of user charges. For instance, the increase in patent charges had been before the Congress for three or four years without action.

Mr. Stans noted the great sensitivity that existed over any possibility of user charges in connection with meat and poultry inspection and coal mine inspection, as also patents. He emphasized, too, that a good many governmental functions provided identifiable user benefits but that the cost of providing them was so slight (two or three cents per person for White House tours) that it would be absurd to attempt to obtain reimbursement.

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By jbc NLE, Date 12/2/77

Mr. Kestnbaum felt that a great deal of knowledge had been obtained in the several years that this study had been worked up and that it was now possible to adopt the most rational and effective plan for concentrating on some areas and dismissing others. He thought certain other broad programs in the field of management might also be treated this way in future months.

The President ascertained from Mr. Seaton that oil leases come under specific legislation and that the Government obtains royalties from oil development of public lands in a completely separate procedure from the original lease charges. He also made certain that a part of the public lands under Interior had grazing charges established by law whereas Agriculture's grazing charges are not fixed by law. The President also called attention to the problem resulting from the requirement that proceeds from the sale of Government property be turned in to the Treasury, since the Departments might be more anxious to dispose of some of their holdings if they could be assured of obtaining the proceeds for other improvements. Mr. Rogers cited the National Training School as an example of this. Justice was anxious to dispose of this expensive facility and relocate at a more desirable site, but Congress would never provide the funds for a new site and building. Mr. McElroy cited Defense's reluctance to give up certain Oahu areas that ought become public property.

Regarding patents, Sec. Strauss pointed to the opposition of patent lawyers who felt their business would suffer if charges were increased. He was seriously concerned because costs would necessarily rise through the years as the difficulty of patent search increases. The Department is endeavoring to utilize new electronic mechanisms to speed the search process.

The President concluded the discussion by stating his agreement that meat and poultry and mine inspections should be dropped from the program, and the recommendations in the paper were approved.

Gold Movements - Sec. Anderson made a lengthy presentation on the history of the relationship of gold to American currency and presented charts showing the ups and downs of American gold holdings and also the outstanding potential claims of foreign nations on our holdings. After some $12 billion worth of gold is set aside for the 25% reserve required to back our currency, approximately $8-1/2 billion remains for meeting foreign claims which actually exceed this amount considerably. Mr. Anderson was not disturbed by this, however, for there is no reason for all of these claims to be presented simultaneously so long as confidence exists in the solidity of the US dollar.

With regard to recent trends of heavier conversions of dollars into gold, Mr. Anderson pointed out that foreign nations are maintaining their established levels of American dollar holdings and that the conversions represent their excess earnings of dollars in any given year.

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Regarding agitation for raising the price of gold, Mr. Anderson explained that advocates of this have varying reasons -- to make gold mining more profitable, or to provide indirectly (and probably unsuccessfully) a bar to excessive Congressional spending, or merely to provide a windfall to those who hold gold. Raising the price of gold, however, would be a boon to the Russians, would reduce the value of some $20 billion of our currency with only a very insignificant increase in the value of Government gold holdings, and seriously shake the world's confidence in the US dollar.

Mr. Anderson warned repeatedly against even the slightest hint that the subject might ever be taken under consideration, for this would be sufficient to shake confidence and start a run on our gold holdings. He asked members of the Cabinet to be overly sensitive to this matter because questions on it keep cropping up in strange placed.

Related to this whole question was the matter of US fiscal management policies which foreign governments watch closely to judge the strength of our dollar.

There was brief discussion of the mechanics of minting gold under the mark of various countries and of international transfers accomplished in New York banks.

The President recalled the attention he had given to this matter during the 1952 campaign and shortly thereafter prior to putting the question aside.

Health Agency Campaign - Dr. Flemming requested Cabinet members to check up on progress of this campaign within their agencies and give it a stimulant for it was dragging somewhat.

Dr. Flemming then made a preliminary report connected with the President's request last fall for information on health research groups and administrative costs. Dr. Flemming stated that preliminary figures for the five largest heart and cancer groups showed that of a total of $134 million, 26% went to medical treatment, 16% to research, 18% to educational grants, 16% to community services, 13% to fund-raising itself, and 11% to all other administration.

Dr. Flemming also pointed out that between 1952 and 1959 the total of private and governmental funds devoted to medical research had increased from $173 million to $575 million. In 1952 Government had provided only $73 million whereas foundations and health agencies had provided $25 million or one-third as much. The remainder came from industry

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and certain endowments. In 1959 $295 million comes from Government whereas $47 million -- or one-sixth -- is from foundations and health agencies.

Dr. Flemming informed the President that the health campaign did not have a dollar quota or goal but looked rather for 100% participation. Mr. Benson thought this a very fine arrangement.

The President noted that he had this interest because so many different organizations seemed to be active in the same field.

Berlin - The President introduced this item by reminding the Cabinet that Berlin is merely an incident in a continuing series and that the adequacy of our defenses should not be measured in terms of the existence of the Berlin problem. Instead, the United States has to rely on a long range plan, insuring the existence of a solid, adequate security force, tailored to our needs, and looking to a continuation of the cold war for the next twenty, thirty, forty, or however many years go by until there is a weakening within Russia of the Communists' determination to conquer the world for Communism.

The President stated that in this particular instance there was unusual difficulty, that the Russians had the advantage of pressing the issue by doing nothing instead of engaging in some overt action, hence the United States had to be very careful to avoid doing anything that could be regarded as aggression. Nevertheless, the United States had to stand firm even should the situation come down to the last and ultimate decision, although neither he nor the State Department believed it would ever be allowed to go to that terrible climax. The President thought the Cabinet should not regard this as the beginning of the end, nor should it think it possible to end tension by walking away from it. That would merely cause the destruction of peace.

The President said there was good reason to believe that the Russians did not want war especially since they had, in their view, reason to think they were winning under present developments short of war. It would be very easy, of course, for the Russians to transfer the focus of attention to Iraq, as already there is some evidence -- or elsewhere.

Mr. Allen Dulles informed the President that good information had been obtained just this morning that the Russians are definitely making the necessary preparations for their military departure from Berlin.

(The President left the meeting at this point.)

Mr. Dulles gave an encouraging report on his brother's condition. He then reviewed the history, geography, economics and other factors involved in the Berlin problem, emphasizing that Russian troops remained

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throughout East Germany even though Berlin might be vacated. He set forth the estimate by American officials that the Soviets did not want to run any grave risk of war over Berlin, that Mr. Khrushchev was ready to negotiate within limits, but that he had committed himself to turning East Berlin over to the East Germans and to Russian evacuation of East Berlin.

Mr. Herter supplemented Mr. Dulles' remarks with an explanation of the diplomatic status of the matter, noting particularly the need for concerting with our allies a reply to Mr. Khrushchev's latest letter and the difficulties thereof. He stated that some of our allies wanted to commit a summit meeting immediately, whereas we believed that a premature commitment would make a meeting of Foreign Ministers very sterile indeed. Also the possible role of the UN is being carefully studied.

Mr. Summerfield asked if the United States was gradually losing in the military field its position of advantage. Mr. McElroy responded that this was, of course, true ever since the Russians learned how to make atomic weapons and it would continue to be true as the Russians develop capacity for delivering intercontinental missiles in quantity. He said that because of the population margin, the US deterrent really had to be that of massive retaliation. However, the Russian interest seemed to lie in creating a continuing series of tensions to serve as delaying tactics, for if they had really wanted a massive war they could have brought one on any day. Mr. McElroy also stressed that the free world force opposing Communism is an alliance, hence the Russians keep searching for issues that might serve to split the alliance. After brief comments by Mr. Summerfield and Sec. Benson, Sec. McElroy added that the important thing was for the country to realize that we had to live with these tensions and the danger of a general war for a long time to come, and that the situation will improve so long as the United States is firm; for firmness is the only way to deal with this. Mr. Herter concurred, commenting on the great trouble that could ensue if we began to give in to threats, and Mr. McElroy pointed to Munich with a loud Amen!

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
- Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
- Mr. Robert Gray
- Mr. Minnich

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March 17, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 13, 1959

Others present: Dr. Killian
General Goodpaster

Dr. Killian said that further study had disclosed possible ways of decoupling a seismic signal from an atomic explosion. The use of large cavities would be a way of doing this. For each kiloton of yield a cavity of about 100,000 cubic meters (i.e., about 100 feet in radius) would be required. From the standpoint of monitoring, this presents a very real loophole, in that it becomes difficult to set any kind of a threshold for detectable tests. Accordingly, agreements to suspend testing in the atmosphere, and to limit testing to explosions outside the atmosphere, would seem to be indicated.

It is also technically possible to conduct weapons tests in outer space out to about 180 million miles. Conceivably a satellite detection system could be established that would be capable of detecting unshielded tests out to that distance, but this could be countered by shielding of weapons with lead shields that would prevent detection of tests up to several hundreds of kilotons.

In summary, a system with a low threshold cannot be guaranteed.

The President said he may want to have a session of a couple of hours' duration with Macmillan here next week. He would want Dr. Killian to come up by helicopter.

The President added that he takes with some seriousness Khrushchev's statement that the Soviets are not testing small weapons. He added that this is being carefully studied at his request.

Dr. Killian said that if the Geneva talks should be recessed for political reasons, there are technical reasons supporting a decision to leave open the possibility of exploring techniques of monitoring and

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Authority Letters: State 6/5/75, ERDA 6/4/75, DOD 6/17/75, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency 6/20/75
By ARK NLE DATE 8/12/75

inspection, and in particular to see if agreement can be reached on conducting some tests to observe their effects and detectability.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

12

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: March 12, 1959 -- 3:30 to 4:25 p.m.
The President, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, Secretary Anderson, Secretary Flemming, Dr. Hauge, Mr. Charles Percy and Mr. Merriam

Mr. Merriam opened up the discussion by indicating that there are two questions on which the group was looking for instructions from the President; the first pertaining to the scope of the committee study, and the second to the chairmanship.

With reference to the scope of the study, the President made it clear that in his mind the study should be of a very broad nature, with a minimum of research and fact finding. He felt that the most important thing was to outline for the American people problems involved in mobilizing public opinion in a democracy in order to make the hard decisions that would be needed to successfully compete in an indefinite cold war. Of course, he added, we will utilize all the information available here in the Federal Government as well as that which is available elsewhere, but he doubted that much original research would be needed.

The President indicated that some of the areas which he would like the study to cover would include the relationship of government to the individual, the problem of citizen participation in decision-making, problems of our economy, problems of developing the arts and our aesthetic life, and problems of education and development of our capacity to recognize and meet future problems.

With reference to the chairmanship, there was considerable discussion of various alternatives, with the final conclusion being that the best combination would be Chancellor Kimpton of the University of Chicago as chairman, and Frank Pace as vice chairman. Mr. Merriam and Mr. Percy were to contact Chancellor Kimpton, and Secretary Anderson was to talk with Mr. Pace, with a view to having both of them meet with the President within the next week. The President suggested that if Mr. Kimpton would take the chairmanship, he would be very happy to see the headquarters of the study in Chicago. The name of the commission should generally center around the title, Commission on National Goals.

REM
Robert E. Merriam

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March 12, 1959

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MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 12, 1959 - 8:50 AM

Others present: Secretary Quarles
General Twining
General Goodpaster
Rear Admiral Francis J. O'Beirne
Colonel G. W. Mason, USA
Captain F. H. Schneider, USN
Captain Aurand
Colonel Littleton C. Selden
Major Eisenhower
QM 1C Durezzo

Colonel Selden opened the briefing by a quick rundown of Army and Air Force force assignments to SACEUR. These forces, which comprise the Seventh U.S. Army and the air forces assigned to USAFE are assigned to CINCEUR and simultaneously to SACEUR in time of peace as well as in time of war.

Captain Schneider then took the floor to brief on the subject of naval forces available to SACEUR. These forces have become a matter of considerable concern in recent weeks because of the professed intention on the part of General de Gaulle to withdraw the French fleet from NATO in time of war as well as in time of peace. Captain Schneider's briefing may be summarized along the following lines:

(1) The command arrangements under which naval forces in the Mediterranean exist in peacetime differ from those which would be in effect in the event of a NATO war. In peacetime, U.S. forces, namely, the Sixth Fleet, will remain under the operational command of USCINCEUR and earmarked for, but not assigned to, SACEUR. In the event of a NATO war, they will become available to SACEUR. The British fleet in the Mediterranean observes the same command arrangements. The peacetime assignment of naval forces in the Mediterranean poses no particular problem.

(2) Command arrangements under wartime conditions, in which the NATO chain of command will be in effect, are considerably more complicated. In fact, there are two major headquarters, both directly

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March 12, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 12, 1959 - 8:50 AM

b

Others present: Secretary Quarles
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NSC letter 5/20/86
NLE DATE 8/15/86

subordinate to SACEUR, who command the naval forces in the Mediterranean. These commands are CINCSOUTH, (commanded by a U.S. Flag Officer, and including the Sixth Fleet under the name of STRIKEFORSOUTH) and AFMED, (commanded by a British Flag Officer and comprising an extensive grouping of sub-areas commanded by Flag Officers of the U.K., France, Turkey, Greece and Italy). This combined command arrangement grew out of an early divergence in view between the U.S. and Great Britain as pertains to the role of Mediterranean fleets. In the U.S. view, the Mediterranean constitutes the right flank of NATO. In the British view, the Mediterranean comprises a lifeline to the Middle East. Accordingly, CINCSOUTH and AFMED both control naval forces of different characteristics patrolling the same waters.

(3) The present status of the U.S., U.K. and French fleets has grown out of SACEUR's terms of reference of 1955. This agreement specified that forces of all participating countries in the area of Allied Command Europe were to be assigned in peacetime to SACEUR. However, it included an "exclusion clause," which specified that in peacetime the fleets of the U.S. and the U.K. should remain in their former command status, i.e. under national command. This placed the U.S. and U.K. fleets in a somewhat privileged status, responsive to national needs, whereas the French, Turkish, Greek and Italian fleets could be moved only with the approval of SACEUR. In 1956 this exclusion clause was, in effect, extended to all other fleets, but it was agreed that any nation, in case of emergency, might withdraw their forces from NATO command for national use. (For a complete treatment of this subject, see Memorandum for Record dated March 3, 1959, NATO file. This Memorandum for Record has been briefed in toto to the President.)

(4) There is much evidence to establish that the French government had misunderstood the command arrangements under which the U.S. and U.K. fleets had operated prior to their decision for unilateral withdrawal. This is indicated primarily by a French statement of January 23rd. Actually, the Sixth Fleet operates under CINCEUR, who is the same person as SACEUR. Furthermore, in the year 1958, eleven NATO exercises were conducted in which the Sixth Fleet participated under SACEUR. Finally, as has been mentioned, the exclusion clause of 1956 gave the French fleet essentially the same privileges as the British and American.

(5) Secretary Dulles, on his trip to Europe, discussed the matter of the French fleet with General de Gaulle. He expressed the U.S.

determination to study the French problem sympathetically and requested de Gaulle to deal in NATO channels on this matter. In a recent conversation with General Ely, General Norstad was informed that it would not be sufficient for French purposes to place their Mediterranean fleet on the same status as that currently held by the U.S. and U.K. fleets. The French fleet must be completely responsive to national needs in peace as well as war. The seriousness of the situation lies totally in a psychological impact. Actually, the French have only seventeen ships and twenty-two patrol aircraft in the Mediterranean.

At the end of the briefing Secretary Quarles expressed the view that we have two major points in question on this whole matter. First is the distinction in wording between the status of Army and Air Force forces which are assigned to SACEUR in peacetime, and the status of U.S. and U.K. fleets which are not assigned but "earmarked." This is an important point and was spelled out in the 1955 terms of reference for SACEUR. The second point is that when General de Gaulle found out that restrictions actually did exist on the U.S. fleet, he still refused to accept such restrictions as to give him a situation parallel to ours. He withdrew his fleet entirely as a unilateral action. This leaves the outcome in doubt.

The President then remarked that our main difficulty is that the people dealing with de Gaulle in such matters were not sufficiently acquainted with his temperament. General de Gaulle is not by nature a reasonable man when he is dealing in such terms as Glory, Honor and France. In the President's view, it was obvious that for prestige purposes it would be inadequate for de Gaulle to go on the same basis as the U.S. and the French -- he would have to go further. The President added that he had been urging the Department of Defense to place our fleets on the same status as the others. However, the fat is now in the fire and we must see what can be done in the light of the existing situation.

The President voiced one slightly optimistic note which is that Macmillan, in a cable which the President had received the night before, had expressed the belief that he had made a dent in de Gaulle's intransigent attitude.

[redacted]

[redacted]

The President admitted to a special interest in the NATO command arrangement in the light of the full command which he personally had enjoyed as SACEUR. He remarked that in the discussion of these matters in 1959, Admiral Forrest Sherman had, at a point of particular intensity, secured an hour of recess. During this recess the then General Eisenhower had gone to President Truman and in a brief conversation had secured full command of all forces. This represented the only time in his career in which he placed a "condition" on his services, that is, said he would serve only if certain arrangements were effected.

Turning back to the matter of the French fleet, the President stated that we may be witnessing a beginning of a crumbling of NATO in this French action. He admits that we should probably not disturb the CINCEUR/ SACEUR relationship for the time being, but stated that we must find a way to deal with the withdrawal of the French fleet.

Captain Schneider and Mr. Quarles expressed the view that in the event of Soviet attack, CINCEUR would probably begin the fighting on the principle of the inherent right of a commander to defend his forces. Mr. Quarles also took note of the erosive effect of the agreement of 1956 which gave each nation authority unilaterally to withdraw its fleets for "emergency use." The President agreed.

This ended the informational briefing.

John SD Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

Pre-press notes, March 11, 1959

The President may make some opening statement about the President of El Salvador and perhaps about the 24 foreign correspondences in gallery, who have been attending World Press Conference at the University of Missouri.

The President will get questions about United States Defense and about visit of Macmillan, both of which had obviously been gone over with him before. He will probably get a question about Secretary Dulles' participation; the President said that while the Secretary hoped he could participate, the doctors were afraid that at that particular time he would be feeling the effects of the radiation treatment.

The President was reminded of a statement he had made that the "Soviets are trying to spend us into bankruptcy."

There will undoubtedly be a question about the Chiefs statements of their needs, and their defense of mutual security.

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General Persons suggested a statement "I don't believe in defense posture by crises."

French fleet - nothing new.

We have since last conference signed treaties, bi-lateral, with Turkey, Iran and Pakistan.

About Iraq -- no comment at the present time -- trying to evaluate the situation. There seems, however, to be a widening split between Nasser and the USSR.

Castro -- there has been story in the paper that Castro had accepted invitation of the American Society of Newspaper Publishers to speak at their meeting here in Washington in April.

Bolivia -- Time has another article reasserting the same allegation. (The President said "that sounds like them; I am getting more and more disagreeably impressed with Time and Life)."

Mutual security -- House Appropriations Committee on Development loan funds voted one million instead of 225 million requested by President.

The President was reminded that he would soon receive report from the Draper Committee with preliminary recommendations.

Mutual Security program -- is expected to be sent up within a few days.

Sterling Cole -- International Atomic Energy Agency -- we are and have been supporting it. Mention of appointments of Admiral Foster.

Soviets have protested not too vigorously about incident of boarding trawler.

French -- elections.

Oil Imports Proclamation, report of Cabinet Committee and Leo Hoegh. The President said this is one of the difficulties you get into when you try to violate principles of reciprocal trade.

Unemployment compensation policy.

Strontium 90 -- Arthur Flemming within days is going to issue statement saying no reason to believe any health hazard at the present time.

Nominations: Mr. Reid as Ambassador to Israel. Fulbright has expressed some question.

Confirmation of Secretary Strauss might come up.

Jerome Fenton of National Labor Relations Board might come up -- some personality difference.

Space research. The President said that more and more he was convinced that in the continued hysteria for defense we were going to have a revulsion from our interest in space exploration. If space exploration has something to do with defense, he thinks the public will be interested; otherwise will not be.

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MR 76-50 #139
By Dwilson Date 1/24/78

March 10

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At 5:00 p.m. on March 10 the President met with the following in his study in the Mansion: Congressman John W. McCormack, Congressman Charles A. Halleck, Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter, and Bryce Harlow.

The President first expressed to Mr. McCormack regret in having failed to invite him to attend prior meetings on the Berlin situation. To this Mr. McCormack responded by asking that this omission not be dwelled upon -- that he had simply told the press, when asked, that he had not been invited to earlier meetings, and that he harbored no ill will.

The President then summarized for Congressman McCormack earlier meetings on the Berlin situation which were attended by the House and Senate leadership, beginning with the CIA briefing and in general repeating the entire discussion. He presented the Berlin situation in detail, including possible West German reaction to United States moves. Secretary Herter commented that at a recent committee hearing Senator Morse had sought to make the point that the Chief Executive is likely to take action beyond his constitutional and statutory authority. The President flatly asserted that he would not take action to go to war without first contacting the Congress.

The President then mentioned the considerable volume of trade between East Berlin and East Germany amounting to several hundred million dollars' worth a year, explaining that its stoppage would have a serious economic impact on the city, even though present stockpiles of supplies would suffice for at least six months.

Next the President stressed that we should not now go to any sort of extreme military action, such as partial mobilization. He said that we do not want to, and should not, look upon this situation as "a Berlin crisis"; instead, he said, we can anticipate two or three decades of tension, with the Soviets attempting to get us off balance and so upset that we will act unwisely. In order to keep our allies together, he said, we must hew to a positive position and follow it through no matter whether the strain at any particular moment happens to be acute in Berlin or elsewhere in the world.

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-306 #2
By DJH Date 10/22/81

The President advised Mr. McCormack of his belief that hostilities will not ensue. He said that should hostilities begin, the Soviets know that they will suffer unacceptable damage. He said the Soviets know that the United States will unquestionably fight if pressed to it, but they take the position that this would be due to subversion of the American people by our national leadership rather than a reflection of the will of all America.

The President mentioned a talk by Khrushchev in which he expressed no interest in small nuclear weapons and stressed that the Soviets are interested only in the huge weapons.

Congressman McCormack asked about the feasibility of taking the Berlin issue to the World Court. Secretary Herter answered that this has been carefully considered by the State Department and that the consideration is continuing. McCormack mentioned serious weaknesses of the Soviets such as hostility of their conquered peoples. He asked if the West Germans would stand firm in the event of a serious crisis. Mr. Herter answered that Mr. Adenauer is firm enough but that elements of West Berlin are not as firm as we should like.

The President then commented that various people had urged him to invite Khrushchev to visit the United States, but that he had not done so because it could lead both the American and the Russian people to expect unattainable results from such a visit. Now, however, the President said, one inhibition has been removed -- that is, that Macmillan's visit to Khrushchev made it no longer necessary to be concerned over British fear of our acting separately with the Soviet Union if Khrushchev should come here.

The President concluded by saying that an invitation to Khrushchev to come here is still a possible "ace in the hole" in dealing with the Berlin crisis.

Mr. McCormack said that the Democrats agree with the President's firm stand on Berlin but do not believe that America is strong enough militarily. The Congressman said, however, that the President is in far better shape on this issue than Macmillan is in Berlin; here the opposition wants to increase our strength, whereas in Britain Communist and Labor Party spokesmen are on the side of weakness.

The President commented that the easiest thing in the world is to confuse strength with bad deportment. He said we must conduct ourselves so that the world can believe we are conciliatory -- that we must always emphasize strength and yet always hold out the hand of friendship if only the Soviets will receive it. Otherwise the world is liable to run away from us in this situation, with the result that we would become fortress America. Mr. McCormack said he is against becoming a garrison state but we might come to it whether we wish to or not. He said that circumstances may force us to it.

The President said if this should come to pass we must decide if we should start fighting right now rather than waiting to go quietly down the drain.

Mr. McCormack commented that he is a strong admirer of the Secretary of State and had publicly said so a number of times.

[redacted]

Mr. McCormack commented favorably on our government not being divided on world affairs. Secretary Herter said that Mikoyan simply couldn't comprehend this fact while he was here -- couldn't grasp our political system.

The President then described his own conversations with Mikoyan--how Mikoyan was sullen, talked in low tones, his eyes to the floor, adhering strictly to the old Communist line throughout the discussion. The President recited his first experience with Russians of this type when he was the Army's operations chief -- how five days after the Pearl Harbor attack Soviet officers made preemptory demands for antiaircraft artillery, how he wanted to throw them out of the office but was told by General Marshall that he had to get along as best he could with these allies.

The President told Mr. McCormack of his invitation to the Democratic leaders in the prior meetings to get in touch with him at any time to discuss any phase of the world situation when they considered it useful. Mr. McCormack said that he knew the President meant this, but that it is a very troublesome thing to do because Democratic

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
State letter 9/25/81
NLE Date 10/22/81

leaders can hardly initiate such contacts with a Republican President. He said, however, that whenever the President invited them, they would gladly come.

The President asked, "Well, suppose a new idea came to you on the international situation. Would you or Mr. Sam be loathe to tell it to me or Harlow or someone else on my staff for my information?" Mr. McCormack said that this is different from what he meant and stressed that from time to time he has passed suggestions along to Assistant Secretary of State Macomber.

The President responded by saying that if we are sincere in saying that politics stop at the water's edge, surely there is need to have discussions of certain problems across party lines. He said he did not think all Democrats had tails and horns just because they are so mistaken as to be Democrats. He said he has always made it a point to get along with the political opposition in every possible way on bipartisan matters.

Mr. McCormack swung the conversation back to the World Court, stating that here he was doing exactly what the President was talking about, offering a constructive idea. Secretary Herter repeated that the Counsel of the Department of State is already going into this matter very thoroughly.

Congressman Halleck then commented that, after all, he and McCormack were leaders not of the Executive Branch but of the Legislative Branch -- that here are problems that affect the security of the United States, that Leaders had to do with the formation of opinion, and that he was sure that if the Leaders could contribute to the posture of unity, strength and firmness, they would do so. The President then commented favorably on recent speeches in the Senate and House on these very points. McCormack stressed Lyndon Johnson's recent public statement supporting the President, pointing out particularly that it was delivered at a Democratic banquet.

The President again stressed the importance of mutual security, advising Mr. McCormack of his conversation in a prior meeting with Senator Richard Russell on this same point. After discoursing on the essentiality of this program, the President said that if he should be so unfortunate as to be followed by a Democratic President he would give that Democratic President his full support in attempting to carry forward this necessary program. McCormack said he had supported this program all along, and Congressman Halleck sought to draw a parallel of support in the 80th Congress for Mr. Truman's efforts in this same field. At this point Halleck and McCormack engaged in a bit of political badminton relating to the prewar isolationism of Republicans. Mr. McCormack, in the course of this good-natured repartee, mentioned to the President the need to strengthen the Republicans on the Appropriation Committee on the development loan fund supplemental. The President replied by asking about Otto Passman's activities. Mr. McCormack attempted to reply by relating the efforts made last year to persuade Mr. Passman to accede to an increase in the mutual security funds in the conference committee between the House and Senate. McCormack said that already this year Passman has promised him and Sam Rayburn to talk with them before he acts finally on the mutual security appropriation.

The President then referred most emphatically to the essentiality of the mutual security program and said he was going to tell the country this entire story all over again. He said it was hard to appreciate the public's lack of information -- then told the story of a taxi driver who had expressed dislike of the President to one of the President's friends, explaining that he had fallen out with the President when the President started stealing patents -- the taxi driver citing as evidence that the President had stolen Admiral Rickover's patent on the nuclear submarine. The President said this is evidence of the level of public understanding of what really goes on in Washington.

The meeting adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

Bryce Harlow

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 10, 1959
8:35 a. m. -- 10:40 a. m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. John Williams
Sen. Milton Young
Sen. Mundt

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Leo Allen
Rep. John Bennett
Rep. Richard Simpson
Rep. Clarence Brown

Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Under Sec. O'Connell
Asst. Sec. Newell Brown
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Director Stans, and
Mr. Sam Hughes

Gen. Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Wheeler (in part)
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Kendall (in part)
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Hagerty
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Republican Chairman - Leadership Meetings - The suggestion that the Chairman of the National Committee be invited to attend regularly the Leadership Meetings, will be discussed further at a subsequent meeting.

Railroad Retirement - Discussion of the several bills to increase benefits, but without providing sufficiently increased financing, was focused on the perilous fiscal state of the railroads, on the relationship of this retirement

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plan to Social Security, and on the acceptability to management of some amendment of the plan.

Unemployment Compensation - After lengthy discussion of the temporary nature of last year's legislation, and also of the extensive corrective action now under way in the States, it was agreed that the Administration would find acceptable a compromise continuing the program to June 30th to complete payments to those presently on the rolls.

Regarding proposed legislation on unemployment compensation standards, Sec. Mitchell indicated that the Labor Department is now studying the matter.

REA Reorganization - Sec. Benson, Mr. Hoeven, and others pointed out the undesirable aspects of this legislation; no one spoke in favor of it.

House Calendar - It was agreed that it would be better from the Administration point of view for the final House action on the Housing bill to precede that on the Airport bill, should either of them be moved prior to Easter.

Federal Pay Commission - Mr. Siciliano stated that the Administration would soon be resubmitting this proposal for a Commission to study the great variety of Federal pay systems and to submit recommendations early in 1961.

Defense Adequacy - The President spoke at length (along lines repeated in Press Conference the following day) on the fundamentals of military security, the continuing pressure to be expected from the Communists for many years, and the undesirability of making unnecessary additions to force levels at every so-called crisis.

* * * *

Republican Chairman - Leadership Meetings - The suggestion that the Chairman of the National Committee be invited to attend regularly the Leadership Meetings will be discussed further at a subsequent meeting. Sens. Dirksen and Bridges and Rep. Halleck saw both advantages and disadvantages to this and wished to postpone their conclusions. The Vice President felt that the advantage of keeping the National Chairman well informed far outweighed any political carping that might result since the Chairman is a very effective channel for disseminating information as to Republican objectives, etc.

Railroad Retirement - Mr. Sam Hughes of Budget described the various bills pending in the Congress for increasing benefits payable under this law. He stated that none of the bills provided sufficiently increased

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contributions to put the retirement fund on a sound basis.

Sen. Dirksen pointed out that this increase would put further burden on the railroads, contrary to the purpose of the Administration's actions last year to help them out of their desperate plight. Dr. Saulnier and the President subsequently felt that this was the most important point to be considered.

Rep. Bennett outlined the actions taken in Committee to improve the Senate version, but noted that the basic problem would continue since there are now nearly as many railroad employees on pension as there are in active service. Mr. Halleck, anticipating the inevitability of having to act upon this in the House, felt it most desirable to obtain at least a clean bill which Rep. Harris might introduce, so as to avoid the need for a series of votes on individual amendments.

Sec. Mitchell was inclined to recommend against the change on the basis that special pension plans for particular employee groups should not be fostered by the Federal Government given the existence of Social Security. However, he felt the Federal Government had no real basis for opposing the plan if it were advocated by employers as well as employees.

Unemployment Compensation - Sec. Mitchell set forth the statistics on the number of unemployed and the cost that would be involved in extending the temporary unemployment compensation program for various lengths of time.

Rep. Simpson personally believed it unwise and unnecessary to extend the program, though he would be influenced by the Labor Department's position. Sec. Mitchell saw some desirability in extending it to September 30, 1959, but this had to be balanced against the budgetary implications. He definitely felt that extension for a full year was not required,

Rep. Byrnes spoke at length on the great activity in State Legislatures being made towards improving the State systems. He felt that extension of the Federal program at this time would decrease the urgency of action by the States. Mr. Stans pointed out that some influential Democrats had indicated to Sec. Anderson that they wanted only a very minimum extension of the program but that they would feel duty bound to provide twice as much as the Administration might ask. He pointed out that extension of the program would provide payments to a great many more people than the 40,000 unemployed who really needed the benefits they would be able to obtain through an extension. The Bureau of the Budget, he said, desired that any extension at the most be for running out payments for those now on the rolls. Mr. Simpson felt that an extension could actually be harmful to the employment situation since it would increase costs for employers and thus detract from the incentive for creating new jobs. Sen. Dirksen concurred in Rep. Byrnes' view. Sen. Saltonstall saw a real need for some extension, although he did not feel he could press for an extension beyond July 1st.

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Dr. Saulnier cautioned against acceptance of an idea gaining currency that employment has lagged seriously behind a "normal" recovery trend. He cited statistics indicating that the country was as far along in this respect as it could reasonably expect to be.

After a discussion of expected Democratic tactics on this measure, it was agreed that an eventual compromise could be accepted for a "runoff" program lasting to July 1st.

The President in his comments emphasized the emergency and temporary nature of the action taken last year, the perils of constantly looking to the Federal Government at the cost of unbalanced budgets and increasing deficits, and his own feeling that a runoff program would be proper to carry out the quasi commitment to those now on the rolls. He could not, however, believe that anything beyond July 1st was really necessary.

Sens. Dirksen and Bridges inquired about the Labor Department's position on new unemployment compensation standards legislation. Sec. Mitchell indicated that a position was being formulated, that he could not yet be certain that the Department would oppose such legislation. The President humorously commented on the arguments Sec. Mitchell would encounter should the Department's position favor such legislation.

REA Reorganization - Rep. Brown set forth the plan for restoring to the Administrator of REA the ultimate authority for granting loans and the possible move for making the REA an independent agency. Sen. Young thought that the REA advocates preferred to leave it within the Agriculture Department because more favorable treatment would be forthcoming from the Agriculture Committee than from another.

Sec. Benson believed the whole thing to be a political move by Clyde Ellis and the Rural Electrification Association for the purpose of dominating the picture. The proposed changes were, in Sec. Benson's opinion, contrary to the desirable principle of reducing the number of agencies reporting to the President. He felt, however, that should the loan responsibility be transferred to the REA Administrator then the whole thing should be moved out of Agriculture, since it would be an impossible situation for the Secretary of Agriculture to carry any responsibility for the agency without having the authority over loans. Sec. Benson spoke at length on the improvements accomplished in recent years in the REA program as regards cooperation with the Department of Agriculture. He cited the nature of the REA education activities as reason for keeping the agency within the Department.

Responding to the President, Sec. Benson pointed out that 96% of American farms are now electrified, that three-quarters of the new users of REA electricity are non-farmers, and that 76% of new REA power goes to non-farmers.

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Mr. Hoeven thought that Republicans should firmly oppose this change even though he had thirteen REA cooperatives in his own district.

Mr. Stans pointed out that the Administration was conferring with Ancher Neilsen regarding his plan for some revision of the REA program.

House Calendar - Rep. Allen raised the question whether the Administration would prefer to have the Housing bill or the Airport bill come up first, since one of them seemed bound to move prior to Easter. He believed and the President agreed that the Housing bill would be preferable since it presented a sharp issue which Republicans could make clear to their constituents.

Federal Pay Commission - Mr. Siciliano stated that the Administration would soon be resubmitting this proposal for a Commission to study the great variety of Federal pay systems and to submit recommendations early in 1961. He believed both Reps. Murray and Rees would favor this and help to push it along. The President stated his liking for the proposal.

Defense Adequacy - The President noted how all of a sudden these people who considered themselves experts on defense and saviors of the country are bringing in references to the views of the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and there are also reports that they have threatened to reduce the Mutual Security appropriation to compensate for increases elsewhere.

The President reminded the group that the Joint Chiefs as a body had said that the proposed Administration program is adequate, although each one of course claimed that his own Service needed more and the other Services needed less. The President went on to say that this same body -- the JCS -- also said that the Congress must not come down by one cent in the funds for Mutual Security; that program is absolutely necessary to the security of the United States. The self-styled "patriots" seemed to be willing to rely on the Joint Chiefs when they disagreed with each other, even while they disregard the Joint Chiefs when they agreed with each other.

The President stated that he had wanted to make clear the background of some of these current statements. He also questioned how some of these people could suddenly be such military experts! Take the case of the Atlas. The Joint Chiefs of Staff say that even if an increased number of Atlases were built, they couldn't be put anywhere except in the warehouse, because it is a very involved and time-consuming job to prepare operational sites. The only reason there might be for doing more than we are doing would be if we believed that the Russians intended

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to launch an all-out attack on us within six months or perhaps a year. Otherwise, these additional Atlases would never be deployed for they would be made obsolete by better missiles before sufficient sites could be had. Anybody who is advocating more Atlases isn't being very logical -- perhaps he has fallen victim to some of the salesmanship of the industry.

The President said it must be remembered that the budget calls for about $41 billion for Defense, with AEC and Mutual Security funds on top of that.

The President said that he was not playing up the Berlin problem as a great crisis; rather, it was these other people that were talking crisis and asking why we should be reducing our forces by 55,000 men at a time of crisis. The 55,000 men cost, let's say, $250 million for their salary, maintenance, and equipment. Just consider how much good that amount could do if it were devoted to strengthening the Turkish military organization, especially since Turks are so thoroughly opposed to Communism and are very fine soldiers.

Look at it another way, he said. What would these 55,000 men do if we had them? Certainly they are not going to fight a land war in Europe. How could a land war be fought successfully against the great number of divisions that are available on the other side of the Curtain? Or take Polaris, and those who advocate more money for a greater number of these right away on the theory that it is a perfect system. Just recall the M-47 tanks which were ordered in great numbers back in (1951 ?) when Korea scared everybody. Every one of these tanks had to go back to the factory for revision.

It is perfectly clear, the President continued, that you can't provide security just with a check book. You've got to be prepared to live with a series of Berlins for the next forty years. If these people decide to put another $3 billion into the budget every time Russia tries to push, they might as well go all the way to a garrison state. They certainly ought to provide the taxes to support it even as they do this, if only they had the courage.

This seems to be a hysteria that is largely political.

After several comments by Sen. Saltonstall and the Vice President, the President added: Once you spend a single dollar beyond adequacy, you are weakening yourself. These people that are advocating more spending think that it is money rather than the brains and courage which are really needed now. Anyone who has read even a little bit on Communism, whether it is the Overstreet's book or all the way back to Lenin's, knows that the Communist objective is to make us spend ourselves into bankruptcy . . . This is a continuous crisis: Iran, Indo-China, Formosa, Iraq, each one gets dramatized as being a crisis but it is really a continuing thing that the United States has to live with certainly as long as we are going to be here.

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Subsequently the President added: As far as force levels are concerned, even while the Army and the Marines were shouting for more men, the Air Force voluntarily went down 5,000, believing that it is not just numbers of men that are important.

The President said he learned one thing during the war -- the hardest thing a commander has to fight for is to stick to a positive plan once it is made, when everyone else comes along to urge some other action that seems to him to look so much better.

Sen. Saltonstall urged that the President speak out along these lines at his next press conference. The Vice President noted how the Democrats hoped to use this issue as a means of breaking the budget balance; he was concerned with the false impression that might result in Moscow from this.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, March 10, 1959 - 8:30 A.M.

AGENDA

1. Chairman Alcorn's attendance at meetings 8:30 - 8:40	
2. Railroad Retirement Increase 8:40 - 9:00	Director Stans Senator Everett Dirksen Rep. John B. Bennett
3. Temporary Unemployment Compensation 9:00 - 9:30	Secretary of Labor Mitchell Senator John Williams Rep. Richard Simpson
4. REA Separation from Agriculture Department 9:30 - 9:50	Secretary of Agriculture Benson Senator Milton Young Senator Karl Mundt Rep. Charles Hoeven
5. Rules Committee plans on Hawaii, airports and housing 9:50 - 10:05	Rep. Leo Allen
6. Federal Pay Commission 10:05 - 10:10	Mr. Rocco Siciliano
7. Defense adequacy (Senate debate) 10:10 - 10:30	Senator Leverett Saltonstall

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No. 20 March , 1959

S. 226 and H. R. 1012 to
Increase Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Benefits

The railroad retirement provisions of H. R. 1012 are similar to those in S. 1313 of the 85th Congress as passed by the Senate, but the unemployment compensation provisions have been changed somewhat.

Railroad retirement benefits. -- Main benefit changes: (1) 10% boost for all beneficiaries, with slightly more for most annuitants coming under the regular formula because of "rounding out" provisions; (2) women workers and wives would be allowed, at age 62, to elect annuities reduced by 1/180 for each month under age 65; (3) disability work clause would be liberalized from present $100 monthly to $1200 annually with loss of one month's benefits for each $100 earned above this amount.

The bill finances benefit increases and the existing 4.2% actuarial deficit by (1) increasing tax base from first $350 of monthly pay to $400 and (2) raising present tax rates of 12.5% (equally shared by employer and worker) to 13.5% in 1959, 14.5% in 1962, and further increases thereafter geared to actual increases in OASDI tax rates. The added tax under the bill would be $118 million in 1959 and reach an estimated $370 million in 1969 when the combined railroad retirement and OASDI rate would be 18% under present OASDI tax schedules.

While the benefit increases and financing changes are on the whole reasonable, the bill has certain weaknesses: (1) The 10% increase would be provided to many annuitants who are guaranteed benefits equal to minimum OASDI levels and who therefore have just received a 7% increase under the 1958 Social Security Act Amendments. (2) The proposed annual $1200 earnings test for disability cases may weaken the railroad disability program, particularly in occupational disability cases, and may set an undesirable precedent for OASDI, where there is presently no prescribed income limitation for disability annuitants. (3) The reduction of 1/180 per month for women is less than the reduction of 1/144 for women under OASDI and is not actuarially sound. (4) The system would still be left with a 0.6% actuarial deficit calculated on assumptions which appear rather optimistic (such as the use of $5.1 billion payroll estimate for a basically declining industry in which payrolls were $4.1 billion last year and $4.6 billion in 1957).

Unemployment Compensation. -- The main changes from existing law are: (1) increase in benefit rates ranging from 8% to 25% and averaging about 20% (the daily minimum benefit would be raised from $3.50 to $4.50, the maximum from $8.50 to $10.20 with intermediate adjustments, and benefits geared to the last daily wage would be raised from 50% to 60% of the gross wage); (2) increase in duration of payments for unemployment after July 1958 from present 26 weeks to up to 39 weeks for employees with 10-15 years of service and 52 weeks for those with over 15 years; (3) authorization of temporary additional unemployment compensation under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 for unemployment after June 19, 1958 and before April 1, 1959; (4) reduction of waiting period from 7 to 4 days in the first registration period and treatment of Sundays and other holidays as working days for waiting period purposes; (5) retroactive payment of benefit increases under the bill, estimated at $60 million for fiscal 1959; and (6) financing of foregoing benefit liberalizations by raising the maximum permitted railroad unemployment tax from 3 to 3-1/2% and raising the covered wages from $350 a month to $400.

The main problem areas here are: (1) the extended benefits may be unduly long, particularly in view of the fact that existing law permits payments up to 52 weeks under certain conditions; (2) the minimum benefit of 60% of the last average daily gross wage would for some individuals run as high as 50-60% of the gross wage and as much as 60-70% of "take home pay"; (3) the payment of unemployment benefits retroactively is undesirable; and (4) the 3-1/2% maximum tax rate might, according to the Railroad Retirement Board, be inadequate to finance the estimated long range cost of the unemployment benefits which are estimated to be $145 million annually and to require a maximum tax rate of at least 3-3/4% and possibly 4%.

General financial and economic factors. -- The bill would raise combined railroad retirement-OASDI and railroad unemployment tax from 15.5% at present (6-1/4% employees and 9-1/4% employers) to 21-1/2% in 1969 (9% employees and 12-1/2% employers) and still leave both the railroad retirement and unemployment systems somewhat underfinanced. The sharp tax increases over the next decade necessary to pay for the liberalizations would pose a grave problem for the declining railroad industry, which is already receiving emergency financial aid from the Government under legislation enacted in the last Congress. The tax impact on the employees would also be substantial and would generate pressures (for legislation already introduced) to secure exemption of employee contributions to the railroad system from Federal income tax provisions.

Military service credits. -- The bill fails to carry out the President's Budget message recommendations for modification of present legal provisions which result in overpayment by the Federal Government to the Railroad Retirement Fund for military service credits.

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No. 19 March 9, 1959

TEMPORARY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
(TUC)

1. Unemployment

Although unemployment, seasonally adjusted, has leveled out in recent months, it has been improving and is expected to improve further.

Improvement in unemployment, however, is lagging considerably behind improvement in production. This is typical of past post-recession periods, but the lag this time is greater than usual.

Exhaustions under State programs are about as high as they were a year ago. Then they were expected to increase and they did. Now they are expected to decline. The present level is about 90% higher than it was in March 1957.

2. The Temporary Unemployment Compensation (TUC) Act provided an advance of Federal funds to any State agreeing to increase the duration of benefits by 50%. The participating States must either pay back the advance by 1963 or the Federal unemployment tax will be increased to recoup the funds. The program expires March 31, 1959.

3. Participation: Seventeen States are participating fully, covering 58% of all exhaustees. These States are:

Ala.
Alas.
Ark.
Cal.
Del.
Ind.
Md.
Mass.
Mich.
Minn.
Nev.
N. J.
N. Y.
Penn.
R. I.
W. Va.
D. C.

Insured unemployment in these States is receding more slowly in general than in non-participating States. Insured unemployment averages 6.7% in these States as compared to 5.1% in the non-participating States.

In addition, 19 more jurisdictions are paying TUC to unemployed veterans and Federal employees. These are:

Ariz.
Colo.
Conn.
Fla.
Idaho
Ill.
Ky.
Neb.
N. D.
N. M.
Ohio
Ore.
S. C.
Texas
Wash.
Wisc.
Hawaii
Puerto Rico
Virgin Is.

4. Five other States provide a full TUC program themselves, covering an additional 17% of exhaustees: Colo., Conn., Ill., Ohio, Wisc.

5. Experience: During the recession the average unemployed worker who exhausted benefits in the participating States received about $32 a week for 23 weeks under regular State laws, and an additional 8.9 weeks under TUC. Altogether by March 31, 1959, more than a million and a half individuals will have received TUC benefits.

New TUC beneficiaries, actual and estimated, in thousands:

1958		1959			
July	479	January	122	July	125
August	278	February	112	August	120
September	201	March	116	September	115
October	124	April	110	October	108
November	115	May	106	November	104
December	131	June	111	December	100

NOTE: About 50% of the new beneficiaries that have filed for TUC have used up their eligibility--the others have either found work, stopped looking for work, or have become eligible for State benefits again.

Average weekly TUC beneficiaries, actual and estimated, in thousands:

1958		1959			
July	276	January	310	July	249
August	512	February	302	August	258
September	527	March	290	September	266
October	383	April	271	October	263
November	337	May	260	November	249
December	319	June	247	December	231

6. Problems related to termination: Payments would terminate on April 1 for 265,000 beneficiaries. Comparable estimated figures for cut-offs on July 1 and October 1 are 250,000 and 264,000, respectively.

Four of the 17 participating States will definitely need legislation to continue the program. Three other States will probably need legislation. All of these legislatures are now in session.

7. Funds (in millions)

1958-1959 appropriation...............	$666
Estimated expenditures through 3/31..	447

Costs of extending program to:	FY 1959	FY 1960	Total
June 30,1959, for everyone on the rolls on March 31 (so-called "run-off")......................	49	-	49
Sept. 30, 1959, plus a "run-off"..	107	155	262
Mar. 31, 1960, without "run-off"..	107	293	400

No. 16 3/6/59

COMPARISON OF ORGANIZATION BILLS ON THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION (REA)

Present Situation	Humphrey Bill (S. 144) Three Identical House Bills 1/	S. 75, H. R. 2458) Curtis-Berry Bill
1. Location of Agency. The REA is in the Department of Agriculture having been transferred to it by Reorganization Plan No. II of 1939.	No change in agency's location	Would establish REA as an independent agency in the executive branch.
2. Functions of the Secretary of Agriculture. All functions of the Administrator of REA were vested directly in the Secretary of Agriculture by Section 1 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953, which transferred to the Secretary all functions, with certain exceptions, vested in all other officers, and in all agencies and employees, of the Department of Agriculture.	Would make Section 1 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 inapplicable to the REA, and would transfer to the Administrator of the REA functions which were transferred from the Administrator to the Secretary by such plan.	Would have the effect of removing all functions of the REA from the Secretary of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture.
3. Authority for the Approval or Denial of Loans. Final authority on the approval or denial of loans authorized by the REA Act of 1936, as amended, is in the Secretary of Agriculture by virtue of Section 1 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953.	Provides that any action of the Administrator of the REA with respect to the approval or denial of loans shall be the sole responsibility of the Administrator. 2/	Provides that the Administrator of the REA shall have direction, supervision and control of the REA and all of its operations and functions.
Term of Office of the Administrator of the REA. The REA Act provides that the Administrator shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of 10 years.	No change in existing provisions	Provides that the term of the incumbent Administrator shall terminate on the effective date of this Act. It does not change provisions for appointment and term of office. 3/

1/ Price (H. R. 1321), McGovern (H. R. 3029), Wolf (H. R. 4662).

2/ Another House bill (H. R. 3192) (Pfost) is identical with the subject bills except that it would make any action of the Administrator his sole responsibility.

3/ Another House bill (H. R. 4147) (Brock) is the same as the subject bill except it would not terminate the term of the incumbent Administrator. Also, it would change his salary from $20,000 to $21,000.

No. 16 3/6/59

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

1. The proposals to transfer functions from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Administrator of the REA would weaken the present arrangement of authority whereby the Secretary holds full responsibility for the conduct of the Department of Agriculture. The first Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch gave heavy emphasis to the necessity of vesting authorities directly in Department heads as a means of reestablishing accountability and unified administration in the executive departments. The Commission specifically recommended: "There must be a clear line of authority reaching down through every step in the organization and no subordinate should have authority independent of that of his superior." In accord with that recommendation, such arrangements have been brought into force in most of the executive branch through cooperative actions by the President and the Congress.

2. The proposal to make any action of the Administrator of the REA with respect to the approval or denial of loans the sole responsibility of the Administrator excludes such actions from authority the Secretary possesses by virtue of Reorganization Plan No. II of 1939 which transferred the REA to the Department of Agriculture and provided that it was to be administered under his "general direction and supervision." The effect of the proposal would be to make it impossible for the Secretary to be fully accountable and responsible for one of the programs of the Department of Agriculture. This would violate the sound management arrangement discussed above.

Further, the particular language used in the bills seems to suggest that the Administrator would even be independent of the President on loan responsibilities.

3. The bills to establish the REA as an independent agency would separate from the Department of Agriculture one of the important programs designed for the rural areas of our country, and one which is of vital concern to farmers. Transfer of the REA to the Department of Agriculture in 1939 was specifically effected in order that the programs of the REA could "be administered in coordination with the other agricultural activities of the Government."

The need to reduce the number of independent agencies and to group related programs under executive departments and major agencies was one of the major findings of the first Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch. That Commission pointed out: "By placing related functions cheek-by-jowl the overlaps can be eliminated and, of even greater importance, coordinated policies can be developed."

No. 18 3/6/59

PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION ON FEDERAL CIVILIAN COMPENSATION POLICY

In the closing days of the last session of Congress the President, in a special message, proposed the establishment of a 15-member bipartisan commission which would be authorized to develop and recommend a general policy for the compensation of Federal employees. This proposal was repeated in this year's Budget Message. This commission would undertake the first comprehensive review of Federal civilian pay policies in nearly 40 years.

Today, the Federal Government has no comprehensive, uniform pay policy for its some 2,300,000 employees. The methods used to fix and adjust pay vary from one group of employees to another. For those positions where salary is set by statute there are no rules for deciding when pay adjustments are necessary, or the amount of adjustment that should be made. The pay of nearly 750,000 blue collar workers is based on prevailing rates in the locality where they work and adjustments are usually made annually. In many instances, white collar supervisors actually get less pay than some of the blue collar workers they supervise. In some instances, the salaries of white collar employees and officials have remained fixed for anywhere from five to twenty years.

There are now at least 77 different pay plans in the Executive Branch alone. Other plans exist in the Legislative and Judicial Branches. Unsubstantiated differences in pay treatment cause dissatisfaction among various groups of employees and result in low morale and productivity. The lack of flexibility in pay rates frequently makes it difficult for the Government to hire and to hold the better qualified employees.

The proposed commission would include eight members of Congress (four from each House), three from the Executive Branch, one from the Judicial Branch and three from private life. It would be authorized to hire an executive director and staff, and to conduct necessary investigations and studies.

A report, together with its recommendations, would be made to the President and to the Congress no later than February 15, 1961.

Recommendations would include a proposed pay policy covering:

(a) A plan for setting up a sound pay structure.
(b) Rules for fixing rates of pay.
(c) Methods for making adjustments when necessary.
(d) Methods for keeping rates paid to different groups of employees in line with each other.

✓ Secretary Flemming will give general support to the purposes and objectives of the Hill Bill dealing with this Government's activities in the field of international medical research in testimony today before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

In doing so he will call attention to the following facts:

1. That all or most of the activities which this Bill would authorize are now authorized under existing laws.
2. That during the fiscal year 1960 the Budget calls for expenditures of just under $100 million in the field of international health.

Also he will recommend amendments that, if adopted, would do the following things:

1. Vest the basic statutory authority in the President.
2. Provide that funds should be appropriated to the President as a part of the appropriation structure of the special assistance program.
3. Eliminate the provision for creating a new National Institute for International Medical Research but retain the provision for a National Advisory Council for International Medical Research.
4. Delete the specific statutory authority of an annual appropriation of $50 million.

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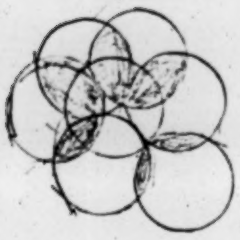
Hagerty 3/9
Staff notes

Several questions uppermost in the minds of all of us. How do we keep the peace? How do we deal with Soviet threats?

Much misunderstanding - much misinformation - on entire subject of United States and free world strength, unity and determination.

This is why I have come before you tonight.



1. What is Berlin all about?
    - (a) What are our responsibilities - How did we acquire them?
    - (b) What are alternatives?
    - (c) What are we doing about the situation?

2. Are we prepared to meet this challenge? What is the true state of our defenses?
    - (a) Misinformation about defense strength - e.g., missile gap, Soviet superiority (?)
    - (b) Over-all United States strength - power of armed forces.

3. What is strength of our Allies?
    - (a) How are they helping us? How are we helping them?
    - (b) Cooperation and unity needed in face of Soviet threats which seek to divide us.

~~TOP SECRET~~

March 9, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 9, 1959 - 10:30 AM

Others present: General Twining
General Goodpaster (for discussion of
airborne alert exercise)
Major Eisenhower

General Twining initially brought up the question of the proposed airborne alert exercise to be executed by the Strategic Air Command. This would be directed primarily toward the testing of procedures for airborne alert and would be done on a relatively modest basis. The Secretary of Defense approves of the conducting of such an exercise. The President had certain reservations with respect to this exercise, primarily in the light of the possibility that it might be construed as developing a continuing requirement. Therefore, representatives from the Departments of State and Defense and the AEC will meet with the President this afternoon at 2:30 for a complete briefing on this question.

* * *

The President then brought up with General Twining a report which the President had seen in the newspapers relative to a written submission by the individual service chiefs concerning their additional needs at this time. This causes the President considerable concern in that he views this Congressional inquiry as a potential threat to a full promulgation of the mutual security program. He asked General Twining why it is not possible for the Joint Chiefs of Staff to speak out in more positive terms in favor of the mutual security program in order to keep our overall security needs in perspective. The discussions of individual service needs, without a positive support of the mutual security problem would destroy the perspective of our overall requirements.

General Twining expressed complete agreement with this viewpoint and told the President that he would bring this up with the Joint Chiefs in his meeting with them this afternoon. He expressed concern over the fact that the Chiefs of Staff are being required to appear before the Senate Military Preparedness Committee as a corporate body.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-50 DOCUMENT NO. 140
By J.W. Date 1-20-77

~~TOP SECRET~~

General Twining then informed the President that some members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (General Twining does not concur) fear that we are not going far enough in responding to the Berlin crisis. Some of the Chiefs have recommended actions which General Twining considers provocative. The Joint Chiefs are going to see the Secretary of Defense prior to testifying before Congress and will benefit from his guidance at that time. General Twining remarked that Secretary McElroy's views on this matter are identical to those of the President.

The President then stressed the necessity to avoid over-reacting. In so doing we give the Soviets ammunition. The President stressed the view that Khrushchev desires only to upset the United States. He expressed once again his view that we must address this problem in terms, not of six months, but of forty years. During this time the Soviets will attempt continually to throw us off balance. First, they will hit the situation in Berlin. They will then go to Iraq, then to Iran, and then will attempt to worry us over the situation of the Kurds. They would like us to go frantic everytime they stir up difficulties in these areas. The President feels that we should stand on our program which we consider to be adequate. This program is based primarily on deterrence, our air power, our missiles, and our allies. We maintain at the same time the capability to deal with brush fire actions. The President admitted that we may miscalculate and become involved in a general war. However, he questioned the effectiveness of any crash military measures to alleviate this current Berlin situation. He feels the measure of raising the levels of Army forces in Europe by 10,000 over that currently planned is useless, except perhaps as a psychological measure. He feels that this is primarily going to give General Taylor ammunition for avoiding his programmed cut of 30,000. General Twining confirmed that General Taylor desires to keep those 10,000 men in Europe.

General Twining then referred again to the nature of the hearings. The President instructed him to caution the Joint Chiefs that the military in this country is a tool and not a policy-making body; the Joint Chiefs are not responsible for high-level political decisions. General Twining agreed, and again expressed his displeasure at the idea of the Joint Chiefs being called as a corporate body to testify before Senator Johnson's Committee. He is certain that Senator Johnson's lawyer will ask policy type questions of the Joint Chiefs. He went on to say that he has his own lawyers working on the legality of the Joint Chiefs being called as a body before Congress. Legally, the Joint Chiefs as a body are required to advise only the President and the Secretary of Defense. General Twining is perfectly willing to walk out of the meeting; however, he has discussed the matter with his own lawyers and has concluded that it is necessary to respond to this call to appear before the Johnson Committee. The Joint Chiefs will not discuss military planning or any other matters which are not Congressional prerogatives. He said again that Secretary McElroy is going to have a talk to the Joint Chiefs, while remarking that this procedure has not been uniformly successful in the past.

As the meeting was coming to a close, the President philosophized briefly on the difficulties of a democracy running a military establishment in peacetime. He reiterated his conviction of the value of mutual security and expressed as his greatest cause of concern the prospect that the Congress will twist the testimony of the Joint Chiefs as a pretext for cutting this vital program.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

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~~SECRET~~

March 10, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 9, 1959

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Goodpaster

Secretary McElroy met briefly with the President following an earlier meeting of a larger group. The President said he wanted to discuss with him the effect of a possible suspension until later this fall of reductions currently being made in our Armed Forces strength. He said he had discussed the Berlin question with Secretary Dulles earlier in the day and that the Secretary had thought there might be valuable psychological effect from delaying these reductions.

The President noted that we must not be diverted from a firm and steady course by developing crises since we must so govern ourselves as to be able to live with the Soviet threat for the next thirty or forty years.

Mr. McElroy said that General Taylor had told him it would not be possible to reestablish the STRAC Division currently being disbanded without adding some thirteen thousand spaces above the 870,000 approved total strength.

He said that much of this push comes from Congressman Vinson who is simply using the Berlin situation as an excuse to try to get a reversal of the decision regarding strengths, which he is going to try to get in any event. Mr. McElroy thought it is much better to get our program right and then hold to it. He added that he believes it was a mistake at the time of the Lebanese and Quemoy crises to defer the cutback in force strength.

The President said that Mr. Dulles had commented along the lines that either something will happen or not growing out of the Berlin crisis. If something does happen, the Administration will be severely taxed with public clamor that this cut in forces was a cause

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MR 80-192 #7
By ∇ W. Date 5-13-80

of the Soviet action. Mr. McElroy said he recognizes this but would still recommend not deferring the cut.

The President asked what re-enlistment rate of Regulars is being achieved under the higher pay plan that went into effect last year. He asked me to look this up. Mr. McElroy recalled that Congress last year removed the requirement that the Army take a certain number of low category personnel throught the draft, and this has greatly relieved the demand for spaces both for these men and for unremunerative training for them, as well as for disciplinary barracks which they tend to fill. He said that a great deal of the pressure to suspend the cutback in forces is really aimed at preventing a closing down of Fort Chaffee and Camp Polk.

After further discussion, the President agreed that he could go ahead with his cutbacks for the moment. Mr. McElroy commented that he expected the Army to be down to a strength of 875,000 by the end of March.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

1-15, 1959 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Personal~~	~~Note from Chief West (1 pg)~~ Open on Re-Rev., RS 4/20/84	~~3/9/59~~	~~C~~
~~2. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, McElroy, Goodpaster re military assignments, 3/6/59 (1 pg)~~ DJH 6/19/82	~~3/10/59~~	A
3. Memo of	conversation, CIA representative and Sir Patrick Dean (3 pgs)	3/6/59	A
4. Minutes	of Cabinet Meeting (1 pg) (portions excised per OSD ltr.)	3/6/59	A
~~5. Memo of~~ 76-49, #141	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 3/6/59, re Berlin (2 pgs)~~ 6/13/80, bc	~~3/10/59~~	~~A~~
6. Memo of 76-50, #142	Conf., DDE, Herter, Nixon, McElroy, Allen Dulles, Senators & Representatives and others re Berlin (10 pgs) portions exempted, MR 76-50 #142	3/6/59	A
7. Memo of 78-123, #2	Conf., DDE, Nixon, Herter, McElroy, Allen Dulles, Congressional Leaders and others re Berlin (13 pgs) portions exempted, MR 78-123 #2	3/6/59	A
8. Memo of ~~76-50, #143~~ 78-123, #3	Conf., DDE Nixon, Herter, Anderson, Twining, Allen Dulles, Gray, and others re Berlin (5 pgs) (exempted-State-3/17/77; NSC-3/31/77) Exempted, MR 78-123 #3	3/5/59	A
~~9. Memo of~~ 76-50, #144	~~Conf., DDE, Quarles, Twining, Killian, Kistiakowsky, Gray and others re PSAC study on missile program~~ 1/21/77-DJH	~~3/17/59~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 39
Folder: Staff Notes March 1-15, 1959
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3/9/59

Service Strengths

	Jan. 31, 1959	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960
Army	888,000	870,000	870,000
Navy	634,000	630,000	630,000
Marine Corps	186,000	175,000	175,000
Air Force	852,000	850,000	845,000
Total	2,560,000	2,525,000	2,520,000

3/9/59

Comments

The February plan is 2,550,000. Whether they have reached it or not we do not know.

The budgetary efeect of deferring the reduction for six months will run $80 million for personnel costs; there would be an additional cost of approximately $40 million for Operations and Maintenance.

3/9/59

Chief West says

The pruning of berry bushes will be taken care of on the 20-21st of March. By the way the weather is going, he judges this is best time.

Grapes - same time -

Dogwood - done before he left.

Crab apples along the drive have been pruned partially -- after blossoming, will be pruned a little more.

- - - -

Colts

Filly is coming along beautifully, the boy rides her down on the road.

The horse colt to Chief West's surprise is giving a lot more trouble than he thought (the horse colt was all right when they broke him to bridle, and in currying, etc.) But he bucks with saddle, and they are going to have to get a Martingale - if that does not work, try something else.

- - - -

Sporty Miss will have a foal in April

-- - -

Presently he is transplating brocili - will have a lot of things to talk to you about.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

9:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. Monday, March 9, 1959

I accompanied Congressman Auchincloss in to see the President. He suggested that in future TV speeches to the country the President ask people to write to him expressing their attitude toward various aspects of the President's program. He said the President should invite both praise and criticism. In other words, try to "find out what people are thinking". He said he feels that the country needs to be shown that the President is exerting assertive leadership. He said if the mail gets too heavy perhaps people on the Hill might help to sort and analyze it. The President indicated that he might ask people to write to their Congressmen and Senators but gave no indication of what he would do in connection with the Auchincloss suggestion.

Jim also asked that the President do what he can to insure the fact that Joe Martin be named Chairman of the 1960 Republican Convention. He said Joe had lost interest in practically everything and was pretty sour. The President stated to Auchincloss that he had twice asked Halleck not to try for the Leadership but that this time he had maintained a "hands off" attitude and had told his staff to keep out of the conflict. He also stated that he had asked Joe some time ago to appoint Charlie Halleck as Assistant Minority Leader but that Joe had refused.

Auchincloss presented the President with a January 20, 1958 letter of commendation signed by most of the Republican Members of Congress. He apologized for not having presented it sooner. He then asked the President if he would be willing to serve as Honorary Chairman of the Capitol Hill Club Building Committee. The President said he would like to discuss it with some of his staff but saw no good reason why he could not serve.

The President indicated to Jim that he was somewhat frustrated in his efforts to rejuvenate the Republican Party. He feels the fact that he and Dick Nixon had received such an overwhelming majority in 1956 should be a lesson to the Republicans who failed to carry the Congress either in 1956 or 1958. He criticized the actions of people like Dick Simpson and Barry Goldwater and said he thought there were just "too many leaders" running in too many directions at once.

Auchincloss stated that the people in his District were solidly behind the President's efforts to balance the budget.

The meeting ended on a very friendly note.

J.Z.A.

Jack Z. Anderson

cc: Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Harlow
General Persons
Mr. Morgan
General Goodpaster

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 10, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 6, 1959

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Goodpaster

Mr. McElroy told the President briefly that he had spoken to General Taylor regarding possible assignments aimed at his assuming the post of SACEUR in due course. General Taylor had, however, advised him that he did not wish to continue in service to do this.

Mr. McElroy said that he would prepare and send over shortly a memorandum on personnel changes. General Taylor will retire at the end of June. General Twining will stay on for one additional year and retire in mid-1960. General Lemnitzer will be recommended to serve as Army Chief of Staff, with a view to becoming the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in mid-1960. General Decker will be brought in to succeed General Lemnitzer, and General Trapnell will be recommended to assume Decker's post in the Far East.

In Europe, General Moore will be sent to succeed General Williston Palmer who will retire in June. As replacement for General Schuyler, either General C. D. Palmer or General Gar Davidson will be sent. Mr. McElroy said that he was much impressed with General Davidson, the only problem being that the latter has not had combat command service in a senior grade.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

3/7/59

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Just about one Governor Herter called; he had just then talked to the Secretary on the phone. The Secretary is feeling pretty chipper, but Governor Herter wanted to tip you off to one thing.

The Secretary is unhappy about the plan to use Camp David for the Macmillan visit; he has been -- at least in his own mind -- shooting for that meeting as being able to attend. Governor Herter assured him that Camp David would have all facilities, etc., but the Secretary was doubtful.

On the other hand Herter says the doctors want him to have two more weeks of radiation treatment which would carry him through to the 20th -- and he says that during these treatments he is pretty weak.

Herter wanted you to be forewarned.

DE

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D2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Memorandum of Telephone Conversation
with Mr. Leslie Glass, Director General,
British Information Services, The
British Embassy - March 6, 1959

Mr. Glass called me this morning at 11:15 saying he would like to get my "views" on possible public statements by Prime Minister Macmillan during his visit to Washington. I told him that I could not, of course, advise the Prime Minister of Great Britain on this. Mr. Glass said he realized this, but that he was calling only at the request of the British Ambassador so that the Ambassador could send suggestions back to the British Foreign Office for Macmillan.

Mr. Glass then said that the way it looked to him Macmillan's schedule was so tight that there would be little time for speeches or public appearances. He said he assumed that the Prime Minister would have an airport statement on arrival and would have a similar statement at the airport on departure. He then said that the Embassy did not believe that Macmillan would want to go on a panel program such as "Meet the Press" but that the Embassy was thinking it would be a nice thing if Macmillan were to go on a television network Sunday evening for a half hour -- "something like between 6:00 and 6:30 P.M."

I again repeated my statement that I could not advise the Prime Minister of Great Britain what he should do but I would have these immediate questions which came to mind.

I said I did not see how the Prime Minister in advance of talking with the President could in effect go on American television and give what could very well amount to a report to the American people of his conversations with the President. Mr. Glass professed to be in agreement with this.

I also said that I thought this should be weighed very carefully -- that I had no idea of how the meetings would be run or what, if any, public announcements would be made. I added that if there were any public announcements, it would seem to me that if Macmillan said anything over and above those announcements, he would be running the risk of stories which would feature a controversy between the two governments. Again, Mr. Glass professed to agree with this point of view.

Furthermore, I also pointed out that a half hour talk was a long talk and that the Prime Minister of necessity in a half hour would certainly have to discuss matters which either he had discussed with the President and which had not been reported, or he would have to discuss matters which he did not discuss with the President. Either way this would look bad.

As a result of this conversation, Mr. Glass said he was going to report back to his Ambassador that obviously many questions would be raised about Macmillan's going on television, that it had not been thoroughly thought through, and that probably they should report this back to the Foreign Office. Whether they do so or not I have no idea.

It is obvious also, however, that the British are thinking along these lines, and at least it seems to me are trying to use this visit to project Macmillan as much as possible into the spotlight.

James C. Hagerty

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~~SECRET~~ 3/6

March 10, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 6, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

Secretary Herter handed the President a proposed draft of a reply to the USSR regarding the Berlin/German situation, intended to be circulated to the British, French and Germans for their consideration. After studying the text and discussing it with Mr. Herter, the President indicated lines on which he would like the paper revised, including a reorganization or addition by which the note would be made to end on a favorable point, i.e., a point of agreement. The discussion centered on the manner of dealing with the scope of the agenda -- i.e., freedom to bring up the question of German reunification.

Later in the morning (after the meeting with the Congressional Leaders) Mr. Herter met briefly with the President to present to him a draft of the message regarding atomic test suspension. This took the form of a letter to Prime Minister Macmillan, the substance of which might be sent to Khrushchev by the President and by Macmillan in separate letters. The President read, edited and discussed the covering letter. Mr. Herter felt that the proposed text to Khrushchev was not in satisfactory form, and asked to consider this part of the package further.

Mr. Herter also discussed with the President a revision proposed by Wadsworth to the text of the "duration" article previously approved by the President, and the President indicated that the proposed review was agreeable to him. The President also commented that we must bring the French in on our discussions regarding the note to Khrushchev. Mr. Herter said the British are showing some tendency to ask us to hold up on everything until Mr. Macmillan is here, but that it did not seem desirable to do so. The President strongly agreed that we must not leave a ten-day or two-week vacuum.

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MR 76-49 #141
By DJH Date 6/12/80

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Subsequently, Mr. Herter sent over a revision of the proposed text to Macmillan, eliminating the enclosure proposed to be sent to Khrushchev.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mtgs w Leadership

March 6, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 6, 1959 - 5:00 PM

Others present: Vice President Nixon
Secretary Herter
Secretary McElroy
Mr. Allen Dulles
Senator Wiley
Senator Saltonstall
Senator Russell
Senator Fulbright
Representative Arends
Representative Carnahan
Representative Vinson
Representative Chiperfield
General Persons
Mr. Harlow
Major Eisenhower

The President opened the meeting with some introductory remarks on its purpose, which was, primarily, to ensure that the Executive and Legislative branches of the government were thinking alike on the subject of the complicated and serious situation which has been brought about by the precipitation of the Berlin crisis by the Soviets.

The President then asked Mr. Allen Dulles to brief the group on the intelligence aspects of the situation. The briefing which had been given to Members of Congress in the morning session was then repeated by Mr. Dulles for the benefit of this group.

[redacted]

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-144 #5 & 76-50 #142
By DJH Date 12/10/81

~~TOP SECRET~~ 3

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)-(d)
NSC 9/25/81; CIA 5/14/80; OOD 8/6/80
NLE Date 12/8/81

[redacted]

Secretary Herter then added a thought with regard to this peace treaty. The Soviets are continually emphasizing the signing of a peace treaty with the GDR. Actually, they already have one; what they really mean is that they plan to relinquish those privileges which they have heretofore reserved for themselves under the treaty which they have already signed.

[redacted]

The President then requested Secretary McElroy to give a rundown on the status of our contingency planning on Berlin. He reviewed activities in the Department of Defense, which include specific planning for contingencies varying from minimum to maximum interference. Defense has considered various mixes as to the use of force. It has considered the use of ground vs. air accesses. Since Khrushchev has threatened interference on both ground and air access routes, Defense is planning on a combination of impediments. This planning is being conducted concurrently in the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Pentagon and in NATO.

Mr. McElroy pointed out that the basic principle being followed is to plan quietly, but to ensure that we have strength available. He emphasized the necessity to bring allies into accord with what we are doing.

This very need for allied accord is what necessitates that we be quiet and refrain from committing ourselves in public. This may give the false impression that we are doing nothing. Examples of the type of questions which face Defense are whether we should plan on reenforcing our forces in Europe prior to the May 27th deadline, whether we should evacuate civilians from Berlin, etc. Mr. McElroy stressed that although these problems have not yet come to a head, we are approaching them as if decision were required tomorrow.

Mr. Vinson brought up the question of the use of force; will we use force to hold the ground if necessary? To this the President again pointed out the impact of world opinion and our policy that we will refrain from initiating the use of force. He pointed out the efficacy of passive resistance on the part of the GDR. He assured Mr. Vinson that we will use force if necessary; but we are not, prior to a need for its use, going to threaten the Soviets. Mr. Vinson agreed that we will not give one inch and that preparations must be done quietly. He expressed the opinion that bringing dependents out of Berlin would have a serious impact on the world. The President informed him that we are not planning to evacuate dependents right now.

Mr. Vinson then expressed his objections to current talk of force reduction. He feels we should map out a program for the use of force if such is needed. This view afforded the President an opportunity to outline his basic philosophy, which is that the Soviets are engaged in confronting the U.S. with a series of crises. The U.S. has a need for an efficient military system, which must be coordinated throughout the government. It must be realized that if we program for the sum total of recommendations which are submitted to the Executive, the mounting burden would call for full mobilization and eventually a garrison state. Our military posture has been the product of years of figuring. The U.S. contribution to world security will be to furnish the reserves, production capability, etc. The bulk of the ground forces will be supplied by our allies. This does mean, he admits, that we will not have ground forces to match those of the Soviets. Here Mr. Vinson reiterated his point of the apparent contradiction in reducing forces, while at the same time making preparations to fight. To this the President stated his conviction that the Soviets count on an easy victory for them through economic measures. They desire us to overreact and to depart from our well-laid-out defense plans. The President assured the Members that he has no sacrosanct solution to this situation, and the purpose of the conference is to elicit their ideas. However, he went on to assert that Berlin should not throw us off balance and render us hysterical. We are going to live with this type of crisis for years. Mr. Vinson conceded that we should make our preparations cautiously and quietly, so as to avoid getting the country excited.

At the President's request, Secretary Herter then outlined the U.S. position from a diplomatic view. Our record of willingness to negotiate is clear. Furthermore, our record with respect to Berlin is good. Berlin is living well, and there had been a minimum of international incidents arising over that city up to the time that the Soviets opened the issue. As the result, probably, of the trips abroad made by Secretary Dulles and Prime Minister Macmillan, it would appear that the attitude of the Soviets has softened to some extent with respect to:

1. broadening of the issue to include all of Germany as well as Berlin,

2. the conducting of a foreign ministers' meeting, and

3. a peace treaty for Germany.

The Western nations are now concerting their positions. Our position is, of course, based on the premise that we will not move an inch from our rights. We are seriously contemplating the use which might be made of the United Nations in this matter, since this crisis affects the position of all our allies and not just the four powers involved. Macmillan is going to Paris and Bonn before coming to the U.S. Here he will discuss the broadest aspects of the problem which will be discussed with the Soviets. Any agreement which we reach with the Soviets must provide basically that Berlin must not lose out by that agreement. We have commitments to Berlin, as do the Soviets. Secretary Herter concluded by pointing out that we are studying the prospects of a disengagement in Europe. In this difficult question, the Western allies must act in concert.

Senator Russell then commented that from Secretary Herter's discussion, he had gotten the impression that we do not have complete agreement with our allies. Secretary Herter stated that our allied positions are close, from a military point of view. Here the President took over the discussion by pointing out that every day a new facet to the problem turns up. This is a particularly difficult feature of dealing with allies. He confirmed that our problem from a military viewpoint is all right, since it is based on a continuing emergency war plan with which our positions are extremely close, particularly in the case of Great Britain. Secretary McElroy added that our military position is close with France and Germany also; but with these allies, our political position is in need of further coordinating.

Senator Russell then asked whether Berlin is part of NATO. To this he was assured by Secretary Herter that an attack on Berlin is considered by our NATO allies as an attack on themselves. Senator Russell then stated that the Soviets would be insane if they would initiate hostilities on Berlin, but he expressed concern over the situation which would ensue from trouble with the GDR. This would have bad repercussions in public opinion. He asked whether we "clobber" the GDR. (Secretary Herter agreed that the Soviets have declared their intention to back up the GDR.) Senator Russell expressed dismay at the prospect of fighting on the ground where we have no chance.

Here the President expressed his basic philosophy of the necessity for the U.S. to be willing to "push its whole stack of chips into the pot" when such becomes necessary. [redacted] The President, Senator Russell, and Mr. Vinson agreed that if war comes, it will be an all-out war.

Senator Fulbright then brought up the difficult question of limited non-military harassment on the part of the GDR. Specifically, he asked what we do if they blow the autobahn bridges. Senator Russell quickly responded with a solution of sending in an engineer company to construct a Bailey bridge. Senator Fulbright continued with his example. If the GDR fires rifles at this engineer company, do we then respond with the use of atomic weapons? The Senator admitted he was somewhat lost on our sequence of actions. The President here admitted that our course of action is not entirely clear. What we do will depend on the actual events as they occur. He pointed out, however, that once a contingency of this type occurs, it is too late to approach the United Nations. Any use of the United Nations must occur while our existing status quo is in effect. If the situation as it faces the U.S. is serious, the President remarked, [redacted] the President would recommend to Congress that we go into general war.

With haste, Senator Russell assured the President that consultation with Congress would not be necessary, but that the initiative is his and Congress will support it.

Senator Russell then asked the President whether there is anything which he required of the Congress in the way of help. To this the President replied in the negative, adding that the worst possible thing we could have right now would be a resolution from Congress on the use of military force. The approach, in his view, is to treat this entire crisis as an additional evidence of Soviet intransigence.

Senator Russell then asked whether, in the President's view, we require more military forces. The President answered that nothing is needed. A mobilization would probably provide us two or three more divisions with which to counter the Soviet force of 175. This makes no sense. He expressed the conviction that the actual decision to go to all-out war will not come, but if it does come, we must have the crust to follow through. The President expressed appreciation for the constructive attitude which Congress has shown thus far. He admitted there is no easy answer, but added that he does not think we will fail.

Senator Saltonstall then inquired as to the attitude of our allies in the matter of general war. The President answered that de Gaulle will stand with us. De Gaulle is a man who views everything in terms of black and white. He will stand firm. The British, however, are in a close political situation. The Laborites apparently feel that they can please Khrushchev. Their attitude bears some resemblance to that of Neville Chamberlain. However, the President feels that this current trip to Moscow will toughen Macmillan. As to Adenauer, the President recognized the fact that he has been somewhat undercut recently. Basically, Adenauer is extremely tough, however, and the President is certain he will stand firm.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Senator Wiley then referred back to our motto of the Revolutionary War, which is to "keep our powder dry." He asked whether all services are on immediate alert. In such case, the Soviets would not dare to initiate hostilities. The President pointed out the difficulty of keeping everybody on a maximum alert at all times. He pointed out that once this becomes necessary, forces will be so placed.

Mr. Chiperfield then brought up the question of prospects for favorable settlement by negotiation. The President answered that such prospects for favorable settlement by negotiation. The President answered that such prospects are very slight. He cited as the chief advantage to negotiation the fact that we will continue the status quo past the artificial deadline laid down by the Soviets. He referred to the Overstreet book, What We Should Know About Communism. The President went into our long-term policy of holding the line until the Soviets manage to educate their people. By so doing, they will sow the seeds of destruction of Communism as a virulent power. This will take a long time to settle. In an attempt to place the Berlin crisis in perspective, the President pointed out the possibility that the main interest of the Communists may be the Middle East, with this crisis perpetrated as a diversion.

Mr. Arends then expressed his satisfaction at the President's statement that we are in a position of strength. He pointed out that the President is the man who can speak with authority on this subject, but that it is the responsibility of the legislators present to support this stand. The President expressed his disgust with the idea of considering ourselves weak after nine years of gigantic efforts to strengthen our defenses. Here Senator Fulbright asked the question directly whether the President is satisfied with the state of our forces and the state of our planning. The President answered with a qualified yes. Our unilateral planning is satisfactory. There are, however, problems inherent in the position of the leader of a coalition of free nations.

The President then took this opportunity to say a few words about mutual security. He clarified rumors to the effect that Congress was hoping to effect savings out of funds requested for mutual security. He stated that he would rather see the Congress take a couple of billion dollars from Mr. McElroy than a couple of billion from mutual security. Again, he pointed out that his view is not sacrosanct, but it does represent a conviction which he has attained from living with this a long time. Mutual security performs three functions:

1. it expresses the U.S. interest in the welfare of the nations of the free world,

2. it increases the capability of allied defense forces, and

3. it gives people the will to stand up against the Soviets.

Here, at the President's instigation, followed an expression of disagreement, light in tone, between him and Senator Russell. Senator Russell stated approval of a reasonable amount of mutual security, but granted that this was a most wasteful expenditure of money. The President pointed out that the provision of mutual security is a new responsibility for which we have only ten years of experience and that the U.S. military services are far more wasteful than our mutual security program. Therefore, by Senator Russell's criterion, we should do away with our military forces. He pointed out that he has appointed a committee, in which his political opponents are well represented, to study the entire question of mutual security. The President predicted that they will tell him when they conclude that he has been parsimonious in this regard. The President stated that if we desire to abolish mutual security and to provide instead some 80 or 90 divisions, deployed around the Soviet Union, this course of action will solve our unemployment problem, but will ensure that we are a garrison state. Senator Russell stated that in view of the many discussions that he had held in the past, he did not desire to waste the time of this group by a debate right now.

Mr. Vinson then reverted to the subject of negotiations, which he hopes will be effective, and again asked the President whether we have plans for our exact course of action in the event of the failure of negotiations. The President answered that we do. Here Mr. Dulles brought up the third possibility, which he considers most likely. This assumes that there will be no agreement. Mr. Khrushchev will tell Ulbricht to take over Soviet functions with regard to access controls, but to be nice. The President agreed. Mr. McElroy again pointed out that this would fit into the Soviet policy of maintaining continuing tensions which we must live with, probably, for a generation. Secretary Herter threw in a comment about the "slippery slope" of continued dealings with the GDR.

Here the President pointed out the phrase in the Declaration of Independence which stated, as one of human rights, that of pursuit of happiness. The President applies this to the present situation by stating that we should not worry the public unnecessarily. Instead, we should show them courage and confidence. Mr. McElroy added that even the armed forces cannot stay on constant alert.

Senator Fulbright then brought up the problem of his constituents. They asked him why we are cutting the Army. The Senator admits that he is not speaking from a hardheaded military viewpoint, but is concerned over the psychological impact of force cuts. To him it looks strange. The President admitted that we are going on with our cut of 30,000 men from the Army. He pointed out, however, the large amounts of money which we are spending for ICBMs. As regards these ICBMs, the experts say we should not program more, but should, rather, create more sites and provide them with hardening. The U.S. has the problem, of course, of purchasing the sites which will be used for these weapons. Each successive ICBM, furthermore, will require new design of launching sites. The President expressed wonder why human sense cannot keep up with human inventive ingenuity. Senator Fulbright hastily added that his constituents do not keep up. They do not understand ICBMs, but they do understand 30,000 soldiers.

Mr. Vinson then asked when the diplomats start work. The President said that our Western diplomats will begin to meet on the 19th. In reviewing the negotiation prospects with the Vice President and Secretary Herter, he pointed out the chances are quite good for a meeting of foreign ministers with the Soviets in the light of Khrushchev's recent message that the diplomats of the world, including those of the Soviet Union, are aware of our determination to accept war if necessary. In answer to Senator Fulbright's question, the President repeated his stand that no resolution from Congress would be welcome at this time. Mr. Vinson again voiced his opinion that we should not withdraw dependents at this time. The President once more agreed.

The President stated that he would like to make one more point, particularly with the two committee chairmen. The Administration knows that most of the facts available to us are also available in the newspapers. Therefore, we sometimes tend to overestimate the amount of knowledge available to the Congress. The President emphasized that if the Members present ever feel that the Executive is remiss in informing them, they should call him directly and he will arrange for them to come see him. To this Mr. Vinson assured the President that they had recently received an excellent briefing, which had convinced him of our great military capability and the futility of considering limited action in the Berlin crisis.

The Vice President then referred to the President's remark on the statesmanlike restraint shown up to this time by the Congress. He desired to add his approval of this restraint, in the light of the help it gives to our allies. Our allies are strong but need assurance of our unity of purpose.

Mr. Vinson then reviewed the essence of this meeting, which is that our intentions are peaceful, but we are ready to "cross the bridge" if necessary. The President agreed, emphasizing the peaceful intentions.

A discussion then followed as to the dissemination of information in this meeting, whether it should be on or off the record, and whether the list of those attending should be released. Here the President advised that when Members of Congress are asked specifically in this regard, they say that they attended an off-the-record briefing at the White House on our foreign policy situation.

John S.D. Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

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~~TOP SECRET~~

March 6, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.
March 6, 1959, 10:30 AM

Others present:
Vice President Nixon
Secretary Herter
Secretary McElroy
Mr. Allen Dulles
Senator Lyndon Johnson
Senator Everett Dirksen
Speaker Rayburn
Representative Halleck
General Persons
Major Eisenhower

The President opened the meeting by stating its purpose: to talk over the abnormal situation facing us in the Berlin situation and to assure that the Executive and Legislative Branches are thinking together. He did not desire the meeting to be so large as to necessitate undue publicity, and for this reason, he informed the members present that he planned to talk off the record with members of the Foreign Affairs Committees and others this evening.

The President reviewed briefly the policy of the U.S. Government on the Berlin issue. This policy is to warn the Soviets publicly that we will not be threatened or pushed out of Berlin and that we will not desert the 2.2 million free people in that city, but will, rather, execute our rights under existing agreements. At the same time, we will maintain an attitude of readiness to negotiate, to include discussion of a peace treaty. We do admit that other nations have interests in the Berlin crisis and we desire to explore the German situation in an atmosphere off the level of a crisis. There is no point at this time to discussing extreme measures such as mobilization. Mobilization of the entire nation's resources would be the most disastrous thing that could come about. Our situation in the world, vis-a-vis the Soviets, should be one with which we can live for many a year. Otherwise, we must go to a garrison state. Therefore, we are being alert; we are ready to take any decent opportunity to negotiate; and we stand with our allies.

The President finished his opening statement by reiterating his desire to see if the Legislative and Executive are thinking along the same lines.

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He emphasized that he does not desire to require anybody to sign on the dotted line, but desires to get their views.

At this time the President introduced Mr. Allen Dulles.

[redacted]

Senator Dirksen questioned the distance from Berlin to Frankfurt, and clarified in his mind the fact that the city is well into the Soviet zone and that air corridors and ground accesses would be through their territory. Secretary Herter confirmed that the autobahn, the railroad, and the three air corridors are being maintained as an obligation of the Russians.

The group then reviewed the history of this current arrangement. This was of special interest to Senator Dirksen, who mentioned that there were two agreements, in February and in July of 1945, with the President pointing out that there had been no change since those dates regarding the status of the four powers in Berlin, but that following the Berlin airlift, the 1948 agreements on access routes had been renegotiated in 1949. He confirmed that these agreements had not specified a termination date.

At this time the President mentioned that he has a document which sets forth the legality of our position in Berlin and he would be willing to issue this document to the Members of Congress present.

In answer to a question by Senator Dirksen, the President clarified the relationship between the Soviets and the GDR. If, as of May 27th, the Soviets have carried through their intention to pass their authority for control of access routes to the GDR, this will make us obey GDR regulations for the transit, and we will be forced to go by their sufferance. It

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will likewise necessitate recognition of the GDR as a nation. We will not accept this eventuality.

Senator Dirksen then asked where the line will be drawn. He pointed out that Berlin is the capital of the GDR and when Khrushchev washes his hands of GDR control, Senator Dirksen presumes we will protest. Here we will undoubtedly have no luck and Khrushchev will then say, "Go ahead and negotiate if you can, but you still occupy the GDR capital." At this time, Senator Dirksen expects the Soviets will use force. This the President clarified by calling attention to the fact that the Soviets do not threaten to force us out of Berlin. They simply state that if we use force to maintain our rights, the Soviets will back up the GDR. Secretary Herter added the point that if we insist on our rights, in the Soviet view, this is an act of war. Mr. Dulles pointed out that the movements necessary to the Soviets to implement their turnover would be negligible. Their troop dispositions will remain the same.

Senator Dirksen then brought up a question of what could be done in the UN between now and May 27th. To this Secretary Herter pointed out the usefulness of the UN as an instrument of maintaining a status quo and added that we are now exchanging notes to set up foreign ministers' talks. If these talks do not bear fruit, then we probably will bring the matter to the UN. The President emphasized, however, that any use of the UN should be made while we are still exercising our rights. In other words, prior to May 27th, we may make use of the UN. After May 27th it will be necessary to make direct protests to the Soviets.

* * *

Senator Dirksen then inquired as to any new developments from Macmillan. The President informed him that Macmillan has accepted an invitation to arrive in Washington on March 19th after a visit to Paris and Bonn. He pointed out the difficulties in the schedule which would result from the conflict with the visit of President O'Kelly of Ireland. He also pointed out that he had requested Macmillan to come here after seeing the others and to allocate a couple of days for discussions.

The briefing being completed, the President gave the floor to the Members of Congress, emphasizing the importance to the Executive to know what Congress thinks on these matters. He took note of the firm statements that had been made by Members of Congress to "delineate" our position that we will not be thrown out of Berlin. Senator Dirksen pointed out quickly that Senator Johnson had been emphatic on this matter.

Mr. Rayburn then inquired as to the status of the proposals for a foreign ministers' meeting. He felt relieved on being advised that this meeting is expected to be held, stating that he would rather talk than fight. When the President pointed out that Khrushchev's message had been made public, in which he announced a willingness for a foreign ministers' meeting, Mr. Rayburn inquired whether Khrushchev had not done some changing of position. The President answered in the affirmative. On arrival of Macmillan in Moscow, a friendly joint communique had been issued, followed by an extremely harsh speech by Khrushchev in some area outside of Moscow. Since then, Khrushchev has apparently changed his position and has shown evidence of being willing to talk. The President quoted Khrushchev's expression from his recent speech in which he said, "Don't count your chickens before autumn." The President gave a brief estimate of Khrushchev's character in which he described him as stupid in some ways and yet exceedingly shrewd, and most certainly ruthless.

The President then warned the group of the danger of talk outside of this meeting, particularly with regard to the effect that loose talk would have on our negotiating position with our allies. It is extremely necessary to have the good will of such persons as General de Gaulle, who occupies such a vital strategic geographical position.

The Vice President then pointed out one problem with regard to our acceptance of a foreign ministers' meeting. This problem is how far do we go in insisting on our own terms for the meeting, or how far we make concessions on accepting those of the Soviets. We must not appear to want a conference at any cost. Therefore, we should avoid too much glowing public talk of a conference.

The President continued an estimate of Khrushchev's position, pointing out that Khrushchev, by his recent statements, has left himself little or no room to maneuver on the Berlin issue itself. He has gotten out of this position by broadening the context of his demands and agreeing to address the entire German problem. [redacted] However, foreign ministers's talks will have the great value of affording us time and of easing the tensions.

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The President concluded by pointing out the vast investment we have in strengthening our relationships with Western Europe and the consequent requirement for conscientious negotiation.

Senator Dirksen then inquired as to our courses of action in the case of the worst situation. The President admitted that this decision will not be easy and that we must see what happens. However, the case will be negotiated to its fullest before we go to war. Fundamental in the President's view is that we have at stake 2.2 million free Germans who trust us and upon whom we may not turn our back.

[redacted]

* * *

Senator Johnson then expressed the view that this is an extremely important meeting from a coordination viewpoint. He admits the infeasibility of fighting this enemy on the ground, but stated that he is interested

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in knowing what other alternatives are available. He questioned the adequacy of our forces. While admitting that he would not desire to get into details, he requested the President's views. Looking at it from his own standpoint, Senator Johnson reiterated that his big desire is to be able to help. Senator Johnson went on to point out some of the difficulties he has in answering questions from constituents. As an example, he mentioned his difficulties in answering questions from constituents on the timing of a final decision on the future status of Secretary Dulles.

Senator Johnson then returned to his question of alternatives to ground action. He asked how Members of Congress can aid the Executive, and whether the forces are adequate. He pointed out the seeming inconsistency of the current force reductions with the crisis atmosphere prevailing with regard to Berlin. To this the President answered that we are placing much money in our defense forces and retaliatory power. He emphasized that it is impossible for the United States to maintain manpower in service comparable to that of the Soviets, in the light of our own wage scale. He pointed out the possibility, therefore, that when we reach the acute crisis period, it will be necessary to engage in general war to protect our rights. He cited examples in the past of Communist tactics in which they have maintained a strong bluff to the last moment and then backed out. These examples included threats of general war with regard to Korea, Viet-Nam, Lebanon and the Taiwan Straits. In the President's view, the question is whether we have the nerve to push our chips into the pot. He is convinced that any appeasement means disaster. Senator Johnson hastily added that the Congress agrees that we shall have no appeasement.

The President admitted the possibility that this firm position could conceivably bring about a miscalculation and therefore general war; however, this is only a possibility. In the event we adopt a policy of appeasement, the President is absolutely certain that we are defeated. On the other hand, this does not mean that we will not negotiate. We will negotiate whenever we can and are making many efforts in that direction. All heartily agreed with this point.

Mr. Halleck then brought up the question of possible measures to condition the people of America to the eventuality that the "balloon may go up." To this the President asked whether Mr. Halleck was referring to a campaign to scare the population. Mr. Halleck continued by defining his question in terms of how to precipitate hostilities in the event the GDR stopped a convoy. He admits that things would be simpler if the enemy would fire the first shot; but his question is how to make the enemy fire the first shot on the ground. He pointed out the great possibilities of nonviolent obstruction, and in this connection, the merits of the air corridors. The President answered this question by pointing out that a crisis will be precipitated only in the event the GDR closes off the corridors. [redacted]

The President, as a footnote to history, then gave a recast of his initial views with regard to occupation of Berlin when he was a military commander in 1945. He finds it somewhat ironic that he is now confronted with a crisis based on a decision against which he had recommended as a military commander.

The President went on to emphasize that studies are also being conducted on the means of applying counterpressures. He reiterated his conviction that if we stand firm on this issue and make our firmness obvious to the Soviets and the world; the Soviets will back down. Here Senator Johnson interjected that the alternative is to "push the button." Mr. McElroy agreed that there is no other way.

The Vice President stated the necessity of being firm, while avoiding such provocative measures (which have been suggested) as placing forces on alert or mobilizing. These actions present the problem of provoking and frightening our allies. He continued that the position of the United States government is by far the strongest in the free world, when we consider the backing which the Executive is receiving. Other free governments are in a difficult position because of the fears of the population, due to their proximity to the difficulty. Mr. Nixon reiterated that once we make noise we may militate against allied support.

Senator Johnson pointed out that two or three Senators have been waving resolutions to express the "consensus of the Senate." He pointed out his objection to this type of action and expressed the view that this type of meeting represents a middle-of-the-road approach, and, therefore, derives great importance, primarily because it illustrates that we are not split along party lines. The President emphasized that he does not

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at this time desire a resolution in the Senate. When Mr. Rayburn called attention to the fact that the proponents point to the efficacy of the Taiwan Straits resolution, the President stated that this is a different type of matter. Mr. Rayburn stated that it will be easy to hold the House in control on this matter, but not the Senate. (Senator Johnson's volunteered statement that Senator Javits has proposed a resolution for a seven-man committee to tell our story to the Berliners brought an unpleasant reaction from the President.) They all reviewed again the importance of this meeting as a middle ground.

The President then stated his position as an advocate of peace and peace by negotiation. He repeated the necessity of being firm but not rigid when faced by an aggressor. We will not be served by ultimatum, since an ultimatum does not constitute negotiation -- but we will not be truculent. Again Senator Johnson posed a question as to the adequacy of our forces in the event negotiations break down, and the President again said that he could see no material needs which we do not already possess.

The President then continued by describing his satisfaction with our military instrument. He stated that we do in fact suffer under a problem of an excess of power. [redacted]

To Senator Johnson's repeated question as to whether the Congress is doing all they ought to give the Executive all it needs, the President answered in the affirmative. The Senator then mentioned that he would like to see the Joint Chiefs of Staff be likewise firm in their support of this program when they testify, if they do in fact agree. The President pointed out that in the event of acute crisis, some forces might be called up if the Executive is warned some two or three days before the D-day of a general war. Under existing law, he could call up Reservists and National Guardsmen to supplement the police forces, largely to maintain order in the United States. He pointed out that Khrushchev does not desire war more than we. He cited his own experience in war that the enemy is always as frightened as we are.

Senator Johnson then posed the question as to whether we are telling the public all we should. To this Mr. Rayburn answered immediately in the

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affirmative. In his view our people cannot understand the implications of this situation, and excessive warning on our part would cause undue alarm, not only to our own people, but to the Russians as well.

Mr. McElroy then mentioned that this particular crisis may not be the primary objective of the Soviets. In his view we may find that their true objective is a coup in Iran and that the Berlin crisis is only a diversion. This view appeared to be accepted by all.

The Vice President once more mentioned the great significance of this meeting, and the President suggested that a picture be taken. This was received most enthusiastically.

The Vice President then went on to voice his concern with talk that we are bluffing. He recommends that the leaders reinforce the view that the United States has sufficient strength to deal with this situation. He recommends that such words as "prepared for any eventuality" be used.

The group then paused to pay tribute to Mr. Rayburn in his designation as the "most experienced" man in the House of Representatives.

The tack to be taken by Members as they speak to the press was then discussed. Various approaches were offered and the subject reverted to the value of this meeting to all present. Mr. Halleck pointed out that he had learned much that is highly useful to him. Mr. Rayburn expressed the same view, and pointed out that some of his constituents had complained that he was not being kept sufficiently informed. To this the President quickly answered. He accepted the possibility that he may sometimes incorrectly assume that everybody has been informed. He assured all present that if any of them ever develop the feeling that they are being left out, they should call him immediately and they would then be invited to come over and discuss the issues at stake. (Mr. Hagerty entered at this point.)

Senator Johnson tended to stress the idea that planning and forces are adequate to meet any eventuality, whereas Mr. Rayburn tended to stress the idea that we will spare no efforts to solve this matter by negotiation. In this connection, the Vice President pointed out that the Communists will attempt to becloud the issue of the Berlin accesses by emphasizing details. This they will attempt to do by making each additional restriction seem so minute as not to be worth our taking a stand. In all our statements we should point out that what is truly at stake is not detailed procedures, but the freedom of 2.2 million free people. To this the President added that our capability of sustaining the free world is also at stake.

At this point Mr. Dulles inserted an opinion regarding the importance of Berlin in the overall world picture. In his view Western Europe is strengthening. The Soviets would not feel safe in turning elsewhere in the world to points such as Iran while we are in Berlin and Europe remains strong. This brought a question from Senator Johnson as to whether the allies are as strong in their determination as are we. The President answered that they are not, but stated that their progress is heartening. [redacted] The President added, as assurance to Senator Johnson, that matters of international consequence of this type have not been discussed in GOP leaders meetings. Matters of international implication have been reserved to bipartisan meetings.

This brought on a question from the Vice President regarding informing other Members of Congress. This question he addressed to Mr. Rayburn, requesting guidance on what procedures should be followed. Senator Johnson expressed satisfaction with the meetings being held with Secretary Herter, and stated that such is very helpful. He further expressed satisfaction at the President's statement that we are capable of handling any contingency. He feels that it is most important that the Joint Chiefs of Staff back up this point of view when they testify. There are some people in the Pentagon who feed information through the back door to the legislators. Mr. Rayburn agreed. The President remarked that the munitions makers have this habit as well as people from the Pentagon.

Senator Dirksen then reviewed his recommendations as to what points should be emphasized publicly. They are:

1. That we have explored the situation and we will maintain our rights and responsibilities to the people of Berlin.

2. That we have agreed to stand firm but are willing to negotiate.

3. The stand we should take on our actual military capabilities. The President thinks that this third point should be answered by stating that our capabilities are adequate for our particular position in the world.

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We have maintained this position for some ten or eleven years and it is going well. Of course we cannot fight a 60- or 90-division war. We should emphasize that we are looking for peaceful solutions with honor and stress that we will not walk away from honor. He feels that the Members of Congress should not answer questions. This Mr. Rayburn said is impossible. The newspaper reporters will follow the Members of Congress and dog their steps. It was therefore agreed that: (1) a picture would be taken, (2) no statement would be made by the President, and (3) the Members of Congress would meet the press in Mr. Hagerty's office immediately following the meeting and each would make a statement.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

Briefing given by Mr. Allen Dulles at the morning and afternoon meetings of Congressional Leaders with the President on March 7, 1959

1. Ground Forces

Soviet forces in Eastern Germany comprise 315,000 regular troops and 15,000 security forces. These are organized into 20 line divisions in East Germany. In addition, there are two Soviet line divisions located in Western Poland readily available. The GDR ground forces total 75,000 line troops and 45,000 security troops. These are organized into six line divisions, which brings the total divisions available to the Communists, in East Germany and Western Poland to 28.

2. Air Forces

Soviet air forces in East Germany include 464 jet fighters, 90 light bombers, and 289 reconnaissance training and utility aircraft; personnel strength, 30,000. GDR air forces consist of 130 jet fighters and 70 miscellaneous aircraft.

3. Allied Garrisons

Allied garrisons in Berlin comprise some 12,000 personnel, of which 4,000 are U.S.

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4. Accesses to Berlin

Accesses to Berlin are maintained by an autobahn which extends 110 miles from Helmstedt to West Berlin, by railroad along the same line, by three air corridors, one of which flies over the autobahn part of the way near Berlin, one comes from Frankfurt, and the other from the North. In addition to these routes, which are supported by agreements, much traffic flows in and out of West Berlin on other roads into East Germany. None of these other roads, however, are supported by international agreement.

5. Civilian Population

All indications are that the GDR government is not supported by the people. If free elections were to be held, 90% of the population would vote against the Communists. This is not quite so high a non-Communist percentage as that shown by Austria, which polled only four percent Communists.

6. Personalities

The outstanding personalities of East Germany are Grotewohl and Ulbricht. Actually, Grotewohl has very little power. His position corresponds roughly to that of Bulganin in the USSR before Bulganin was deposed and replaced by Khrushchev. The man with the power is Ulbricht, the head of the Communist Party. This man is a hard-core Communist, clever and ruthless. He is held in power by the bayonets of the Soviets and enjoys no popularity whatsoever among the people of East Germany.

7. Trade

Since 1949, Berlin has become an industrial city. Of a total population of 2.2 million, Berlin supports a working force of 880,000. It main products are electrical goods and electronics. Its main market is still West Germany; and of the motor transportation going between West Germany and East Germany, there are 50 to 100 civilian trucks engaged in commerce for everyone of our military trucks utilized to supply the Berlin garrison. This does not mean that there is no trade being conducted between West Germany and East Germany. On the contrary, there has been an informal barter trade conducted for some time between the FGR and the GDR, which is valued at $200 million annually each way. Of this, $45 million are imports by West Berlin from East Germany and $15 million are West Berlin exports to East Germany.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 12/2/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

March 6, 1959
9:00 a. m. --- 10:20 a. m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Herter
(for Sec. Dulles)
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Atty Gen Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Strauss
Under Sec. O'Connell
(for Sec. Mitchell)
Sec. Flemming

Amb. Lodge
Director Stans
Gov. Hoegh

Deputy Sec. Defense Quarles
Under Sec. Commerce
Mueller (in part)
Dr. Libby, AEC
Mr. Roy Price, OCDM, in part

Gen. Persons
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Harr
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Randall
Mr. Harlow
Gen. Goodpaster
Maj. Eisenhower
Col. Schulz (in part)
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

The President informed the Cabinet that the doctors were talking to him optimistically about Sec. Dulles' condition. While no really sound forecast can be made for several weeks yet, the fact is that Sec. Dulles is handling very well the special radiation treatments.

Radiation Problems - Dr. Libby took note of current discussions about radioactivity levels, particularly in Minnesota wheat. These discussions centered essentially on Strontium 90.

Dr. Libby stated that experts agreed that the maximum permissible levels of radiation ranged from 50 to 100 units, as contrasted with the present general level in individuals of 1-2 units. Samples of Minnesota wheat

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showed a radiation level of 105 in 1957 and 155 in 1958. Translated into the impact on individuals should their diet consist solely of wheat, this might get into the lower part of the range of what experts say is the maximum level tolerable. However, Dr. Libby pointed out, the tolerance figure really isn't known since the range of 50-100 was the result of applying factors of 20 or 10 (to be completely safe) to the basic fact that AEC workers have shown a tolerance level of 1000.

Dr. Libby concluded by estimating the hazard of radiation to be very small compared to other hazards of life. He hoped that there could be much public discussion of this matter so that opinions could be founded on facts as far as they are known.

In response to the President's inquiry, Dr. Libby pointed out that it was Minnesota wheat that showed the highest level of radiation perhaps because it was subjected to fallout from both Russian and US testing, particularly the extremely "dirty" tests of the Russians last October.

Sec. Anderson inquired about radiation levels within Russia. Dr. Libby could not be certain since the Soviets had not carried through their side of a tentative agreement to exchange samples of materials with American scientific groups.

Amb. Lodge asked if public statements could properly be made about the relationship of Russian fallout to Minnesota wheat radiation levels. Dr. Libby did not think the relationship was sufficiently established at this time for such statements.

The President concluded the discussion with a comment on the difficulty of any assumption there could be a nuclear war, since the radioactivity level from a massive attack would be just tremendous compared with what is evident in Minnesota wheat as the result merely of a few tests.

Defense Cooperation (CI 59-59) - Mr. McElroy spoke of the great psychological impact on Canadians resulting from the decision to drop a particular plane produced in Canada, thus causing an increase of Canada's reliance on the United States for its air defense. He said that there is a consequent feeling among Canadians that they ought participate in production of component parts for defense equipment.

Mr. Quarles further explained the situation, emphasizing Prime Minister Diefenbaker's high statesmanship in analyzing before the Canadian Parliament the state of cooperation between the United States and Canada. Mr. Quarles pointed to the basic decision made in 1941 at Hyde Park, reaffirmed during the Korean crisis, and further strengthened during President Eisenhower's recent discussions with the Canadians that there would be full cooperation between the two countries in production as well as other military matters.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BHC 3-17-77

Cabinet Minutes, March 6, 1959 - page 3

As a result, said Mr. Quarles, there is a need not only for waiving the Buy American provisions, certain quotas, etc., but also to help strengthen their competence in certain production and research and development both for defense purposes and for the Canadian economy generally. Mr. Quarles indicated that Defense would prepare lists of materials open to straight competitive bidding by the Canadians covering Army and Navy procurement, as well as Air Force which has been previously open. Also, appropriate discussions are being carried on at a sub-Minister level.

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Mr. Quarles stressed the importance Canada attaches to these matters and the importance to the United States of respecting their position and carrying forward our cooperation despite any political protests that may develop in affected localities of the United States.

Oil Import Program (CP 59-93) - Adm. Strauss reviewed the long history of this question, then stated that noncompliance by a few companies had tended to demoralize those that did comply to the extent that some of the latter now intended to withdraw from the voluntary program. He also stated that the Executive Order restricting Government purchases from noncompliers had not fulfilled its purpose. Further complicating the program were increased imports of finished petroleum products and the advent of many new importers desiring to share in the program. Finally, there had been some advice from the Justice Department that there needed to be reference to the Anti-Trust Act should coordination of the companies' activities be extended further. Mr. Rogers immediately stated that Justice had intended only to make clear that it could give no assurance against serious litigation developing.

Adm. Strauss then noted the OCDM finding that increased imports could constitute a threat to national security, followed by Cabinet Committee recommendation of its new program which he described in detail.

He concluded with the recommendation that the Cabinet Committee be discharged of its responsibilities and that the Secretary of the Interior take over the operation of the new mandatory program.

With regard to residual fuel oil, included for the first time in the program, Adm. Strauss made clear that no reduction in volume was contemplated and that there would be frequent opportunities for review to prevent any shortage from developing in those areas dependent upon residual fuel oil. Mr. Herter set forth State Department's serious reservation as to including residual because of its heavy impact on Venezuela. He noted

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that imports for the past few months were unusually high, above the 1957 level, that Mexico was coming into this picture, and that there could be serious question as to whether the defense essentiality concept could be applied to residual. He also hoped that in the administration of this program a very sharp eye would be kept on the price factor.

Sec. Seaton assured him that this would be done because of its bearing on the national economy as a whole. Mr. Seaton thought that the impact of the program would be to prevent prices from falling further, thus firming them up, rather than raising them -- although some small increases might occur in particular products. Much of this would depend on the actions of the State regulatory bodies as to limitations of production.

The Attorney General expected that the new program would be attacked in the courts and that there would be serious problems in the defense of the Government's position. Accordingly, to facilitate this defense, he hoped that the basic papers from Defense to OCDM, and OCDM to the President, would be drawn up with a view to making the strongest possible case. This could best include, he thought, any specific estimates that the Defense Department could make as to requirements, resources, etc.

The President recalled the traditional Defense Department position as to the essentiality of having a strong domestic oil industry, also the fact that the law specified "threatened" to injure rather than actual injury. On the other hand, the President noted, there was a school of thought which held that our oil resources should be conserved in peacetime by freely admitting foreign oil, thus preserving necessarily limited resources for wartime. However, he thought, this school must recognize in the new techniques for making war that an existing healthy industry was more necessary than one which could only be developed over a period of years. He felt there had to be incentive for continuing exploration for new reserves.

In response to Mr. Rogers' suggestion, Gov. Hoegh said he would consult further with him, particularly as to the full report that is being prepared.

Amb. Lodge foresaw possible repercussions in the UN where questions already exist as to the full solidarity of South American support for some of our positions.

Mr. Herter noted State Department efforts to explain to the Venezuelans that failure to act on the part of the Administration might result in the imposition of more stringent regulations by the Congress.

The President inquired as to the possibilities of some accommodation of Venezuela's needs through the way in which specific quotas are handled. Adm. Strauss did not see much possibility of telling the oil companies

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By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

what kind of oil they could import or from where, since only seventeen companies are engaged in importing residual oil. Mr. Mueller asserted again that Venezuela will not be cut back except in relation to the unusually high past two months.

The President stated his interest in the unity of the American continent, and wished it were possible to act in unity with Canada on this particular item.

Mr. Anderson noted again the provisions for frequent review so as to avoid hardship, then stated the great expectation there is that the coal industry would force protective legislation if the Administration did not include residual in the program. This expectation was concurred in by the Vice President. Mr. Benson again mentioned the impact on Canada. Adm. Strauss assured there would be no damage to Canada since the 1957 levels were being retained. He pointed out also that Canadian oil actually profits from American oil policy since it could not compete in the American market if all foreign oil were admitted freely.

The President expressed his concern over the tendencies of special interests in the United States to press almost irresistibly for special programs like this and wool and cotton, etc., in conflict with the basic requirement on the United States to promote increased trade in the world. While he did not wish to be pessimistic about the nature of free government, he did want to caution about the troubles that might develop from too many cases of this sort.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

~~THE STAFF SECRETARY~~

At 3:00 p.m. March 5, a group called upon the President regarding the Inter-American Development Banking Institution. The meeting lasted about half an hour. Secretary Anderson led the group. Others present were Dillon, Stans, Paarlberg, Upton and Willis.

Secretary Anderson outlined plans briefly. He indicated several issues and indicated the positions proposed for the United States:

1. Relatively modest beginnings, and growth after the institution has proved itself.
2. A strong role for top management in judgments regarding individual loans.
3. Procurement, with loaned funds, from the free world.
4. Vote on a weighted basis.

With these points the President agreed.

Secretary Anderson indicated that the matter had the concurrence of Dr. Milton Eisenhower.

Secretary Anderson indicated that embassies of the twenty-one Latin American countries would be notified of our intentions and that ranking members of the appropriate Congressional Committees would likewise be notified.

Don Paarlberg
Don Paarlberg
Special Assistant

cc: General Persons

approved in principle 5 Mar '59 DE

FINAL PROPOSAL BY THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANKING INSTITUTION

A Specialized Committee of Government Representatives has been negotiating since January 8, 1959 on a U. S. proposal for an Inter-American Development Banking Institution. A large part of the draft charter has been completed, but a number of major issues are outstanding. It is important from the U. S. viewpoint that the negotiation be completed during the next two or three weeks.

The key problem in this situation is the position of Brazil regarding the size of the capital of the new institution.

The original U. S. proposal called for total initial resources of $850 million, with the U. S. subscribing $400 million. This consisted of $700 million for ordinary loans and $150 million for "soft loans." Three hundred million dollars of the total was not to be paid in but was similar to the callable capital of the International Bank, and would in effect constitute a guarantee fund against which the Bank could borrow in the money market. Provision was made for appropriate installment payments of paid-in capital, and for a moderate part of each paid-in capital subscription to be accepted in the form of national currencies, the rest being payable in gold and dollars.

The Brazilian representative initially proposed a total capital of $5 billion and later suggested bilaterally to the U. S. an initial capital of $2 billion for ordinary loans, plus a special fund for "soft" loans, to which contributions in unspecified amounts would be made in national currencies. He has also called for a review of the capital structure at the end of three years to provide for increases to this total.

While most of the other Delegations have been prepared to accept the view that it is important to establish the organization rather than to insist upon a very large initial capital, it is evident that these other Delegations are extremely reluctant to proceed much further until they are satisfied that every effort has been made to reconcile the positions of the U. S. and Brazil, especially with regard to the capital of the institution. At the same time, there is a general feeling among the Delegations, which the U. S. Delegation shares, that a strenuous effort should be made to conclude the work of the Specialized Committee in the next few weeks.

In an effort to reach an understanding which the Brazilians as well as the other Delegations might accept, we propose, subject to your approval, to offer a final integrated package proposal which would not be subject to any further concession as a result of Brazilian or other pressure. If you approve, we should like to present this proposal to the other Delegations, with an indication that it has been approved at the highest level. We would like to indicate that if this proposal is not found acceptable, and the drafting of the charter is not completed here in Washington by the end of March, we think it unlikely that we can obtain Congressional approval for any institution at this session of the Congress. In this event, because of budgetary considerations, no funds would become available from the U. S. for the institution under any conditions until the second half of the calendar year 1960.

With respect to capitalization, we would now propose that:

1. The initial capital of the bank should be $1 billion, to which the U. S. would subscribe $450 million, $250 million to be paid in installments and $200 million in callable capital; and

2. The charter should specify that an additional $500 million would be added to callable capital after all installments of initial paid-in capital had been paid and provided the increase was approved at that time by a 3/4 majority of the total votes in the Board of Governors, i.e., U. S. would have a veto. This would raise the total capital of the Bank to $1.5 billion. The U. S. would be morally committed to subscribe an additional amount of approximately $200 million in callable capital after three to five years, unless at that time we had very strong reasons for rejecting such an increase.

We have been reluctant to make this institution too large because (1) our influence over the use of our money once it has been committed will be limited; (2) we do not wish to have the operations of the new institution impinge too heavily upon the Latin American lending activities of the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank; and (3) we are limited by the Budget statement to providing not more than $300 million in new obligational authority at the present time and are also required by the Budget to limit our expenditures in fiscal year 1959 to not more than $100 million and to have no authorization or expenditure in fiscal year 1960.

In putting forward these proposals on capitalization we also propose to take the following positions as parts of a package:

1. Some countries have expressed a desire to eliminate the proposed soft loan operation. We will indicate our willingness to transfer our subscription to the bank's Class A (hard loan) resources, if other countries are willing to do likewise.

2. We feel it is essential to insist upon a reasonably strong role for the management in relation to the Board of Directors and upon weighted voting in the latter.

3. We would insist upon maintaining our long standing principles with respect to avoiding excessive competition with private enterprise.

4. We intend to insist on including a provision which would enable the bank to limit or prohibit expenditure of its funds in communist areas.

5. The U. S. Delegation will continue to insist upon the general use of weighted voting procedures closely related to the value of capital subscriptions by member countries.

A memorandum has been prepared setting forth the elements of this proposed package which might be made available to the other Delegations as a statement of our position.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/5/59

These papers were probably used at meeting at the House with Dirksen and Halleck and Bridges and Tabor on fiscal matters.

ESTIMATED COST OR REVENUE LOSS IF SELECTED BILLS WERE ENACTED

S. 722	Douglas and others	Area Redevelopment Act	$400 million.
H.R. 2357	Rains	Housing Act (as reported by Committee)	$1.6 billion through 1963. $6.1 billion in total cost, including $3.7 billion for public housing over 40 years.
S. 2 (((H.R. 22	Murray Metcalf	School Support Act	$15 - 16.2 billion for 5 years.
S. 1087	Humphrey	Student Aid Act	$966 million for 5 years.
H.R. 1031	Multer	Emergency program of grants for public works	$2.5 billion appropriation authorization.
H.R. 1020	Multer	Community Facilities and Public Works	$2.5 billion public debt authorization.
H.R. 77	Patman	Old-age pensions for all over 65.	$66 billion for 5 years.
H.R. 10	Keogh (as reported)	Voluntary pension plans by self-employed	$365 million full year effect. revenue loss
S. 791	Kennedy	Unemployment reinsurance grants.	$1 - 2 billion for 5 years.
H.R. 102	Hogan	Pensions for WW I veterans	$9 - 10 billion for 5 years.
H.R. 203	Morrison	Federal employees health insurance	$1.2 billion for 5 years.
H.R. 310	Abernethy	Increase individual income tax exemption to $1,000	$50 billion revenue loss in 5 years.
S. 881	Morse	Social Security health insurance	$6.1 billion for 5 years.
S. 1	Monroney	Airports grants	$565 million for 5 years.
H.R. 1301	McGovern	Farm income	$36.5 billion for 5 years.
Total			$193.3 - 196.5 billion.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

D2

MAR 5 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Two supplemental appropriation requests totalling $2,869 million have been submitted to the Congress for 1959 and prior years. The total requested is $48 million less than was forecast for 1959 supplementals in the 1960 budget document.

One request for $428 million is entirely for pay increases and reflects an absorption of almost 42 percent of the cost of the pay raises from presently available funds.

The second request totals $2,441 million for 132 seperate items the major ones of which are:

$1,337 million to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for the costs of special activities, primarily for sales of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies.

$225 million to provide the Development Loan Fund with the full amount of additional capital authorized by Congress at the last session.

$195 million for pay increases associated with other items contained in this request.

$168 million for public assistance grants, mostly resulting from recently enacted legislation.

$93 million for veterans compensation and pensions, and unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees.

$80 million for Department of Defense costs resulting from the Lebanon and Taiwan crises.

$77 million for non-discretionary payments like those for increased mail transportation charges and special claims against the Government.

$75 million for activities authorized under the recently enacted National Defense Education Act.

Much of the remaining $191 million is necessitated by recent laws or other causes over which the Government has no control.

Director

~~TOP SECRET~~

March 17, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 4, 1959, 2:30 PM

Others present: Secretary Quarles, General Twining, Admiral Sides, Dr. Killian, Dr. Kistiakowsky, Dr. Macmillan, Mr. Gordon Gray, General Goodpaster, Major Eisenhower

Dr. Killian said he had asked for this opportunity to present a study by a panel from the Science Advisory Committee, following up on the work of the Technological Capabilities Panel in 1954. He had asked that Defense representatives be present. The purpose of the study was to consider technical aspects of our ballistic missile program, including the warning factor. A first point is that NIKE-ZEUS cannot become a factor in Defense against missiles before 1964 or 1965. Accordingly, such measures as dispersal, hardening and improved warning and reaction all seem more promising than active defense, at least for the near future. He thought that passive tactics were cheaper than active, and should be a basic element in the protection of our retaliatory force.

He said there is need for greater stability in our missile position and for new principles and concepts to be considered. We need to attain greater assurance of a secure retaliatory capability. Some increase in expenditures may be involved, but the effect of this can be lessened through establishing priorities. Finally, Dr. Killian mentioned that a proposal for hardening, and comment concerning uncertainties, have been in every Science Advisory Committee report.

Dr. Macmillan then made the presentation on defense of the striking force. A first question is what targets the enemy would have to knock out, and a second, what retaliatory force we could muster if the Soviets were to employ their best capabilities. Analysis shows that our strategic power will be subject to uncertainty in the years ahead, and this fact is likely to lead to instability through proposals for crash changes in the program. He then showed charts on the estimated Soviet missile capability, comparison with U. S. programs, and estimated Soviet strategic needs for missiles (based upon total number of aiming points in the United States). He said he was impressed by the effect of

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MR 76-50 - DOCUMENT NO. 144
By ~~H~~ W. Date 5-20-77

passive measures. For example, hardening to 100 pounds per square inch would require the Soviets to use 200 weapons to destroy one target, as against five weapons against an unprotected target. He then showed what the effect of reasonable hardening would be in multiplying Soviet needs -- the effect was to raise them by a factor of 10 to 15.

A second question is what part of our force we could get off the ground under various conditions of warning, it being assumed that the Soviets could deal with our forces overseas. He showed a chart on U. S. retaliatory forces surviving attack in the period 1959-1963.

Mr. Macmillan cited uncertainties affecting these estimates. They are greatly dependent upon warning and response readiness. Delay would cost us at the rate of forty aircraft per minute. There is also, however, the problem of Soviet coordination. If they had perfect coordination, they could destroy a large portion of our force; in other words, we offer the Soviets a great premium for good operational coordination. Another uncertainty is as to Soviet air defense -- this may be highly effective against our aircraft. All of this emphasizes the importance of reliable warning and quick response time. At the same time we cannot be hasty, because of the consequences, and must reduce the need for extreme haste.

For the protection of U. S. aircraft he proposed: to provide shelter for some of our aircraft; to provide better warning, perhaps including an airborne infra-red system; to provide an automatic bomb alarm system, now planned but not funded; and to increase SAC's ability to take off rapidly. Over the longer term we will be dependent upon protected forces of ICBMs in hardened and dispersed locations; in the present period we should protect our aircraft.

The President commented that we are predicting Soviet missile production for five years. Sometimes he is impelled to look at our difficulties in such production. The Soviets may be having the same. While the presentation gave a range of possible values, still we are assuming that we know what they are going to decide to do. He added that if we ever get to the place where these missiles will rain down out of the skies on the United States, much of what we are planning will be useless anyhow.

He asked what the underground protection for missiles would be like. Mr. Quarles said that a protection to twenty-five pounds per square inch would be achieved by putting the missile on its side and raising it to fire. Protection to 100 pounds per square inch would be achieved in a silo-type hole in the ground. It would probably take the Soviets nine missiles to knock out one site protected to twenty-five pounds per square inch, and twenty-seven against one protected to 100 pounds per square inch. He said the Defense people question Soviet ability to make the firing simultaneous. Mr. Quarles added that we expect to obtain fifteen-minute reaction time with the IRBMs, and even to reduce this in vertically hardened facilities. For solid missiles reaction could be almost instantaneous. Mr. Quarles would recognize, however, that if the Soviets maintain a missile force in this status they could thus have all of them arrive on a fixed schedule. The President next asked how the B-52 and B-58 facilities can be hardened, but there was no detailed discussion other than an indication that this could be done. The President commented that once we have proved out Polaris and know that it works, we ought to consider doubling the number of these because of its concealment and mobility. Dr. Killian agreed that, for dispersal, mobility and concealment, it has great advantages.

Mr. Quarles said that the indications from the study are impressive evidence that something could be done. He thought hardening would be particularly significant. He added that Defense has been considering all of these measures intensively and trying to apply resources in what seems to be the best way.

The President commented that the United States, being on the defensive, must achieve stalemate in one mode of possible combat after another. The Soviets then can shift to other forms. The President commented during the discussion that if we really got into a war we should get off our striking power as quickly as possible.

Dr. Killian said that looking ahead there seemed to be grounds for re-examining the B-70 program, the F-108 program and the nuclear-powered aircraft program in order to put resources where they would have better results. The President agreed, and commented that the presentation stresses the need for hardening, dispersal and mobility. General Twining, however, said the Chiefs think it is too late to harden our bomber facilities. Also, it seems to take three or four years to build a dispersal base. They all agreed, however, that it is desirable to harden our missile facilities. Dr. Killian thought there would be great gain in hardening a few SAC bombers on each base. General Twining commented that it would take a long time to clean up and repair runways in case of attack. Dr. Killian replied that it takes a much better hit by the enemy to knock out a runway than an airplane.

The Presisent commented again that when we begin talking of weapons up to certain very great figures, the discussion loses all meaning since we would really be destroying civilization.

Dr. Killian next spoke in favor of a bomb alarm system and General Twining said it will be provided in the FY-60 budget. Dr. Killian said we should move as fast as we can on BMEWS and provide a back-up system. The President agreed that we should do what is vitally necessary, but should give less effort to frills. Dr. Killian also asked that the importance of adding to our numbers of missiles not be overlooked. The President asked when Minuteman would be ready, and Mr. Quarles indicated the end of 1963 by our best estimate. The President said it would be unwise to standardize (I.e., procure in large numbers) earlier missile systems.

General Twining stated strongly that missiles are no better than their launchers. He said that he would not buy additional Atlases, because we would simply buy them to put them in warehouses. He said that Congress, which calls for buying more missiles, fights the military to a standstill on sites for launchers.

Dr. Killian recalled that an additional runway -- perhaps a special "take off" runway, would help to get added aircraft in the air, and General Twining said this is being studied.

Finally, the President asked that this information be gotten into the planning staffs for a review to see if priorities have been established so that first things come first. Admiral Sides commented that all of this analysis is extremely dependent upon the estimates provided by intelligence. If any answers could be gotten they could be extremely valuable. Dr. Killian commented that data processing techniques may prove to be of help on intelligence indicators and these are now being examined.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

COPY from [illegible]

BERLIN HILTON

9-2/52

March 1, 1959

Staff [illegible] 3/5/59

My dear Charles Allen -

Last Thursday evening I had dinner with friends in East Berlin. I listened to these people speak for over 7 hours. It was cold and I have been confined to my room with a full size case of influenza.

My host at dinner is a top East German Banker. I have known him rather intimately for many years. He is not a communist - however, his genius is recognized and so he visits Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Switzerland continually. I repeat, I know him well - and those who were at dinner know me - and I might say - that I am their more trusted of friends from the West. (I have helped this Banker's two daughters and son leave East Germany.)

1. The Banker told me rather an interesting account of Mikoyan's report on his visit in the States.

a. Mikoyan had about 14 people at luncheon in Moscow (my friend was an invited guest) and told of his observations in the U. S. A.

b. Mikoyan said - The U.S.A. is an economic giant.

c. The U.S.A. loses a fantastic amount of uncontrollable man hours.

d. In the U.S.A. Mikoyan heard the personal pronoun "I" more times per conversation than in Russia in a month of Sundays.

e. The people of the U.S.A. would accept "war" - we are a mongrel breed who are whipped into action believing, we (U.S.A.), the people act of our own free will.

f. The only vulnerable spot in the makeup of our people (in the U.S.A.) is Money.

He, Mikoyan, said (according to my friend) that continuing situations and incidents, i.e. Berlin situation, could cause tremendous damage in the U.S.A., as Wall St. (or words to this effect) is emotional

7 [illegible]

and neurotic subject to a mass-psychology which can be swayed, by the depression of aggressive, provocative uncertainties and unrest, which the Russians will create.

1. Russia is more interested in confusing the sources of oil supply in the Arab World than -

2. Besting the West over Berlin.

2. We therefore should expect major blows from Russia in her economic war rather than prospects of a shooting war.

3. As of today, East Germany has only one plan - to harass, and stop if possible, aircraft from flying over East Germany enroute to West Berlin. This is the only plan - hence it must be obvious that the entire Berlin situation is 100% controlled by Moscow. It is expected that West Berlin will become a ghost city as far as foreigners getting into Berlin - and everything is being done not to provoke the U.S.A. into a shooting war.

4. My friend said in Moscow he heard it said - An intelligent retreat at the right time, can be a victory. This was said in re West Berlin.

5. I, P. W. B., wonder how much infiltration Russian stooges have made into U.S.A. and British, as well as French and German business.

Forgive the length of this letter - I thought you would want to know about this

With warmest personal regards; Cordially,

s -

Paul

P.S. Mr. K and Mikoyan will be in East Berlin in about 10 days - my friend is invited to a welcome "K" dinner in East Berlin.

DE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Bill Martin has just announced an increase in the rediscount rate to 3%. When Secretary Anderson, Bill Martin, Dr. Saulnier and myself last met with you on the economic situation, you expressed an interest in the possibility of such an increase.

The commercial market has been running close to the 3% level so that this action should not have any marked effect on the financial markets.

The action was cleared with the Treasury Department, which is anxious to have the market settled prior to some financing that they propose to take in the next several weeks.

Don Paarlberg

Note for record: The President called Secretary Anderson and discussed this with him; he is unhappy that the Federal Reserve Board has acted as they have. He said that "people have the readiness of banks to raise rediscount rates will slow business activity, secondly that they also believe that this is a bankers way of raising money easily ." He also said "while I have to agree with the experts, I still think it is bad business."

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DE 3/3/59

THE FARM ~~PROBLEM~~ (Dilemma)

The economics of the farm dilemma is simple -- it is the politics of the problem that is baffling. What farmers want and need is less government in the farming business --- less politics in agriculture.

Four-fifths of agriculture is free of government controls and doing fairly well. It is in the areas where government has been most solicitous and has interferred most that there are real difficulties. Futile attempts by government to control production and fix prices at artificial levels ~~is~~ are the cause.

Despite repeated Administration recommendations, the old rigid program is still in effect on a very few crops with only slight changes. It is not the Benson program but the Secretary of Agriculture must administer it. It was devised during the great depression and revised during the war. Today we have neither depression nor war. But we do have a rapidly changing agriculture which is undergoing an irreversible technological revolution.

The old basic crop legislation, still on the books, is outmoded and bankrupt. It has placed ineffective bureaucratic controls on farmers, destroyed markets, piled up surpluses, and imposed heavy burdens on taxpayers. It does not fit the needs of the small farmer -- 56 percent of our farm population.

Yes, the economics of the farm problem is simple -- less government in farming. Quit trying to fix prices unrealistically -- quit attempting to control farmers. Emphasize markets, increased efficiency and competitive selling. Eliminate government's stranglehold on agriculture.

This is the solution.

Congress must not postpone longer the action needed. The existing, outmoded farm laws must be changed. Until Congress acts agriculture will be burdened with too much government, too much politics and too little common sense.

DIARY
March 3, 1959.

Bob Cox, President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, was in to see me. I told him that I would look over the possibility of addressing the Junior Chamber of Commerce on June sixteenth at Buffalo. In some ways I look upon the invitation as an opportunity because these young men are normally possessed of a real sense of civic responsibility as well as enthusiasm.

However, June is going to be a busy month for me, with many engagements already made. I promised Cox to give him a final answer no later than April tenth. I do this because I want to find out whether I could get some very rough draft quickly so that I could look it over and see whether or not it would be useful as a vehicle for me to produce a talk that I would consider worth while.

The general theme of the convention is to be "The Dignity of Man," but these young men are hopeful that each speaker will develop his own views on this theme from the standpoint of his own current responsibility and interests. For example, they would like me to talk on the relationship between sound fiscal measures, frugality in government and soron, in the relationship of these values to man's freedom.

DDE

DIARY
March 3, 1959.

This morning the two Democratic Senators from West Virginia, Randolph and Byrd came in to see me. They were quite decent about their presentation, arguing the plight of the coal industry in competition with residual oil, and therefore arguing there must be some restrictions. I am afraid myself that restricting importation of residuals will merely mean the replacement of that much oil fuel by American oil supplies, rather than giving the coal industry an opportunity to take up some of the slack. This was brought about, I think, by the rising costs of the past twenty years in coal production.

Also this morning I had a message from George Love, another coal producers which made some of the arguments represented by the two Senators. (A copy of Mr. Love's message is attached).

Other individuals, particularly the Eastern seaboard consumers, are very much on the other side of the argument.

Another factor that neither side mentions is that any time we restrict imports we make it more difficult for us to export the products from our industry because we deny other people to earn the dollars they need with which to purchase our goods. This makes for an unhappy, lowered, level of mutual trade and, eventually, a general decline in economic activity, including our own. It likewise has the result of driving more of our friends into other channels of trade, an increased percentage of which will be with the Communist bloc.

All this is bad. Yet there seems to be no possibility of giving to the oil and coal producers of our own country some kind of assurance that they are not to be eliminated as productive industries. This we cannot afford to do if for no other reason than in the event of emergency we shall need their facilities operating at an increasing tempo.

DDE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DH
3/21/75

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 3, 1959
8:15 A. M. - 10:15 A.M.

Attendance:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. John Williams
Sen. F. Case
Sen. Capehart

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Kilburn
Rep. Auchincloss

Under Sec. Scribner
Under Sec. Mueller
Director Stans
Mr. Elmer Staats

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Hagerty
Mrs. Wheaton
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

1. Self-Employed Tax Bill - After lengthy discussion of the Keogh bill, it was agreed that there was a need for a clear statement of Republican opposition to this proposal, to be focused on the damage that would be done to the budget by cutting tax receipts. Attention was given to the prospects of a major tax reform in another year, the economy permitting.

2. Distressed Areas - Sen. Dirksen believed that Republicans in the Senate, should efforts to substitute the Administration bill fail, ought stand firm in opposition to the Douglas bill without any effort to revise it, since it would not be possible to change it sufficiently to approach budgetary estimates. Mr. Mueller will discuss further with Sen. Capehart the possibility of tightening the definition of eligible areas.

3. TVA - The proposed Administration position on TVA financing and a limitation of area of operations was set forth by Mr. Merriam. No

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

substantial differences of approach were developed in the discussion, and general agreement was voiced on the desirability of annual repayments by TVA to the Treasury, payment of interest, and geographical limitation of activities.

4. Telecommunications Study - Mr. Anderson noted that the Administration's proposal for legislation authorizing the Telecommunications Study Committee would be sent to the Hill probably on Wednesday.

* * * *

Self-Employed Tax Bill - Mr. Scribner sketched the nature of the Keogh bill, which would allow self-employed persons to deduct up to 10% of taxable income for retirement purposes, the tax to be deferred until withdrawals from the "fund" are made in later years. He stated Treasury opposition because (1) this bill alone would cut $365 million from receipts in its first year, thus unbalancing the budget; and (2) it would encourage great pressures from other individuals whose pension contributions are not tax exempt.

Lengthy discussion ensued, covering a number of details of the plan. In its course, Rep. Halleck again professed strong support for it as a compensation for the long and expensive preparation required of professional people, the absence of any other "depreciation" technique, and as a sort of substitute for the former 10% earned income credit. He argued that pension plans for others did not necessarily warrant being tax-free since they had the advantage of employer contributions not enjoyed by the self-employed.

Mr. Scribner cited various income statistics and emphasized that this would be primarily of benefit to high income people who could afford thus to provide for retirement, whereas the great bulk of professional people either would not be affected because of being on salary or would have an income insufficient for taking advantage of this law. Further, top bracket people already frequently have the advantage that may accrue from operating under an expense account. Mr. Scribner also pointed out that this law would bite into the tax base and thus reduce resources needed for any general tax measure.

The President stated and repeated several times in the course of the discussion his opposition to any piecemeal changes since he greatly hoped a general reform of the tax structure with reductions for all taxpayers could be proposed another year, the economy permitting.

Mr. Byrnes expected that the bill would be brought up under suspension of the rules and that it would be approved in the House because of the great pressures stemming from doctors, lawyers and accountants. Sen. Dirksen was surprised that the House would resort to suspension of the rules this early in the session. Mr. Byrnes noted also that the Senate Small Business Committee has included a provision like this in a Small Business measure under consideration.

Sen. Williams stated his opposition to the measure, failing to see any justification for it, especially as professional people already have certain tax privileges such as pro-rating over previous years such lump sum fees as may be received from long term projects -- including even payments by a firm to a member for projects in which he was not directly involved. He believed that the Senate Committee would not act hastily on this proposal if passed by the House; and if acted upon, it would be so loaded down with other amendments that it could not be passed.

Sen. Saltonstall believed a great number of Senators felt committed to the general principle of this bill because of the heavy interest of great numbers of staunch supporters. Sen. Dirksen, however, had not been conscious of great pressures, nor had Rep. Halleck.

The Vice President, and subsequently Gen. Persons, inquired whether it might be stated in the debate that this bill was under intensive consideration along with other proposals for later recommendation. Mr. Scribner on both occasions desired to avoid any sort of commitment, especially since Treasury thinking at this time was along lines of eliminating special situations and greatly simplifying the tax structure generally so as to enlarge the tax base and thus allow a greatly reduced rate of taxation. The Vice President pointed to the merit of proposals like this and the one which would exempt college tuition expenses as a means of helping to offset the erosion of the middle class that has occurred in recent years of great labor gains.

The President, after noting the almost complete disappearance of Carl Marx's "proletariat" from modern society, expressed his interest in arranging for a thorough study preparatory to a proposal for general tax reform. He specifically requested that Sec. Anderson prepare for him an outline of intended procedures to insure that all views be fully heard. He felt that all at the meeting would agree that surtaxes had reached the point of destroying initiative, yet that all would recognise the impossibility of initiating corrective action in this period of large deficits.

It was agreed that there was need for a clear statement of Republican opposition to this proposal, to be focused on the damage that would be done to the budget by cutting tax receipts.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Distressed Areas - Sen. Dirksen said he had asked that this be discussed again, for he had come to the conclusion that it would not be worthwhile to endeavor to amend the Douglas bill should Republicans fail in their effort to substitute the Administration bill in Committee or later on the floor. He felt there was no possibility of amending it sufficiently to bring it within range of budget estimates. Mr. Mueller felt certain that the Subcommittee would report out the Douglas-Cooper bill but he hoped that, in the full Banking and Currency Committee, Republicans would make all possible effort to reduce the size of the program. He feared the bill would pass the Senate as it did last year and, lacking Republican opposition in the Senate, be rushed through the House. Sen. Dirksen concurred in this view respecting the Senate but Mr. Kilburn had no indication as yet to House Committee intent.

Mr. Kilburn asked for and received an explanation as to why the Administration should have any bill on this subject. Mr. Mueller noted that Sen. Clark of Pennsylvania refused to accept the statistics furnished by officials of his own State. Mr. Halleck reaffirmed that the effort would be made in the House to substitute the Administration bill; also he felt the bill could be defeated if it was brought forward under suspension of the rules.

Sen. Capehart restated at length his feeling that the definition of areas eligible for assistance should be tightened up considerably so as to avoid involvement with any and all areas that might suffer some temporary unemployment. Mr. Mueller offered to consult further with Sen. Capehart at another time and assured the Senator that he did have an interest in canvassing the possibility of revising the definition.

Tennessee Valley Authority - Mr. Merriam presented the Fact Sheet on this legislation, stressing the proposed Administration position for requiring Treasury approval for the issuance of TVA revenue bonds for financing new facilities; for repealing the 1948 requirement for Congressional approval of each new steam plant but requiring Executive and Congressional review of the TVA budget program annually; and for developing some limitation upon the geographical area to be serviced by TVA power facilities.

Mr. Merriam pointed out that there had been no appropriation since 1952 for new steam facilities but that TVA had been able to use power revenues to finance additions to existing facilities. He stated that it was now clear that these revenues would not be sufficient to finance the expansion seen as necessary in the next several years.

Regarding the annual budget program review, Mr. Merriam indicated that allowance would be made for some flexibility in carrying out the program approved by the Congress. Sen. Bridges and Rep. Hoeven were sensitive to this change since it might allow TVA to undertake the construction of additional steam plants without Congressional approval.

The President and Mr. Merriam believed the chance to be slight since the amount of flexibility would be carefully determined and the program would be up for review annually.

Sen. Saltonstall ascertained that the President could veto a TVA program approved by the Congress though it would mean vetoing an entire appropriations bill. Sen. Saltonstall also urged that the geographical limitation be handled in a separate bill so as to avoid the possibility of easy change of the limitation in some appropriations bill. Mr. Merriam pointed out that this would be authorization rather than appropriation legislation, but Sen. Saltonstall wished to divorce this particular point from the other points at issue.

Rep. Auchincloss thought Republicans should concentrate on getting a limitation on the geographical scope of TVA activity, and then on assuring that the Government had priority of claim on TVA revenues rather than allowing the revenue bonds to have first claim. Mr. Halleck thought the principal focus ought to be on requiring an adequate interest payment from TVA. Mr. Auchincloss believed adequate attention was being given to that. He then pointed out that some thought was being given by Republicans to incorporating his two points in a substitute bill. However, there was some possibility, according to Rep. Fallon, that no bill would ever be reported.

Sen. Francis Case spoke at length on the several considerations, especially the desirability of getting an annual repayment of principle to the Federal Government even though this might be small, since there might be some merit in retaining permanently a major holding in TVA. The President agreed in the latter point so long as an adequate return in interest was being received by the Treasury. Sen. Case also read possible language tightening definition of the area open to TVA development.

Mr. Halleck thought that the Administration ought somewhat reserve its position since there would inevitably be a need for bargaining and compromise.

Mr. Merriam thought the area limitation would be the most difficult point to settle. Mr. Arends foresaw the day when TVA would burst forth in a new wave of expansion despite such limitations as might now be established.

Telecommunications Study - Mr. Anderson noted that the Administration's proposal for legislation authorizing a Telecommunications Study Committee would be sent to the Hill probably Wednesday.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2|24

March 3, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

On February twenty-fourth, from 11:45 to 12:08, the President met with the following members of the National Association of Real Estate Boards: James M. Udall, Los Angeles, NAREB President; Eugene P. Conser, Chicago, NAREB executive vice-president; John C. Williamson, Washington, D. C., director of NAREB Department of Government Relations; Robert A. Holloway, Baton Rouge, La., Chairman of the Association's Realtors' Washington Committee.

The group pledged their support to the President's fiscal policies, and told him of their efforts to support his housing program. They left with him a letter expressing their views on taxes, and he said that he would see that it was examined by the Treasury Department. Photographs were taken of the entire group.

E. A. M.
Ed McCabe

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

From 10:08 to 10:13 this morning, following the regular Leadership meeting, the President met with Senators Dirksen and Saltonstall. They urged that, if possible, he and the President of Ireland pay a visit to each of two Irish-American Societies meeting the evening of March seventeenth at the Mayflower Hotel. They urged this because of its political importance to Republican candidates in Districts having a strong Irish-American vote.

Though he had already written Senator Saltonstall suggesting that the Irish Ambassador accompany the Irish President to these functions, the President said he would recheck the possibility of doing so himself. He reminded the Senators that he has a State Dinner for the Irish President at the White House the same evening, but said that generally he has no strong feeling against doing both -- though he normally prefers not to put himself in a position where he might, in effect, lessen the extent of the personal public welcome accorded any foreign visitor. He surmised, however, that the reverse might well be true in any greeting accorded himself and the Irish President at these two functions.

No decision was made, and the two Senators left the meeting with the feeling that the President would re-examine the possibility of granting their request.

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E. A. M.
Ed McCabe

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Public Works Planning March 2, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

This is an immediate preliminary report on the Diablo Dam.

1. Authority: The Water Treaty of 1944 between the United States and Mexico to construct, operate, and maintain jointly through the International Boundary and Water Commission three dams. Falcon (U. S. cost, $36.4 million) was the first; Diablo would be the second. The Diablo Dam is about 400 miles above the mouth of the Rio Grande and 290 miles above Falcon. The third dam is improbable in the foreseeable future.

2. Purpose: Flood control, irrigation, domestic water supply. "Optimum development," i. e. maximum feasible economic development.

3. Statistics: Approximate total cost, $76,000,000; U. S., $50,000,000 - Mexico, $26,000,000.

Reservoir storage capacity - 5.7 million acre feet

2.1 million acre feet - flood control ✓
.6 million acre feet - sedimentation ✓
3.0 million acre feet - conservation (irrigation, water supply)

1.7 million acre feet - U. S. share - conservation

No power initially

Benefits to costs ratio, 2 to 1 on 50-year basis.

4. The Diablo Dam Report of the Boundary Commission to the State Department, dated September 1958, shortly to be submitted by State Department for clearance to the Bureau of the Budget, finds: (a) the best site for optimum control and regulation in the stretch of river under consideration is the Diablo

site; (b) that the project is engineeringly feasible; and (c) that U. S. participation jointly with Mexico in construction is economically justified.

5. Place in the System: The capacity allocations and projected operation of the Falcon and Diablo Dams complement each other so that they will work as a system. To illustrate, if Diablo were built, Falcon could convert 400,000 acre feet from flood control to conservation storage because of the increment added to the system's flood control by Diablo. Also, after large rains Diablo will hold in storage a large volume for conservation which formerly had to spill because of the limit to Falcon's capacity.

The small Anzalduas diversion dam about 30 miles below Falcon nearing completion and other flood control or irrigation works are minor, but geared into the Falcon-Diablo system.

6. My analysis finds that the Diablo Dam is worthwhile and that benefits exceed costs comfortably. It will be a valuable addition to the coordinated development of the river.

7. I want to check several technical engineering features and policy matters.

The following should not operate against the adoption and consummation of this project, but are of some importance in U. S. water policy formulation:

U. S. water users of Falcon's conservation storage pay nothing although it is the policy in domestic projects to do so. The General Accounting Office has questioned this inconsistency. Under the Diablo report, water users also will not be required to pay. If we are to be consistent, provision should be made for such payment. It is so provided for the small Anzalduas diversion dam below Falcon.

I shall take these matters up further with those concerned and inform you.

J S Bragdon
J. S. Bragdon

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3. Telephone	call, Herter to DDE (1 pg)	3/9/59	C
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DDE DIARIES

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

Mar. 31	Vice President re head of delegation for Foreign Ministers' Conf.
Mar. 25	Sec. of STate . . . Macmillan leetter, King Hussein, Development fund.
Mar. 19	Sec. State at Walter Reed -- plans to bring Macmillan out to se
Mar. 13	to General Thomas White . . . re conversation with Pres. Lemus last night
Mar. 9	Sec. McElroy -- informed of meeting to devise name for exercise being planned.
Mar. 9	Meade Alcorn . . . re Congressman Auchincloss
Mar. 9	Herter --Macmillan's present visit
Mar. 9	Nelson Rockefeller. . : budget
Mar. 3	Mrs. Ogden Reid . . . Ogden Reid's confermation as Ambass to Israel
Mar. 2	Sec. Herter . . . Macmillan difficulties

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 31, 1959

11:02 The President called the Vice President in Florida -- re going to Buenos Aires -- see report.

5:31 From house, the President called Secretary McElroy

5:39 From house, the President called Governor Herter

Later two calls of no consequence to acw, one to Usher

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 31, 1959

The President called the Vice President in Florida. He said that if Foster was not able to go to the Foreign Ministers' Conference on May 11th, he was in quite a jam for someone to head the delegation to Buenos Aires for the Conference beginning April 27th. Dillon has to go to the SEATO Conference.

The President said he did not want to add a burden to the Vice President, but wondered if he would consider this and in a day or two call Acting Secretary Herter. Secretary Strauss may not be confirmed by that time, and the President said that while he could ask Dr. Milton, he thought it would be more desirable to have the highest possible ranking official of government -- and he said that Dr. Milton while he was able to represent the President all right, could not negotiate for the government, since he holds no official position. The President said that State was satisfied with Rubottom and Mann who had an agreement pretty well worked out, but he needed a man to head the distinction of the delegation so that the Latinos would not be offended.

The Vice President will think the matter over and get in touch with Herter.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 30, 1959

12:55	The President asked for acw -- wanted to know if I was back from Gettysburg -- appointments for p.m.
6:40	General Goodpaster called the President
6:46	The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower
6:54	The President called acw -- wanted letter written to Cliff Roberts -- said he had had good talk with Sherman Adams

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 26, 1959

9:00	The President talked to Secretary Dullles -- will send him to Florida in Columbine
10:03	The President tried to get Senator Johnson (I think about statement in press conference that Johnson was a warm personal friend and a member of cardiac club) but Senator Johnson was in Texas and the President cancelled call. Suspect the Vice President urged it
12:14	The President called Major John
1:50	The President called Major John

Weekend in Gettysburg

March 29	The President tried to get Secretary Dulles, talked finally at 6:25
1:00	Dulles called -- President unavailable, left message "Happy Easter" with acw.
6:32	The President called General Heaton

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 25, 1959

9:32 The Secretary of State called the President

10:33 The President called Julian Biard, Treasury, could not get him

12:25 The Prsident called the Secretary of State

12:27 The President called Acting Secretary Herter

5:17 The President called acw

8:28 The President called Major Eisenhower

8:35 The President called General Gruenther

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 25, 1959

The Secretary of State called the President. He said other people told him he was stronger -- that he still felt pretty week. He hopes to leave for Florida on Monday, primarily to get out of town when the Foreign Ministers are here (says embarrassing to Herter and further they would try to see him). The President said he would put the COLUMBINE at his disposal.

He asked the President how he felt and the President said not too good -- said that he had had too many things put on him. He mentioned the Macmillan letter about trade and said that the OCDM must realize that barriers to trade with our allies hurt our national security just as much as something else could hurt.

They mentioned King Hussein. The President said he was a "nice boy." Dulles said he showed a maturity beyond his years and was very courageous.

They talked of the restoration of one hundred million to the Development Fund, and Dulles said it was the first time that Passmore and Cannon had been licked. At any rate the President said it would give enough for a holding operation though certainly not the funds that should be available.

The President said he would try to see the Secretary before he left.

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TELEPHONE CALLS
March 19, 1959

9:58 The President called Secretary Dulles

10:15 He called Mrs. Eisenhower

10:20 He called General Heaton

2:23 The President called Prime Minister Macmillan to welcome him to this country

4:15 He tried to get Charlie Halleck to congratulate him on holding Republicans in line on areas facilities bill

TELEPHONE CALLS
MARCH 19, 1959

The President called the Secretary of State, in Walter Reed. He asked him what the Secretary thought about plans for bringing Macmillan out to hospital tomorrow, arriving about 11:15 or 11:20. The Secretary thought he could manage a 45 minute conference, but the President told him if he felt tired so to indicate.

The Secretary seemed a little depressed because they had to drain off some more fluid from his abdomen.

He agreed that Selwyn Lloyd could join the conference if he asked to.

The President talked to Dr. Heaton abut his plans for tomorrow, and about going out today to see the Secretary. The Secretary is a little short of breath and that bothers the doctors. The ~~manner~~ business of draining off -- or having to drain off -- the fluid is not uncommon. They could not use the radioactive gold for another two or three months.

In the afternoon the President called the Prime Minister to welcome him to this country, and to talk over very generally his plans for tomorrow. He invited Selwyn Lloyd to go with them to the hospital.

They talked about the Secretary's courage

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 18, 1959

The President called Meade Alcorn, 11:02 and reported that Senator Morton would take chairmanship of Rep. Nat. Com -- that next move was to set up the mechanics

11:04 The President called Secretary Herter

3:26 The President called Secretary Herter

3:30 The President called General Heaton

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 16, 1959

Day of speech on Berlin

8:40	Secretary Dulles called the President
4:222	The President called Secretary Herter
6:56	The President called Secretary ~~Dulles~~ Herter
10:05	Secretary Dulles called the President
10:19	George Allen called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
March ~~14~~ 15, 1959

10:04 The President called acw - I had gone to breakfast and left word I would be in in an hour -- this is Sunday

10:05 The President called Mr. Moos, wanted to work on his speech

10:20 Secretary Dulles called the President

12:04 The President called Secretary McElroy - said never mind

2:15 The President called acw - when would I be back in office

2:18 The President called Dr. Moos about speech

6:37 The President called Secretary Dulles

7:06 The President called Major Eisenhower

7:19 The President called Secretary McElroy

- - - - -

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 13, 1959

11:06 The President called General White -- see report.

5:22 The President called Secretary Anderson

5:52 Secretary Herter called the President

6:45 The President called acw - try to find Harry Butcher

6:47 ACW called the President back - cannot find him

7:05 The President called Major Eisenhower

7:08 The President called Secretary Herter.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 13, 1959

The President called General Thomas White as a result of his conversation with President Lemus last night.

1. Neither President or Mrs. Lemus have ever seen snow and the President thought it would be nice, if it could be worked into schedule, for the pilot of the plane that is taking them from Chicago to Houston, to go off the direct course so they could pass over Denver and see the Rockies. General White thought it would make about a two hour additional flight but will see what can be done.

2. There had been discussion and I think agreement that it was essential to the free world that in each country there be at least one airport that could take jet planes. The airport in El Salvador while a good one is only 6000 feet long. The President wanted General White to see if there was anything he could do to help the Salvador government enlarge the runway.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 12, 1959

11:02 The President talked to General Heaton about both the Secretary of Stte and General Marshall.

Later he told me that there was a suspicion of something (unnamed) in Secretary's condition that might mean the worst -- other than that he has responded beautifully to the treatment

4:55 At the house with Bill Robinson, he called to ask me to get General Gruenther.

5:50 He called to ask where General Gruenther was.

6:25 He called to ask me to send Edgar Eisenhower message to urge him to attend General Gruenther luncheon Monday in Tacoma

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
March 11, 1959

1:25 The President called Secretary Herter

5:25 The President called George Humphrey, Cleveland

6:10 The President called acw

6:35 The President called Secretary Quarles to ask him to arrange for a pre- NSC presentation

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
Marhc 9, 1959

10:06 The President talked to Nelson Rockefeller

10:45 Governor Herter called the President

11:02 The President called Secretary McElroy

12:45 Governor Herter called by the President

3:44 The President called Meade Alcorn

5:45 The President called acw

6:07 The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 9, 1959

The President called Secretary McElroy to tell him that he had agreed -- in conversation with General Twining -- to a meeting this afternoon for the purpose of devising a name for the exercsie being planned. The President said the words "airborne alert" were getting to be a political football.

The President also suggested it would be a good thing if the Chiefs of Staff would go down the line for mutual security -- that they should not allow the additional expenditures they wanted for their own services to be made at the expense of mutual security, which will give the Congress an opportunity to cut it at the very last. The mutual security bill always comes at the end of a Congressional session and the Congress can make a great play of economy by cutting that, despite what they will probably do to the Defense budget. The Secretary did not think there would be any difficulty about that. The President, incidentally, minced no words about his displeasure that the Chiefs had not looked at the whole picture, as he and McElroy and Quarles and others had and did.

There was some talk about General Taylor, the President pointing up his recent statements. McElroy agreed and said that Taylor in statement that Congress had requested had submitted a lengthy series of arguments but that White and Burke had merely submitted a page - nothing more. McElroy said Taylor was being allowed to "move on" on June 30th, the President said good.

TELEPHONE CALLS
DIARY

March 9, 1959

The President called Meade Alcorn and told him of his conversation with Congressman Auchincloss this morning and the latter's feeling that Joe Martin was "sulking in his tent." Auchincloss said that the biggest thing -- that would give Martin a lift -- would be if he were offered the chairmanship of the next convention. The President said that while he didn't know the procedures (and I gathered neither did Meade), and the upshot was that Meade would investigate.

Later the President called General Persons in and told him about this; he sent a note and flowers to Joe Martin who is in Bethesda.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 3 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 9, 1959

Nelson Rockefeller called acw, just at ten o'clock, to say that he had prepared a long letter to the President about his budget problems and had decided against senting it; that he thought his budget matter would be decided probably tonight.

The President was attending a swearing-in of Roger Jones and I asked Nelson to wait a minute or two -- when it was over I transferred the call.

The President told nelson he had just this morning been going over the details of his budget -- he said it was not only a question of how much capital do we extract from the economy or the means of so doing -- but how is the money most equitablly distributed. We are doing -- or are we -- a lot of things that are in themselves desirable and that could be deferred -- or do we want to do these things to promote the welfare of our people and its economy. The President referred to Goernor Hatfield's budget message and said he would send Nelson a copy; said it was intelligently presented. The President commiserated with Nelson and said he too had his problems -- that no body who tried to extract money was very popular.

Nelson said that he had decided, having inherited this mess, he ought to make the fight immediately, that the Democrats, labor and the people who had not been caught in income tax and would be with withholding provision were all against him.

Nelson said he would send the President a digest of the long letter he had been preparing, and call him to let him know the budget outcome.

The President's final word: "Keep swinging!"

TELEPHONE CALLS

March 7

3:30 To acw to ask that General Gruenther come in to see him

7:05 To Colonel Moore

March 8

1:25 To Captain Aurand about use of Camp David

6:01 to Mrs. Eisenhower in Denver

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 6, 1959

2:51 The President talked with Mrs. Eisenhower, who had previously called him from Phoenix

6:27 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower in Phoenix

8:56 The President called acw -- to inquire when the date was when Mrs. E. got degree from Mount St. Josephs.

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY
March 5, 1959

11:58 The President called Secretary Herter

12:05 Ditto

12:10 Ditto

4:38 Ditto

4:47 Ditto

5:06 Ditto

All these calls had to do with Berlin and with Macmillans forthcoming visit

4:58 The President called Secretary Anderson about action of Federal Reserve Board in raising rediscount rate. He thinks it is "bad business"

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 4, 1959

9:09 The President called Major Eisenhower

2:11 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, in Phoenix

5:03 The President called General Persons

5;43 Mrs. John Eisenhower called the President

6:27 The President tried to get General Persons, but he was on his way home

6:28 The President called Secretary Herter

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 3, 1959

Mrs. Ogden Reid tried to get the President on the phone early; he finally was able to return her call at 10:45.

She said that Ogden Reid's (her son's) confirmation by the Senate as Ambassador to Israel was being held up because of stories by Newsweek and others to the effect that he had political ambitions and that he was trying to curry favor with the New York Jewish element to further those ambitions. She stressed that he had no such ambitions, and that it was Foster Dulles who approached him and not that Ogden had sought the job. She also said he was supposed to have been in Israel by now.

The President said he knew nothing about it but would find out. He said he had long ago learned not to pay any attention to stories such as this -- and anyhow, there was nothing wrong in having political ambitions.

The President called Ed McCabe in and asked me to investigate.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 3, 1959

In the morning the President talked to Mrs. Ogden Reid -- see notes

2:02 The President called Secretary Herter

2:55 He called General Heaton, learned of the new treatment being given Secretary Dulles. Dulles is radio active and the President cannot come to see him until Friday afternoon.

CHRONOLOGY OF TELEPHONE CALLS
March 2, 1959

8:55 Secretary Herter called to suggest that the President send another note to Macmillan inviting him over here to report on Soviet trip

2:25 The President called Colonel Schulz re balance in his account

2:28 He called Jim Lemon re stock purchase

4:50 The President called Secretary Herter - more about Macmillan note

4:57 Again to Herter about Macmillan note

5:29 From the House, the President called the Attorney General

6:19 Called acw

6:24 Called acw

7:50 Mrs. Eisenhower in Phoenix, called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 2, 1959

Approximately 9:00 A.M., Secretary Herter called the President. He said nothing had been said firmly about inviting Macmillan over here; he is returning to London tomorrow, and then goes to Paris and Bonn. Herter suggested that the President send him a message saying he appreciated his keeping him informed during Russia trip; that he appreciated firmness he displayed there; that he would be welcome here if he came over for a day or two. Herter said he had a feeling it would be helpful if he came. The President agreed it might be a pretty good idea, not too enthusiastically. He said we had to remember that anything we did now would be interpreted by our own people as seeking a way out -- that we would be weakening our position (he referred to the remark in this morning's paper by Gaiskell (in support of a summit conference).

Herter said we do have a real split in Germany.

The President referred to a note he is sending having to do with Viet-Namese-Thailand difficulties. He wanted Herter to make sure that the Embassies were notified that it was not our custom to give our diplomatic exchanges out publicly.

The President agreed he would write a note to Macmillan today.

March 1, 1959
TELEPHONE CALLS

10:15 The President called General Nevins in Gettysburg

The Dwight D. Eisenhower [illegible]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

case

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Letter~~	~~DDE to Harry Butcher (3 pg)~~	~~3/14/59~~	~~C~~
~~2. Letter~~	~~Butcher to DDE (1 pg)~~	~~3/13/59~~	~~C~~
	#1-2 opened in Name Series on re-review by RS, 8/12/83		

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 40
Folder: DDE Dictation March 1959

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GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

MARCH, 1959

DDE dictation and letters of special interest

3/3/59	Letter from Ben Fairless and memorandum to various departments regarding American businesses using foreign ships -- and labor interference
3/3/59	Letter to Ben Fairless about the matter
3/4/59	Letter to Duke of Sparta, dictated by President personally -- an unusual occurrence and tribute to a young man
3/4/59	Letter to Lord Baillieu re American Chapel at St. Paul's - booklet
3/6/59	Letter to White House Photographers Association
3/14/59	Letter to Captain Butcher in answer to his letter about Montgomery's book and Montgomery's quoting a letter in book derogatory to Butcher and Kenneth Davis
3/9/59	Note to Nelson Rockefeller re Governor Hatfield's budget
3/9/59	Note to Oveta Culp Hobby re budget
3/11/59	Memorandum re televisiontalk to Malcolm Moos
3/11/59	Arthur Burns re national unemployment insurance system
3/13/59	Letter to David Karrick re second term as Commissioner
3/13/59	Letter to Joe Lindholm re visiting farm; seeing President --

March 14, 1959

PERSONAL

Dear Butch:

Thank you for your letter which, incidentally, Mrs. Whitman did not find an opportunity to give to me until about ten minutes before seven, after a long, hard day at the office. Even so I had her try to find you on the telephone, with the hope that I could see you personally concerning the 1946 letter of mine that Montgomery used in his book. Unfortunately you had already left the city, so I am taking a few minutes early this morning to reply.

First of all, it would be rather futile, after all these years, to offer any apology for the writing of the letter itself. I had completely forgotten it until Mrs. Whitman brought it to my attention last evening. However, I must say one word in my own defense.

As you recall, I had agreed for you to use the diary for writing a book if you so chose, but it was my understanding that we also agreed, at least originally, that you would not touch upon matters of operational orders, decisions and planning. In other words, the book, as I understood it, was to be a personal one, giving your own experiences and reactions rather than conclusions and opinions about plans and operations.

The letter shows that I was irritated, but I simply had no business in writing it. I have made it a firm policy for many years to avoid public criticism of others -- I have no excuse for having done so privately. So you can imagine my chagrin when I learned last evening that this twelve year old letter had been published -- needless to say, without my permission or without notification to me, by Montgomery.

Incidentally, one reason why this incident had not earlier come to my knowledge is that I had never even opened Montgomery's book. I saw some of the excerpts in the newspapers and they convinced me that it was a waste of time to read it if I was looking for anything constructive. I am naturally not interested in anything destructive.

The Eisenhower Library

I found intriguing your information that Murrow and Montgomery are to immortalize Montgomery in film. Some gullible people will probably take him at his own evaluation -- to that extent his effort will undoubtedly be a great success.

Again I assure you of my regret over something that I did twelve years ago and which I certainly would not do today, and I express the hope that you will forget the matter as quickly as possible.

To return for a moment to the reason for your trip East. I first met Arthur Pew when I was at Columbia, and while I have seen him only two or three times since then, I like him. So I think it appropriate to send him a note expressing my sympathy over the death of his son.

The next time you are in Washington I shall hope that my schedule is not as crowded as it has been these last two

PERSONAL

or three days.   When you call my office, please tell either Tom Stephens or, if he is not there, Mrs. Whitman, that I personally asked you to let me know immediately upon your arrival. In this way I hope I shall have more flexibility in trying to set up a date.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Harry C. Butcher,
President,
Radio Kist, Inc.,
Balboa Building,
Santa Barbara, California.

PERSONAL

Washington, D. C.
March 13, 1959

PERSONAL AND BY HAND

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

c/o Ann Whitman

Dear Mr. President:

I had hoped to see you on this brief stop-over in Washington, but the time is too short. This was an unplanned trip. I came east for the funeral of Julia Pew's son, Jimmy, who, at 28 and married only since last May, died last Thursday from the effects of hepatitis, apparently contracted in the Navy. Julia is the wife of Arthur E. Pew, Jr. Their address is Valley Brook Farm, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. As you know Art Pew, I thought you would like to be aware of the bereavement.

You may be interested to know that Ed Morrow, whom I visited in New York, is going to England soon to make four two-hour film sessions with your old pal Field Marshal Montgomery. These film sittings are to be edited down to two one-hour television programs, one of which is to be run in the next few weeks or months, and the other after Montgomery's death. Ed said he quickly obtained Montgomery's approval after he told Montgomery "how wonderful it would have been for the world if Napoleon, Wellington, Haig, etc. had left behind them a recorded interview expressing their views of the great events in which they had participated." Whereupon, Monty accepted promptly.

Speaking of Monty, your letter mentioning Kenneth Davis and me, which appeared therein, unfortunately is quite unfair to Davis. Whatever effect the publication of your views at that time have on me are only of personal interest. But, Davis came to England at Milton's suggestion and arrangement. Davis was on Milton's staff at Kansas Agricultural College and his book "Soldier of Democracy" I thought was quite the best of any done on you and the Eisenhower family, and it also was done by prearrangement and approval. You also gave him considerable time at SHAEF headquarters.

I am off again for the Far West after an all too brief visit with Beverly and my grandsons. With all good wishes, I am,

Respectfully,

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March 13, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Lindholm:

As General Nevins wrote to you, it is quite impossible for me ever to predict when I shall be in Gettysburg; whenever I do get up there it is usually on very short notice. However, I think it would be quite feasible for you to visit the farm and to see me. Possibly it might be difficult to arrange the matter as a simultaneous event. What I mean is this. Except for possibly a short period toward the middle of April, I expect to be in Washington almost constantly during the spring. Since my farm is only a two hour drive from Washington, I think it would be very easy to arrange for someone to meet you at the farm any time you should arrive and allow you to take a look at the cattle, including Ada, at whatever length you might desire.

If on that day I should happen to be in Gettysburg, it would be fun to go over the farm with you but if not, my suggestion would be that you come on down to Washington and I will arrange at the earliest possible moment -- for example either on the afternoon you reach here or the following morning -- for you to come to the office and have a visit with me, at least for a brief period. It would be quite all right for you to bring any members of your family, should you so choose.

With regard to the actual farm visit, it is possible, of course, that General Nevins himself might be absent, but you could carry with you this letter which, when shown to the guard, would assure your admission and

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

it would also introduce you to our herdsman, Bob Hartley. He would be very pleased to take you around.

The only reason that I am compelled to be somewhat discouraging about my ability to meet you on any weekend date in Gettysburg is uncertainty as to my movements. For example, three times within the past few weeks I have arranged to go to the farm and I have had to cancel my plans. However, if the kind of arrangement I have suggested does not meet your convenience or desire then I suggest that we wait until I can be reasonably sure that I shall be at the farm; in that event I shall send you a telegram to give you as much advance notice as I possibly can.

I realize all this sounds a bit complicated but it is truly the best I can do at the moment.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Joe Lindholm,
101 West Broadway,
Audubon, Iowa.

PERSONAL

March 13, 1959

Dear Mr. Karrick:

Thank you very much for your willingness to reconsider your original decision, and to accept appointment for another term as Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

With my appreciation of your action comes also my admiration of the splendid service you have rendered, and will continue to render, to the people of the District.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable David B. Karrick
Commissioner of the District of Columbia
Washington, D. C.

mg

P.S.: I have already assured you of my understanding of the condition stated in the second paragraph of your letter.

March 11, 1959

PERSONAL

Dear Arthur:

I have no disagreement whatsoever with the first three observations you make in your letter. Also I agree with the objectives stated in your item five.

I do begin to have some difficulty in following your reasoning when you, in item four, put the burden for setting up a national unemployment insurance system on the Federal government and the entire cost on the states. I agree with the second part of this statement, most emphatically. My trouble is a doubt amounting almost to a negative conviction that the Congress, once having put its hand to the business of "laying down the law" to the states, could refrain from getting into financing on a grant basis.

More and more I tend to discount the desire of either state governments or of the Congress to put appropriate responsibilities, the execution of which involves money, on the states where they belong rather than on the Federal government to which they tend to gravitate.

Through centralization of the appropriations function in the Federal government, the Congressman feels that he gains a political advantage over a governor. He is in the position of a rich man giving something away and he thinks his constituents increasingly lean toward him rather than toward the governor. On the other hand the governor does not want to undertake the unpopular role of asking for more local taxes to perform additional functions. Under this dual influence we, as citizens, tend to fall prey to the old belief that we can get something for nothing -- in other words -- get it from the Federal government.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

In spite of the fact that your letter is marked "Personal and Confidential," I should like to have it studied by Jim Mitchell, who has just walked into the office. I shall tell him to keep it on an "Eyes Only" basis.

Thanks for writing; possibly one of these days we can get a chance to talk this subject over a little more exhaustively.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Dr. Arthur F. Burns,
2 Tudor City Place,
New York 17,
New York.

PERSONAL

March 11, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR MALCOLM MOOS

Re: Television talk

1. The title should be: "The General Security Situation of the United States and the Free World and Some Details of the Berlin Situation."

In general the discussion on Berlin seems to me to be okay. I am dictating my own suggestions and corrections into it.

2. The discussion of our security is presented in too much detail as long as we are putting the emphasis on the philosophy of defense. I would not mind a few illustrations. Suppose we wanted to give a feeling of our progress in missile production by naming them in order from the shortest range to the longest range, and including air to air, ground to ground, and air to ground.

3. It seems to me important to show that our safety lies not merely in American guns and tanks and planes, but in the strength of free world spirit, its confidence in ourselves and in our allies and their ability to sustain with reasonable help from us the forces in their sectors that are adequate to maintain internal order and freedom in their own countries and to do their own part in maintaing themselves against aggression.

4. And finally. we must talk about the permanence, or rather the indefiniteness of the period of tension through which we must live. Steadiness and adherance to our own clearly thought out defense plans, both domestic and international in character, plans that we can carry forward confidently over the years -- these are the things we must stress rather than fall prey to the hysteria of any particular moment.

DDE

Later the President added it was a good idea to put Berlin first. a.

March 9, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Oveta:

Your letter came as a bright contrast to the tenor of some of the messages I received today. During the last few weeks Washington has seemed to be unusually full of people whose requests for help are more insistent, cries of alarm more intemperate and predictions of disaster more strident than even in the days when you were often the target of this drumfire. Knowledge, logic and courage seem unable to hold their own with ignorance, demagogy and panic.

Fortunately, however, there seems to be a growing number of those, many of them inarticulate but still numerous and devoted, who like yourself look to the good of America rather than to the opportunity for selfish advantage as a guide for their own conduct and efforts.

What I am trying to say is that your letter, though delayed, is more than welcome. I am delighted to know that you are throwing your influence into the fight for an expanding economy on the basis of fiscal responsibility and a sound dollar.

With gratitude -- and warm regard to you and Governor Hobby,

As ever,

The Honorable Oveta Culp Hobby,
President,
The Houston Post,
Houston, Texas.

PERSONAL

March 9, 1959

After a telephone conversation with Nelson Rockefeller, the President sent him Mark Hatfield, Governor of Oregon, budget message dated February 9, 1959, with a handwritten note:

"Dear Nelson --

You might like to glance over this -- especially the first part. DE"

March 7, 1959.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION

Heartiest congratulations from Mrs. Eisenhower and myself to the winners of the sixteenth annual contest of the White House News Photographers Association. With your cameras you have been most successful during the year in helping to report the interesting news developments of our time. Both of us hope that we can drop in at the exhibit to pay our respects to the skill and artistry of the members of the Association.

On the more personal side, my family and I have deeply appreciated the thoughtfulness of the White House photographers and the many courtesies they have extended to us ever since we have been in Washington. We feel that there has come to exist between the photographers and ourselves a close and friendly association which we, on our part, indeed treasure.

We know that your exhibit will be most successful. To each member of the Association we send our best wishes and warm regard.

Sincerely,

March 6, 1959.

Dear Lady Ramsay

Your nice letter, together with the copy of "The Full Cycle" that you so kindly sent to me, arrived on my desk this afternoon. As yet I have had time only to glance briefly through the volume, but I find it filled with names and incidents that bring back many vivid memories. Quite naturally I shall make an opportunity soon to give the book a truly careful reading.

Although, as you say, the final verdict of the war years will rest with the historians, I am glad you did agree to the publication of an authorized biography of Admiral Ramsay. The record of his man y splendid achievements is, of course, in the files of the War Office and in the hearts of all British -- and many American -- fighting men. Publication of the book will serve to pay a public tribute to the career of one of Britain's superb naval officers.

I cannot close without telling you once again of my admiration for your distinguished husband. During the years of our association I learned to like and respect him as a man, as a Naval officer, and as an individually wholly dedicated to his country and to the cause in which we were both serving.

With deep thanks for your thought of me, and best wishes for your health and happiness,

Sincerely,

Lady Ramsay,
Bughtrig,
Coldstream,
Berwickshire.

March 4, 1959

Dear Lord Baillieu

There has just come to my desk through the kindness of Jimmy Gault a copy of the little booklet you prepared to describe the history of the American Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is beautifully done. I congratulate you on the interest it conveys.

From the inception of the idea of the Memorial every step in its development has, in my opinion, not only been in keeping with the highest standards, dignity and patriotic sentiment, but has had measurable effect in drawing more closely together those of our two peoples who are acquainted with the purposes and character of this great project. You have, from the beginning, been one of its moving spirits, and I want to assure you once more, both personally and officially, and, indeed, on behalf of all the American people, of my gratitude for all you have done.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

full sig

The Right Honorable
The Lord Baillieu, K. B. E., C. M. G.
Dartmouth House
37 Charles Street
London, W. 1
England

mg
GI

March 4, 1959.

It was a great pleasure to see you this morning and to hear something of the impressions you formed as a result of your travels throughout the United States. Of course I am happy that you found your tour interesting and valuable, especially your visits to the military stations and facilities of our country.

It has also been a satisfaction to me, as I hope it is to you, to receive a number of reports from officers and others with whom you were associated. Universally the reports spoke favorably of your friendliness, as well as the sincerity with which you made your investigations.

Again I express my appreciation of the cuff links that you presented to me as a memento of your visit. I hope that some day they will belong to my grandson and possibly become a family heirloom.

I repeat my request that when you reach home once more you will convey to your parents, Their Majesties the King and Queen, warm greetings from Mrs. Eisenhower and myself.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

His Royal Highness
The Duke of Sparta,
The Greek Embassy,
Washington, D.C.

DE

March 3, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Ben:

Thank you very much for your letter, dated yesterday. I share your apprehensions as to what would happen to our shipping in the event that the American maritime unions are successful in organizing and representing labor employed by any foreign enterprise that is financed by American capital.

From time to time I have discussed the matter with interested agencies in the government. Your letter prompts me to ask for a more complete study of the whole subject, which I shall have made as soon as possible.

I shall ask the agencies most affected to call upon you for any data or suggestions that they may think are needed.

If Hazel is with you please convey to her kind greetings from me.

Thanks again for your letter, and warm regard to yourself,

As ever,

Mr. Benjamin F. Fairless,
7 Palomino Road,
Palm Springs, California.

PERSONAL

(Typed from thermofax copy--1/15/76--bbm)

BENJAMIN E. FIARLESS
525 Willian Penn.Place
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

March 2, 1959

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Undoubtedly you are aware of the present controversy between American Maritime Unions and American owners of ships which are engaged in international commerce under foreign flags. The controversy involves the claim by American Labor Unions that they have the right to organize and represent labor employed in any foreign enterprise which is financed by American capital. This apparently violates the spirit and the word of existing treaties of friendship and commerce between the United States and other countries. I fear the situation is one which may lead to establishment of an international labor principle or international commerce restriction, either of which would seriously affect the Mutual Security Program and other relationships between the United States and other nations of the free world.

It seems evident to me that American private capital is not likely to invest in foreign enterprises if it cannot compete in international commerce on equal terms with foreign-owned enterprises. This holds true in the case of American ownership of foreign ships as well as in the case of other types of American foreign investment.

It also appears evident that if the United States permits violation by its citizens of either the spirit or the word of existing treaties between the United States and foreign nations with respect to commerce and friendship, there would result both additional doubt on the part of private capital as to the wisdom of investment in foreign countries and a most undesirable effect on the continuance of confidence now reposed in the United States by other countries.

I think it probable that if the present campaign of the American Maritime Unions continues to the conclusion desired by them, there will be economic compulsion on American owners to sell their foreign ships to foreign owners. The result would be that these same ships in the future would operate in substantially the same trade, but under foreign ownership and control instead of American.

Thus, Mr. President, I believe that there is much more at stake in this situation than is indicated by the publicity regarding the controversy between the Maritime Unions and the American owners of foreign ships.

It is for this reason that I write you and urge prompt and conclusive actions by the proper Government Departments under your direction.

I am sure you know that I am always at your service and if there are questions concerning the above, please do not hesitate to telephone me.

With best wishes.

Sincerely

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March 3, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Acting Secretary of State
The Secretary of the Treasury
The Secretary of Defense
The Attorney General
The Secretary of Commerce
The Secretary of Labor
The Director of the Office of Civil and
Defense Mobilization

Herewith a copy of a letter I have just received from Mr. Benjamin F. Fairless. I should like for each of the addressees to study this matter insofar as it concerns his Department.

Further, I should like for anyone who has any suggestions to make to send them to me, through the Secretary of Commerce. He is being requested to make a consensus of views and, if possible, to compose any differences to the end that the Administration may have a common position, unless our position must necessarily be one of "hands off." I do not know how urgent the matter is from the standpoint of timing, but I should like to have your answers as soon as convenient.

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 3/28 thru 3/31 material (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-86 #4	3/31/59	A
2. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	3/26/59	A
3. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs)	3/25/59	A
4. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs)	3/24/59	A
5. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs) for ex MR 81-132 #3 portions exempted MR 84-282 #1	3/23/59	A
6. Report	re French and Submarines (2 pgs)	3/19/59	A
7. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 3/18 material (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-86 #5	3/18/59	A
8. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 3/13, 3/14 and 3/16 material (1 pg)	3/17/59	A

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
9. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 3/17 material (1-pg)	3/17/59	A
10. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 3/10 and 3/11 material (2-pgs)	3/11/59	A
11. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 3/9 material (2-pgs)	3/9/59	A
12. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 3/6 and 3/7 material (2-pgs)	[3/7/59?]	A
13. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 3/5 material (1-pg) portions exempted, MR 81-86 #6	3/6/59	A
14. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 3/4 material. (2-pgs) portions exempted MR 81-86 #7	3/4/59	A
15. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 3/3 material (1-pg) portions exempted, MR 81-86 #8	3/3/59	A
16. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 3/2/ material (1-pg)	3/2/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 40
Folder: Briefings March 1959

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March 28 thru 31, 1959 material
Reported March 31

2

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

SOUTHEAST ASIA

A new effort to promote regional cooperation in Southeast Asia is planned by Thailand. The Thai foreign minister hopes to call within several months a meeting of Southeast Asian leaders from Thailand, Burma, Laos, Cambodia, South Vietnam, Malaya, and possibly Singapore to discuss regional security, economic problems, and the establishment of a permanent association. The regional grouping may be expanded later to include the Philippines and Indonesia.

PORTUGAL

[redacted]

TIBET

Prime Minister Nehru in his statement on Tibet before an aroused Parliament on 30 March appeared to balance his expression of sympathy for the rebels with a reaffirmation of India's desire for friendly relations with Communist China. Nehru sharply rejected Peiping's charges that Indian parliamentary discussions of the Tibetan situation were "impolite" and that the revolt was directed from Indian territory.

FRANCE

Paris believes the West should try to put the USSR on the defensive by following up de Gaulle's public suggestion for a joint aid program attacking basic human problems in underdeveloped countries. The French Government may soon propose that a number of Western nations develop a program for Africa as a whole analogous to de Gaulle's plan for Algerian economic development.

ARGENTINA

In calling a general strike for 3 April, the Peronistas and Communists are renewing strong pressure on President Frondizi to lift the state of

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356
DR 81-86 #4
MTU 12/9/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 2(4)(5)
NSC 9/12/83, CIA 4/20/83
NLE DATE 12/9/83

siege and take steps which would enable them to regain control of a large segment of organized labor. Although politically motivated, the strike call may find considerable support because of widespread discontent over high living costs and require firm police and military control measures.

JAPAN

MacArthur stressed to Fujiyama this morning the importance of speedy action to rectify the ruling of a Tokyo district court concerning the presence of U.S. forces and bases.

The President read the State Department Afternoon Summary, March 30, entitled, "Kishi Reviews Major Japanese Problems."

John S D Eisenhower

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2-4.

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March 23, 1959 material
Reported March 23

2.

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

TIBET

The Dalai Lama, reported to have fled Lhasa on March 17th to seek asylum in India, [redacted] The Tibetan uprisings apparently have resulted in a considerable loss of prestige for Communist China in India, and Indian newspapers are critical of Nehru for having minimized reports of the uprisings.

[redacted]

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(4)(5)
NSC letter 8/27/85
NLE DATE 10/31/85

FRANCE-INDOCHINA

France seems to be accelerating its efforts in the Indochina area to attract Laos and Cambodia into an association with the new French Community. France has turned down U.S. plans for joint training of the Laotian Army, [redacted] The French also are conducting a smear campaign against South Vietnamese President Diem, whom they regard as an obstacle to French influence in the area.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 84-282 #1
BY DATE 10/31/85

EAST-WEST CONFERENCE

The Italian Embassy here has stated that de Gaulle told Segni and Pella his Government committed itself to support Italian participation in a foreign ministers conference. The French consider the Italians should be full participants from the beginning rather than observers. De Gaulle apparently made one reservation to the effect that those meetings devoted to Berlin would be restricted to the four nations with special responsibilities.

SALE OF CABLE TO USSR

We have instructed posts concerned to make an early high-level approach to their respective host governments to urge that irrespective of the French action, the countries in which the USSR has placed orders should continue the embargo on communication cable to the Soviet bloc, [redacted]

DUTCH SEEK NATO FORMULA ON ARMS SALES

The Dutch NATO Representative, according to Burgess, told the Council last Wednesday of his Government's request that NATO members agree not to furnish Indonesia with any supplies which would add dangerously to Indonesia's offensive potential.

[redacted]

CUBA

Batista's American attorney has confirmed to Embassy Ciudad Trujillo the report of the former Cuban President's temporary imprisonment. The attorney says the situation is now desperate and Batista has made tentative arrangements to depart by chartered plane with or without a visa. The Embassy points out the possibility he may arrive unannounced in the Virgin Islands, thereby creating a major problem for the U.S. According to the attorney, Italy has agreed to give Batista a visa provided he can obtain two transit visas from other countries. Batista is reported hopeful of traversing the U.S. and Canada under bond without leaving the plane. The Embassy urges that we take some action to resolve the problem, thus lessening tension in the Caribbean area.

John S D Eisenhower

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~~TOP~~ SECRET

March 18, 1959 material
Reported March 18

6

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

USSR - IRAQ

[redacted] At the present time, Moscow and Iraqi Communists appear to be playing down the theme of an independent Kurdish state in favor of joint Kurdish-Arab support for the "progressive" Qasim regime.

SUDAN

A dissident officers group in Sudan, led by Brigadier Shannan, Commanding General, Northern Command, is reported to be attempting to take over control of the government on March 19th.

WEST GERMANY

Chancellor Adenauer has publicly made a sweeping rejection of all plans for limiting or withdrawing armed forces in Central Europe. [redacted] it is also designed to correct any public misinterpretation of Bonn's position. [redacted]

PANAMA

A coup attempt by Vice President Diaz is expected today, March 18th.

JORDAN

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)
NR 81-86 #5
DJH 12/9/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3(a)(4)(5)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
12/9/83

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[redacted]

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March 5, 1959 material
Reported March 6

6

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

IRAQ

Colonel Mahdawi, the pro-Communist head of the military court conducting the Baghdad "treason" trials, is to be appointed minister of interior, [redacted] Mahdawi's appointment would be the strongest indication to date that Qasim is increasingly subject to Communist influence.

SUDAN

On the morning of March 4th, the two commanders who perpetrated the March 2nd coup attempt returned to the Khartoum area with their troops, surrounded army headquarters and the ministry of defense, and occupied strategic positions in Omdurman and Khartoum North. The members of the Supreme Military Council, the highest governmental body, have resigned and given Premier Abboud a vote of confidence to form a new council.

BOLIVIA

The March 4th demonstrations in La Paz passed without further anti-American rioting, but tension continues high in some provincial cities.

[redacted]

IRAN

Apparently the Iranians have had a change of heart about raising the question of Soviet propaganda tacks in the UN Security Council.

John S D Eisenhower

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MR 81-86 #6
BY DJH 12/9/83

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E.O. 12065, SEC 1-3(a)(4)(5)
NSC 9/12/83, CIA 4/20/83
DATE 12/9/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

March 4, 1959 material
Reported March 4

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

USSR-INDIA

Khrushchev has written a letter to Nehru apparently aimed at easing Soviet-Indian relations. The letter contains an offer of long-term credits to India worth at least $85 million.

USSR - IRAN

Iran has informed UN Secretary General Hammarskjold that if Soviet press and radio attacks continue, Iran will be compelled to take the matter before the UN. We have urged them to desist until the results of Hammarskjold's visit to the USSR are known.

[redacted]

BOLIVIA

(The President has been kept current on the Bolivian riots, the latest report being at 7:30 AM on March 4. He also read State memorandum of Conversation (telephone call to La Paz Charge d'affaires) as of 6:30 PM on March 3).

The critical time in the demonstrations is expected to be at 10:00 AM EST on March 4 at which time a mass demonstration is scheduled to accompany the funeral of a student killed in Monday's riot. The Central Labor organization, which has participated in recent riots and is led by President Siles' powerful left wing rival, apparently plans to join the demonstration.

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)
MR 81-86 #7
BY DJH DATE 12/8/83

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NLC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
DATE 12/9/83

h

COLOMBIA

A large-scale and violent anti-government demonstration by students occurred at Bogota on March 3. Since early January communist agitators have been the forefront of periodic demonstrations against increased bus fares. There appears to be no anti-U.S. element to these demonstrations.

FRANCE

The Acting Secretary of State told [redacted] yesterday that we take a serious view of being presented with a fait accompli of the French decision to withdraw its Mediterranean Fleet from NATO in peacetime and wartime. Meanwhile, the French Foreign office official observed that the decision was the direct result of the U.S. abstention on the Algerian problem in the U.S. An authoritative French source in SHAPE has told the Embassy that the French action is irrational and unwise and that practically all senior military advisors share this view. He warned that de Gaulle is prepared to pursue this course and shatter NATO in its present form, if necessary.

A French foreign official informed Embassy Paris of Couve de Murville's present view that the agenda for a Foreign Ministers' conference is completely unacceptable. In particular, the French, in their answer, will point out the Soviet Union is presenting an ultimatum and threatening general war. The French are apparently taking a firm view on this matter.

John S D Eisenhower

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March 3, 1959 material
Reported March 3

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

IRAQ

The two division commanders whom Qasim had attempted to transfer to the foreign service balked at this transfer and are now under house arrest. This development would seem to reduce the chances of a successful coup against Qasim in the near future.

SUDAN

[redacted] Although the situation is outwardly calm, it remains "highly dangerous," with the prospect that Sudanese political elements and possibly the Egyptians may become involved if the internal dispute is not resolved.

BOLIVIA

The mob attack against the U.S. Embassy in La Paz is confirmed as having been sparked by an article in the Latin American edition of Time Magazine. (The President was briefed on this item the night of March 2.) Initially the government had withheld this article and then released it. The reason for such action may have been to exert pressure on the U.S. over Bolivia's financial crisis and in part to distract the public from domestic problems.

John S D Eisenhower

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MR 81-86 #8
BY DJH 12/9/83

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NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
[illegible] 12/9/83

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1.	Index to Staff Notes for March 1959 (2-pgs)	3/3-28/59	A
2.	Staff Notes No. 521 (2-pgs)	3/28/59	A
3.	Staff Notes No. 520 (2-pgs)	3/27/59	A
4.	Supplement to Staff Notes No. 519 (2-pgs)	3/25/59	A
5.	Staff Notes No. 518 (2-pgs)	3/23/59	A
6.	Special Staff Note (1-pg)	3/20/59	A
7.	Staff Notes No. 516 (2-pgs)	3/19/59	A
8.	Notes re Missile launchings (1-pg)	3/17/59	A
~~9.~~	~~Staff Notes No. 515 (2-pgs)~~	~~3/18/59~~ 12/21/81, bc	~~A~~
10.	Staff Notes No. 514 (1-pg)	3/17/59	A
~~11.~~	~~Staff Notes No. 513 (2-pgs)~~	~~3/16/59~~ 12/21/81, bc	~~A~~
12.	Staff Notes No. 512 (2-pgs)	3/14/59	A
13.	Staff Notes No. 511 (2-pgs)	3/12/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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Box 40
Folder: Toner Notes March 1959

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	14. Staff Notes No. 510 (2 pgs)	3/9/59	A
case	15. Supplement to Staff Notes No. 509 (2 pgs)	3/7/59	A
	16. DOD report re M-14 Rifle (2 pgs)	3/5/59	A
	17. State Dept. Staff Summary Supplement (1 pg)	3/4/59	A
	18. DOD notes re Production and issue of M-14 (3 pgs)	3/24/59	A
	19. Staff Notes No. 509 (2 pgs)	3/5/59	A-RD
	20. Staff Notes No. 508 (2 pgs)	3/4/59	A
	21. Staff Notes No. 507 (2 pgs)	3/3/59	A-RD

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When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

March 28, 1959

Alaska. -- The Bureau of the Budget has forwarded to Congress a draft "Alaska Omnibus Act" designed to carry out the President's 1960 Budget Message recommendation for the transition of Alaska from a Territory to a State. The proposed legislation would: (1) make Alaska eligible to participate in Federal grant-in-aid programs on a comparable basis with the other states; (2) terminate certain special programs in Alaska; (3) authorize Federal financial assistance to Alaska during a transitional period, property transfers, and other measures required to facilitate an orderly transition; (4) clarify the applicability of certain laws to Alaska; and (5) eliminate inappropriate statutory references to the "Territory of Alaska." The bill has been introduced in the Senate. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 521

March 28, 1959

Jenkins
Goodpaster
State

1. **SPD-Khrushchev.** -- State reports that German Social Democratic Party leaders have unhappily revealed the following points made by Khrushchev in Moscow: (1) the USSR does not care whether West Germany is in NATO; (2) above all the USSR desires a peace treaty, but the problem of reunification can not be included in the treaty; (3) the purpose of the treaty is to make the present de facto situation de jure, and if the treaty is not concluded by the USSR with both Germanies, it will be concluded with East Germany; (4) the peace treaty must settle Berlin's status by ending the organic link between West Germany and Berlin; and (5) disengagement is not related to the treaty or reunification. The only favorable point the SPD could report was a great Soviet desire to negotiate. ...Using Khrushchev comments as a base, the SPD on March 18 released a reformulated foreign policy program centered on phased disengagement not necessarily related to immediate reunification. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Hungary

State

... (S)

State 3. Yemen

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(3. cont.)

... (S)

4. USSR-Afghanistan

State

... (S)

5. **Employment.** -- Labor will announce Tuesday that a slight-to-moderate spring pickup in job totals is expected in 90% of the major areas surveyed, resulting chiefly from seasonal expansions. Racine, Wisconsin and Canton, Ohio have been removed from the substantial labor surplus list, reducing it to 74. (Admin. Conf.)

Labor

6. **Post Office.** -- The Postmaster General will participate in the April 2 dedication of the first automatic US Post Office, in Providence, Rhode Island, a multi-million dollar facility, to be completed late next year, which will be a laboratory for improved mail handling. (Admin. Conf.)

Post Office

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Page # 1 of 2 pages.

STAFF NOTES NO. 520

March 27, 1959

#162

1. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

2. Rockets

Defense

... (C)

3. US-USSR

G.H.
Killian
(Barber)

... (S)

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SN #520 - 2 -

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4. Current Budget. -- The Budget Bureau now estimates that the FY 1959 budget deficit will be $13.4 billion, up $.5 billion from the January estimate, due entirely to increased expenditures for Defense (up $.2 billion) and CCC (up $.4 billion). Other expenditures should be slightly less than previously expected, and the January budget estimate of receipts is unchanged. (The estimates assume that the $1,375 million IMF subscription will occur in 1959, as budgeted, rather than 1960 as approved by the Senate). The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation recently estimated 1959 receipts at $66.9 billion, down $1.1 billion from the January budget; but Treasury and Budget feel that these differences are within the present margin of error. (Table is attached) (Admin. Conf.)

Bur. of Budget

5. Public Works. -- General Bragdon reports that HHFA's program of making loans to communities without interest from a revolving fund, for preparation of project plans for public works, has steadily gained momentum and is now providing real help. The program, established under an amendment to the Housing Act, started slowly in 1955-1956 with a small fund of $1.5 million. As of February 28, 1959, $48 million was authorized, of which $24 million has been appropriated through FY 1959. An additional $7 million is contemplated under the FY 1960 budget. 981 advances have been made on community projects with estimated construction costs of $1.5 billion. The largest projects have been in sanitation and water facilities (54.4%) and schools and other educational facilities (16.4%). There are now pending 209 applications for $9.6 million in advances. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H (Bragdon)

JSDE Q /

6. United Kingdom

what. State

JSDE Q /

... (TS)

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MONTHLY BUDGET STATUS REPORT
Fiscal Year 1959, as of February 28, 1959

(In millions of dollars)

Administratively Confidential

Classification	Estimate to date	Actual to date	Estimate for year: Official	Estimate for year: Current unofficial
BUDGET RECEIPTS (Net)				
Individual income taxes	$24,780	$24,741	$40,800	$40,800
Corporation income taxes	6,963	6,960	17,650	17,650
All other taxes and customs	7,331	7,356	11,136	11,136
Miscellaneous receipts	1,990	1,932	3,094	3,094
Deduct: Refunds of receipts (-)	-820	-983	-4,680	-4,680
Net budget receipts	40,243	40,006	68,000	68,000
BUDGET EXPENDITURES (Net)				
National security programs:				
Department of Defense--Military	27,157	27,130	40,800	41,000
Mutual military program	1,493	1,451	2,312	2,312
Atomic Energy Commission	1,708	1,685	2,630	2,600
Stockpiling and defense production expansion	279	264	378	378
Total, national security programs	30,637	30,530	46,120	46,290
Relatively uncontrollable programs:				
Legislative and judicial	113	110	168	168
Payments to Federal employees' retirement funds	2	2	2	2
Highway trust fund	(1,680)	(1,990)	(2,553)	(2,750)
Veterans' compensation, pension, & benefit programs	2,700	2,699	4,170	4,170
Agricultural conservation program	199	199	225	225
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities	110	119	150	150
Commodity Credit Corporation (net)	3,143	3,510	4,717	5,100
Soil bank	750	744	755	755
Grants to States for public assistance	1,319	1,315	1,985	1,985
Grants to States for employment security	625	612	734	734
Veterans' and Federal employees' unemployment compensation	101	101	160	160
Payment to unemployment trust fund	-	-	-	-
Interest on the public debt and on tax refunds	4,981	5,001	7,601	7,601
Claims, judgments, private laws, etc	19	19	21	21
Total, relatively uncontrollable programs	14,062	14,431	20,688	21,071
Other:				
Mutual security, including defense support	978	994	1,569	1,543
Veterans Administration (other)	752	728	1,116	1,116
Housing and Home Finance Agency	571	621	1,064	1,064
Department of Agriculture (other)	1,021	1,011	1,494	1,494
Department of Commerce	266	259	418	418
Department of Defense--Civil	506	494	769	769
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (other)	664	679	1,066	1,066
Department of the Interior	554	532	809	809
Post Office Department	544	536	752	752
Treasury Department (other)	504	501	2,156	2,156
All other	1,722	1,697	2,850	2,826
Total, other	8,082	8,052	14,063	14,013
Total budget expenditures (net)	52,781	53,013	80,871	81,374
Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-12,538	-13,007	-12,871	-13,374

Administratively Confidential

3/27/59 - 9:00

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 519

March 25, 1959

1. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

Defense

2. Army Mobile Radio. -- Army and Westinghouse have designed for forward area combat communications a mobile, multi-channel radio one-third smaller than and half the weight of current equipment. It has an increased number of frequencies and is less vulnerable to interference. Twenty-four persons can use the system simultaneously on 12 channels, up to a 20 mile range. It can be set up and operating within 24 minutes. The equipment is mounted on a 3/4 ton truck, and power, antennae and cables are carried in a standard Army trailer. It can withstand rough transportation, including parachute drop. (U)

AEC

3. Alaskan Reactor. -- AEC has decided not to construct a sodium-cooled deuterium-moderated reactor at Anchorage, Alaska (Chugach Project). This reflects a Commission decision to develop major new concepts on a more orderly and flexible basis than is possible within the Power Reactor Demonstration Program. The Chugach Electric Association (cooperative) has been told that in view of Alaska's potential need for nuclear power, AEC is willing to consider a less advanced type reactor. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Space Program

USIA

[redacted]

Supplement to
SN #519

(4. Cont.)

...... (C)

5. US and Canada. -- As a result of private Canadian overtures, NASA will employ within the Project Mecury organization 25 to 30 highly qualified Canadian scientists. Former employees of Avro, they had been working on the CF 105 airplane, for which the contract was cancelled. They may return to Avro in two or three years if they desire. By this arrangement NASA obtains scarce scientific talent and contributes to US-Canadian cooperation. (~~Admin. Conf.~~)

NASA
Unclassified
Maines
12/1/76

6. Baghdad Pact

ICA

... (C)

7. Ethiopia

ICA

...... (C)

8. NAC. -- Recent National Advisory Council concurrences include: quota increases in the IMF and subscription increases in the IBRD for 14 member countries; a $37 million International Bank loan to Finland for pulp and paper modernization; eventual increase in the capital of the Inter-American Development Banking Institution; an International Finance Corporation investment of $1.6 million to expand production of steel products in Mexico; Eximbank credits of $1.9 million for electric power expansion in Ecuador and $700,000 for expansion of an iron foundry in Argentina; Cooley Amendment credits of: $183,000 in lira for manufacturing sewing machines and $667,000 in lira for construction of oil pipelines supplying NATO airfields in Turkey; $100,000 in lire for electronics expansion, $960,000 in lire for expanded telecommunications production, and $960,000 in lire to build a carbon black plant in Italy. (Admin. Conf.)

Treasury

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Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 519

March 24, 1959

1. Expanding Economic Activity. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that economic activity has continued to expand under the impetus of high consumer buying, a shift from liquidation to rebuilding of inventories and higher investment in residential construction and industrial plant and equipment. Retail sales in January-February, 1959 were at a seasonally adjusted monthly rate of $17.5 billion, 2% above the average of last quarter, 1958 and 7% higher than a year ago. Pre-Easter sales indicate there will be a good record in March....Since the 1958 cyclical low point the demand for labor has not matched the gain in overall output, but most of the increase in personal income has been in wages and salaries. Manufacturers' new orders in early 1959 are one-sixth above a year ago. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Prices and Earnings. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the February Consumer Price Index of 123.7 was 0.1% lower than that of the previous month. Lower food prices more than offset higher prices for most other goods and services....February spendable earnings and buying power of factory workers were higher than in any previous February, although a few cents below this January. Factory workers' weekly spendable earnings averaged $78.52 for a worker with 3 dependents and $71.03 for a worker with no dependents. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Gross National Product Increase. -- Dr. Saulnier reports that as of the first quarter, 1959, the GNP estimate is $464 billion, as compared with $453 billion in fourth quarter, 1959. Because there has been little price change, the $11 billion increase is almost entirely in expansion of real goods and services. Although there have been substantial increases in personal consumption, construction, and business equipment expenditures, the principal rise was in the rate of inventory accumulation (from zero in fourth quarter, 1958, to $3.5 billion in first quarter, 1959). A good part of the inventory increase probably was in steel, in expectation of a steel strike. There probably will be a further GNP increase in second quarter, 1959. Dr. Saulnier hopes that the steel inventory buildup will not lead to a let-down in third quarter, 1959. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively Confidential

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STAFF NOTES NO. 518

March 23, 1959

1. **Balance of Payments.** -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that fourth quarter 1958 US international payments were approximately the same as in the two previous quarters: receipts, $6 billion; payments, $6.8 billion. Less than half of the $.8 billion difference was paid in gold and the remainder kept by foreign countries in various forms of liquid dollar assets. Total payments for merchandise imports rose close to the peak level established in the third quarter of 1957. Receipts, however, were still lagging, with exports continuing at the earlier 1958 rate.... For all of 1958, payments abroad totaled $26.9 billion and receipts $23.5 billion. About two-thirds of the difference, or $2.3 billion, was paid in gold. Net outflow of private capital in 1958 was $2.9 billion as against the record $3.2 billion in 1957. Government grants, excluding military, and net outflow of funds in Government loans and other capital transactions were $2.6 billion, about the same as in 1957. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

2. Ghana

CIA

...(C)

3. **Japan Atomic Reactors.** -- AEC reports that Japan has chosen General Electric (US) to build an 11.7 Mwe boiling-water power demonstrator reactor near Tokai-mura.... Japanese public reaction to the building by GE (UK) of a 15 Mwe Calder Hall type gas-cooled, graphite-moderated power reactor at a not yet determined site has been good, except for undercurrents of concern as to economic feasibility and radiological safety. (Admin. Conf.)

AEC

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SN #518

- 2 -

4. Philippines

State

550

... (S)

Defense 5. Missiles

... (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 516

March 19, 1959

USIA

1. Cultural Counselors. -- George V. Allen has informed Senator Fulbright that USIA is prepared to nominate outstanding Americans, like former Président Dodds of Princeton, as Cultural Counselors in key US embassies. The Senator favors making greater use of such persons. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Broadcasts to USSR

USIA

3. Oil Prices ... (C)

State

... (C)

Defense

4. Missiles

... (S)

~~SECRET~~

5. Agriculture. -- At a recent meeting the National Agricultural Advisory Commission: (1) recommended that the Conservation Reserve Program should be extended and its acreage increased to 40 million, which would require an appropriation of about $585 million and subsequent annual rental obligations of around $500 million; (2) advised that the US become party to the three-year extension of the International Wheat Agreement; (3) reviewed the "Food for Peace" program, including efforts to improve PL 480 and other special programs, and concluded that international consultations would bear fruit if aimed toward more realistic programs; and (4) felt that interest rates on new rural electrification loans should be set at levels equal to the actual cost of money to the Government. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 515

March 18, 1959

1. President's Address. (Ref. SN #513) -- USIA reports that the full text of the President's March 16 address and summaries of it, stressing the President's firmness in treating the Berlin situation and his willingness to negotiate a just and peaceful solution, were sent the night of March 16 to all overseas posts. Reports of foreign and domestic reaction to the address will be used to continue to keep the President's views before foreign audiences. The President's statement regarding a summit conference was not overemphasized or isolated from the context of the whole speech. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Yugoslavia and GATT. -- The British oppose Yugoslav participation in GATT because they believe it would create an embarrassing precedent in relation to Polish or other Sino-Soviet bloc applications. The US, however, is considering Yugoslav participation on its merits and does not believe a precedent would be created. For Yugoslavia we are advocating an exchange of substantial commitments consistent with the General Agreement articles. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Aid to Nepal. -- Following Ambassador Bunker's trip to Nepal, ICA reports stiffened Nepalese resistance to Soviet aid resulting from our reassurances of interest in developing Nepal, and some optimism that we can exclude the Soviets from Nepalese aviation. We hope to confine inevitable Soviet aid to commodities, without technicians. We are developing proposals for aviation and monetary stabilization projects and trying to stimulate a more active Indian contribution to the Nepalese air project. (C)

4. Venezuela and US Oil Import Restrictions. -- State reports that the Venezuelans understand the US position and will not protest the oil import program we announced March 10, but they feel that some arrangement to stabilize Western Hemisphere production and marketing is necessary. The

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MR 81-180 #2
By DJH Date 12/11/81

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Venezuelans hope that their decree relating to the US-Venezuelan trade agreement, which withdraws certain concessions, will not be considered retaliation for US petroleum restrictions. (C)

5. BOMARC. -- Defense reports that in a recent BOMARC firing the missile target seeker locked on a dense black cloud directly above the drone, missed its target, and continued to lock on other clouds until its fuel was exhausted and it was altitude-destructed. Target seekers in the current production model, which will be extensively tested, are designed to be more discriminating and to reject targets of improper size. (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 514

March 17, 1959

Labor

1. Prices. -- Labor will announce Thursday that the Wholesale Price Index remained unchanged between mid-January and mid-February, at 119.5% of its 1947-49 base. Processed foods dropped 1.%, farm products fell .4%, and all others rose .2%. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce.

2. Superliner Financing. -- Commerce informs us that the U.S. Lines has queried four New York banking firms about obtaining private financing of construction of a replacement for the S. S. America. This approach was made to comply with the conditions stipulated in July 1958 by President Eisenhower in connection with approval of the bill (HR 11451) authorizing construction of two liners. Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

3. 1959 Investment and Sales Expansion. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that a Commerce-SEC annual survey predicts $32 billion of business expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1959, 4% above last year. Manufacturers and public utility businessmen expect 1959 sales to be 9% higher than in 1958, while trade firms anticipate a 6% rise. (Admin. Conf.)

USIA

4. UK Opinion. -- USIA notes that a Gallup poll last month found 71% of the British public in favor of top-level talks between the West and the Soviets, with 22% undecided and 7% disapproving. The US had only a slight edge as to which country "really wants to end the cold war." About two-thirds were unconvinced of the willingness of the US or the UK or the USSR to end it. (Admin. Conf.)

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5. Turkey & Afghanistan

State.

(S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 513

March 16, 1959

1. President's Speech. -- VOA will begin broadcasting the President's voice to a world-wide audience at 10 tonight; and it will also carry highlights of the address as it is being delivered, during tonight's regular 9:30 Russian program. (U)

2. USSR and Berlin. -- A March 12 USIA study finds that Soviet domestic propaganda is not preparing the USSR for a military conflict over Berlin. The Soviets' domestic and foreign output stresses their "reasonableness" in contrast to the West, and calls for negotiations, or at least serious consideration of their proposals. E.g., prominence has been given to President Eisenhower's reaction to the latest Soviet note, emphasizing his statement that Soviet agreement to a foreign ministers' conference was encouraging.... Simultaneously Soviet propaganda on the new 7-Year Plan is the heaviest for any internal economic matter since the first 5-Year Plan in 1929. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Afghan Airlines. -- ICA reports that after 5 months of negotiations, US and Afghanistan have agreed to an additional US grant of $11.5 million for an expanded Afghan air transport development project. We also expect the Afghan government airline, operated with the assistance of Pan Am, to seek $2.7 million DLF funds for new aircraft. ICA feels it is now clear that the Afghans will continue to exclude Soviet penetration of Afghan civil aviation. (C)

4. IBRD and India. -- ICA reports that IBRD has scheduled a meeting for today and tomorrow in Washington, of the principal countries (US, UK, Canada, West Germany and Japan) now providing financial assistance to India, to review the IBRD Mission to India report. India's request for an additional $700 million to finance its 5-Year Plan, for which assistance was pledged at the August 1958 IBRD meeting, will also be discussed. (C)

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By DJH Date 12/11/81

5. USSR and Latin America. -- Embassy Moscow reports that a lecture to a seminar of Soviet military propagandists stressed the new opportunities for Communism in Latin America as a result of Soviet foreign and trade policies, the rise of nationalism, and the growth of an industrial working class. (C)

6. Income. -- Tomorrow Commerce will announce that the seasonally adjusted annual rate of personal income in February was $364.5 billion, up $1.5 billion over January. Dr. Saulnier regards this figure as a continuation of the recent favorable trend. Transfer payments rose at a $.5 billion annual rate as a result of increased old age and survivors insurance payments, while there were small declines in outlays under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act and the regular State unemployment programs. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 512

March 14, 1959

State

1. French Economy. -- State notes that France's currency devaluation has been followed by a sharp rise in its gold and foreign exchange reserves. Exports have not yet responded, but the return of French capital has been substantial. Internally, prices have risen moderately. Production appears to be declining and there is some unemployment, with increasing talk of a recession and pressures on the government to combat it. The whole stabilization program could come under pressure from wage demands in April and May. (U)

Defense
(~~[illegible]~~)

2. US-Turkey

.... (S)

State

3. Belgian Congo Plan. -- Belgium will begin its second 10-Year Plan for the Belgian Congo January 1, 1960, involving $1 billion in francs and emphasing agricultural development. The first Plan was financed by the Congo Government (with Belgian loan guarantee); but this time the rate will be $100 million a year, of which $20 million will be sought on the US capital Market and $40 million from the IBRD, while $40 million will come from Belgian sources. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Nile

State

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(4. Cont.)

... (S)

5. Exchange Program

W.H
(Hoo)

... (C)

Agriculture

6. Grain. -- The CCC Advisory Board recently recommended to Agriculture that the Department continue the present program for commercial storage facilities; that on-farm grain storage should be actively encouraged; that there should be no change at this time in grain storage rates under the uniform storage agreement; and that Agriculture's cost and storage charts for 1940-58 should be revised to reflect important technological changes in the grain industry. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 511

March 12, 1959

AEC

1. Uranium

... (C)

W.H.
(Harr)

2. Nuclear Tests

... (S)

Commerce

3. US-USSR Trade

... (C)

State

4. Canadian and Defense Contracts. -- Embassy Ottawa reports that the strong public reaction against Canada's decision to stop producing the CFT-105 aircraft was initially quite emotional, but that the issue is now being discussed more soberly. The controversy is still mainly intra-Canadian, but there is some public resentment against the US. Involved are the sudden

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unemployment of aircraft workers, anxiety over the future of Canadian defense industries (particularly in view of the joint US-Canadian defense program), and injured pride that US equipment would be substituted for Canadian. (Admin. Conf.)

5. US and Algeria. -- The Provisional Algerian Government has written us alleging that France has called on foreign oil capital to contribute indirectly toward the cost of the Algerian war, and threatening all-out steps to prevent the establishment of installations to strengthen the enemy's war potential. The Algerians ask us to warn interested Americans of the danger of participation in Sahara oil exploitation. We have informed the companies about the letter, but will not answer it. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Ryukyu Islands. -- Defense reports that the conversion from "occupation" Yen to US currency and the new land compensation program have improved US-Ryukuan relations, facilitated our administration, and removed the land issue from Communist exploitation. The conversion to dollars has normalized banking arrangements and will facilitate economic development of the Islands. (U)

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 10, 1959

General Goodpaster:

This item was taken from a recent HEW report on integration. This evidence, although taken from a small sample, seems to support the emphasis on local leadership which the President has given in his public comments on this problem.

TWS
TWS

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

March 10, 1959

From HEW

Civil Rights Commission Conference. -- The Commission held a two-day conference at Nashville, Tennessee last week to which city and State school officials from all States which have begun desegregation were invited. School superintendents from ten border-State cities reported on their experiences to the Commission. Almost every city proceeded under a different plan at a different speed geared to fit its own situation. But all cited strong and united community leadership (e.g. school board, mayors, police, business leaders, civic groups, and the press) as the common factor which let them get past the first barrier of admitting a Negro to a white school.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 510

March 9, 1959

H&HFA

1. FNMA. -- Housing and Home Finance reports that since 1954 FNMA has provided $2 billion of support to private residential construction and the improvement of America's housing standards. Some 95% of this support has come through FNMA's channeling of private investment funds into housing. Less than 5% has involved Treasury outlays; and even that takes the form of Government investment in sound mortgages and will be repaid fully in time. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Greenland

Defense

... (C)

3. Philippines

State

... (S)

~~SECRET~~

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SN #510 - 2 -

State 4. USSR - India

... (C)

USIA 5. US - Yugoslavia

... (C)

State 6. Nile

... (C)

State 7. Liberia

... (S)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 509

March 7, 1959

Pres int.

X

1. Weapons

Defense

... (S)

(S)

Defense

2. Defense Contracts. -- During the last quarter of 1958, $3,224 million, or 56% of all domestic military contract awards over $10,000, went to firms in labor surplus areas or industries. This was the largest amount for any quarter since the program began in 1952. (U)

OCDM

3. CD Cooperation with Canada. -- As part of our efforts to coordinate our civil defense planning with Canada, OCDM is assisting the Canadians to plan an underground relocation facility similar to that at High Point. A joint Civil Defense Planning Group to provide continuing liaison has just concluded a conference at Battle Creek. (Admin. Conf.)

AEC

4. Atomic Energy Notes. -- (a)

... (C)...(b) The recent research agreement for cooperation with Viet-Nam contains a new article affirming the common interest of the parties in availing themselves of the facilities and services of the IAEA. This provision will be included in future agreements and in amendments to existing ones. (U)...(c) AEC has contracted with the East Central Nuclear Group and the Florida West Coast Nuclear Group for R&D on a gas-cooled power plant to be completed in 1963. Built on the system of the Tampa Electric Company,

SECRET

this 50,000 kw plant will serve as a prototype for a later 200,000 kw plant. (U)...(d) The JCAE plans hearings in late April or early May on the nature and effects of radioactive fallout to update the data and conclusions drawn from the 1957 hearings. (U)

Treasury

5. International Financial Actions. -- The National Advisory has recently approved the following actions: Mexico, Eximbank credits of $100 million to finance the import of private capital goods, and of $3.5 million for an industrial water pipe line, and a stand-by drawing arrangement with the IMF up to $90 million; Philippines, an $8.75 million drawing from the IMF; Japan, a $10 million IBRD loan for a hydro-electric plant; El Salvador, a $3 million IBRD loan for electric power expansion; Haiti, a DLF loan of $4.3 million for irrigation; Peru, extension of the $17.5 million exchange agreement with the US and a stand-by arrangement with the IMF for $13 million; Argentina, an $8 million Eximbank credit for a chemical plant; Italy, 2 Eximbank credits totalling $2.5 million for chemical plants; Turkey, a Cooley Amendment Eximbank credit of 4.6 million lira; and the special quota increase for a group of 15 IMF members. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

6. Indian Steel. -- ICA has learned through Benjamin Fairless that the American steel industry is willing to extend the Indian Steel and Educational program for three years, which would bring to 600 the number of Indians trained under the program and permit them to provide future training in their own plants. (U)

State

7. India

...(C)

Pres. int.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 508

March 4, 1959

BOB

1. Farm Price Supports. -- Budget has asked Agriculture to develop long-term (1959-68) projections of the probable effects of the price support recommendations in the President's recent special message. The projections will indicate the probable demand and supply effect of the reduced farm prices contemplated in the message. Such information is needed for appraising the effectiveness of specific legislative proposals in bringing agricultural production and market demand into balance, thereby reducing Treasury's heavy farm price support burden. A preliminary report is due March 30. (Admin. Conf.)

OCDM

2. Operation Alert 1959. -- OCDM will announce tomorrow the plans for the 1959 6th annual civil defense exercise. The release has been coordinated through the OCB, and will cover the agreed portions of the exercise as discussed at the last Cabinet meeting. State and USIA have notified our overseas posts, and NATO has been informed. (Admin. Conf.)

AEC

3. New Atomic Particle. -- AEC will announce tomorrow the discovery of the Xi-Zero or neutral cascade hyperon by scientists at the University of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory. While not of immediate practical value, the discovery lends support to present theories about the nature of matter. (U)

4. Moscow Exhibit

State

... (S)

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5. Poland

ICA

... (S)

State

6. **Canada's Views on Food Plan.** -- Despite signs that the Canadians would favor our proposal for a mid-April meeting of wheat exporting countries to discuss a Food for Peace plan, they are now chary that such a plan might lead food importing countries to believe that gifts could supplant commercial imports. Australia, New Zealand and Argentina cannot afford to give away their exports, and the Canadians are increasingly worried over food gifts interfering with sales to Commonwealth countries. They will probably recommend an international meeting to explore the proposal prior to any Cabinet level conference. (Admin. Conf.)

7. Atomic Energy

AEC

... (C)

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1. Index, Notes (1-pg)	portions exempted, MR 81-84 #5	3/15-31/59	A
~~2. Letter~~ ~~76-49~~ 78-77, #9	~~Herter to DDE (2-pgs)~~	~~3/28/59~~ 3/6/81, bc	~~A~~
3. Memo of 76-50, #146	Conf., DDE, Nixon, Herter, Quarles, Twining, McCone, Allen Dulles and others re Berlin (8-pgs) portions exempted, MR 76-50 #146	3/26/59	A
4. Memo of ~~76-50, #147~~ 78-122, #5 →	Conf., DDE, King Hussein, Herter and others re Middle East (8-pgs) exempted, MR 82-156 #1 (exempted, State ltr.-3/18/77) exempted, MR 78-122 #5	3/25/59	A
~~5. Memcon.~~ 78-124, #5	~~(State), DDE, Hussein and others~~ 9/18/77-bc	~~3/25/59~~	~~A~~
~~6. Notes on~~	~~Legislative Leadership Meeting (4-pgs)~~ (portions excised by NLG staff)	~~3/24/59~~ 12/22/80, bc	~~A~~
7. Letter ~~76-49~~ 78-77, #10	Allen Dulles to DDE (2-pgs) exempted MR 78-77 #10 portions exempted, MR 78-124 #7	3/24/59	A
~~8. Statistical~~ 78-124, #6	~~report re Mutual Security Program~~ 8/30/78-bc	~~undated~~	~~A~~
9. Memo of 76-50, #149	Conf., DDE, Herter, Murphy and others re European matters including Berlin, nuclear testing, etc. (exempted, State ltr.-3/17/77) portions exempted, MR 79-309 #3	3/19/59	A
10. Memo of ~~76-50, #150~~ 78-122, #6 →	Conf., DDE, Herter, Twining, Gray and others, 3/17/59 re Berlin (3-pgs) exempted, MR 78-122 #6	3/20/59	A
11. Memo of 78-124, #7	Conf., DDE and Members of Committee to Study Military Assistance Program, 3/17/59 (3-pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-84 #6	3/20/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

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~~12. Memo of~~ 76-49, #151	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster re nuclear testing, 3/17/59~~ ~~(2 pgs)~~ 6/13/80, bc	~~3/20/59~~	~~A~~
13. Memo of ~~76-50, #152~~ 78-122, #7	Conf., DDE, Herter, Murphy, Merchant, Reinhardt, Hagerty, Goodpaster, Major Eisenhower re matters for discussion with Macmillan (2 pgs) (exempted, State ltr.-3/17/77) exempted, MR 78-122 #7	3/17/59	A

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NOTES - March 15, 1959 to March 31, 1959

Mar. 17	Discussion with top State officials about matters Prime Minister Macmillan may bring up
Mar. 17	Meeting with Secretary Herter about testing and contamination
Mar. 17	Draper Committee presents interim report
Mar. 17	Interview with Amadou Ahidjo, Prime Minister of Cameroun
Mar. 17	State and Defense meeting on contingency planning
Mar. 18	Interview with several, including Dr. Lawrence Kimpton on National Goals Committee
Mar. 19	Another meeting with State on forthcoming Macmillan talks
Mar. 19	Tariff quota under Geneva Wool Reservation
Mar. 19	Legislative Prospects for Mutual Security Program
Mar. 23	George Allen of USIA. Books for Moscow Exhibition, People-to-People Program, Soviet attitude (toward Moscow Exhibition). Reorganization of USIA. Question of "propaganda" on VOA.

……

3/24/59	Notes on Legislative Leadership Mtg
3/25/59	Interview with King Hussein (two sets of notes)
3/26/59	Conference of State, Defense and others, including Vice President, on Reunification of Germany, European security, and contingency planning
3/28/59	State suggestions as to line to be taken when Geneva nuclear test negotiations resume
3/28/59	U.S. representation at Buenos Aires Conference.
3/31/59	report of Federal Government's particiation in medical research activities by Arthur Flemming.

SEE SPECIAL FOLDER FOR Macmillan talks, March 20-23, 1959

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 81-84 #5
6/30/82

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (c)(d)
NSC Letter 2/22/82
FILE DATE 6/30/82

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON

Staff note
March 31, 1959

per H.E.W. [illegible]

DE

March 31, 19[illegible]

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Funds for Medical Research

22

As you know I have been engaged in a study of the Federal Government's participation in medical research activities.

1. As a result of this study, I am prepared to make the following long-term recommendations:

   a. That the nation should be investing, from both public and private sources, a billion dollars a year in medical research by 1967.

   b. That approximately fifty per cent of this should come from the Federal Government and that the remaining fifty per cent should come from States and private sources.

   c. That approximately $350,000,000, or 70%, of the Federal Government's $500,000,000 should be provided by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

2. The picture at the present time is as follows:

   a. The nation is now investing a total of approximately $575 million in medical research.

   b. The Federal Government is making available approximately $295 million for medical research in 1959 or approximately 50% of the total.

   c. The National Institutes of Health is authorized to spend approximately $210 million during the fiscal year 1959 or about 70% of the total amount being spent by the Federal Government.

3. The budget for 1960 does not make provision for any increase in funds for medical research.

4. This leaves us in the following position:

   a. We do not want to take any action that would weaken the Administration's program for a balanced budget for 1960.

   b. At the same time it is clear that additional funds in an order of magnitude of from $20 million to $30 million could be spent on worth while projects during the fiscal year 1960.

   c. If at all possible we want to avoid being placed in a position of admitting that additional funds could be used profitably for medical research but that we are withholding such a recommendation solely for fiscal reasons.

   d. Also we want to avoid having the Republican members of the subcommittee on Appropriations agree with the Democratic members on an increase. This puts the Democratic chairman of the subcommittee in a position where he can attack the Executive Branch for a short-sighted policy in this area and point to the fact that even the Republican members of his committee have indicated their concurrence by agreeing to an increase.

5. In the light of the above considerations I recommend the following course of action:

   a. That the Budget Director and I see if we can reach agreement on the amount of additional funds that could be spent profitably in the field of medical research during the year 1960.

   b. That a decision as to whether or not such a recommendation should be made be held in abeyance until you determine whether or not you are going to make any recommendations for increases in the 1960 budget, or until it is clear that the budget you submitted is going to exceed your recommendations in areas that are clearly not entitled to as high a priority as medical research.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1959

Dear Mr. President:

At a meeting yesterday in the Department of State we had a useful discussion of the position that we should take in the Geneva nuclear test negotiations when they reconvene on April 13, 1959. Mr. Quarles, Ambassador Wadsworth, Mr. McCone, Dr. Killian, Mr. Allen Dulles and Mr. Gordon Gray participated in this discussion and there seemed to be agreement on the following points:

1. We should go back to Geneva on April 13 and, in continuing the negotiations, press the Soviets further on their veto demands.

2. We cannot accept any agreement to ban underground tests which permits the Soviets to stop mobile on-site inspection by the veto.

3. If the Soviet position on the veto does not change, Prime Minister Macmillan and you might propose an initial agreement on banning atmospheric testing under necessary controls which would not require any significant measure of mobile inspection, if at all. This would be presented as the first step of a program of continued negotiation toward an agreement for ending all tests as rapidly as the political and technical problems can be resolved. A limited program for underground testing, perhaps under international participation, might be undertaken as part of this effort to see whether the problem of detecting underground tests might be simplified.

The President,
The White House.

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4. If the Soviets were to accept our position on the veto we would have to consider whether the control system, although admittedly not 100 per cent foolproof, provided a sufficient measure of deterrence to violation, or whether it would be necessary to press for a threshold on underground tests.

If these decisions have your approval, we will go ahead in the next few days to work out a more detailed plan of action consistent with these principles for early discussion with the United Kingdom in the hope that we will have a common position by April 13, 1959.

Faithfully yours,

Acting Secretary

3/31/59

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March 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 26, 1959, following NSC

Others present:
Secretary Herter
Acting Secretary Scribner
General Goodpaster

Mr. Scribner, speaking for Secretary Anderson, who was home ill, said he wanted to raise the question of U. S. representation at the forthcoming conference in Buenos Aires. Secretary Anderson hoped that, if at all possible, he not be asked to head the delegation, since the conference in late April would come at a time when he would have many very heavy problems in Washington, including some negotiations at critical stages in the Congress. Mr. Herter said the State Department had asked for Secretary Anderson because of his tremendous ability and because he is so highly regarded.

The President thought he must leave the matter to Secretary Anderson's judgment. If Secretary Anderson were not available he intended to ask Secretary Strauss to go. Strauss is an excellent negotiator, and he felt we could form a delegation around Strauss. Mr. Herter said he would send Assistant Secretary Mann and Mr. Scribner said Treasury would send Assistant Secretary Upton. The President said they might consider adding Sam Waugh to the group. He reiterated the decision should be left to Mr. Anderson. Mr. Scribner said in that case he had power of attorney to say that Mr. Anderson would not go.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

March 26, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 26, 1959 - 9:00 AM

Others present:
Vice President Nixon
Secretary Herter
Secretary Quarles
General Twining
Mr. McCone
Mr. Allen Dulles
Mr. Merchant
Mr. Gordon Gray
General Goodpaster
Major Eisenhower

Mr. Gray opened by explaining to the President that the State and Defense Departments were coordinating on a couple of subjects, such as reunification of Germany, European security, and contingency planning. The purpose of requesting this meeting is to obtain additional guidance in preparation for the foreign ministers talks to begin on March 31st.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-50 #146
By DJH Date 10/22/81

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)-(d)
State /NSC 10/9/81
NLE Date 10/30/81

[redacted]

[redacted] Mr. Herter stated that he just wanted the President to know of the potential difficulty.

* * *

Mr. Herter then explained a rather gloomy eventuality which has come to our attention with regard to the four-power working group that functioned in Paris. The atmosphere has not been conducive to the most constructive work. This has been due to a series of peculiar circumstances with regard to the other nations represented on this group. [redacted] Accordingly, Mr. Herter said we will not learn much until the foreign ministers meeting here in Washington. The President agreed that since many of the delegates to the foreign ministers meeting are en route, there is little that can be done to rectify this situation until they arrive here.

* * *

Mr. Herter then referred to the U.S. draft of a phased plan for reunification of Germany. This includes some proposals which impinge on the interests of the Department of Defense. They are anxious not to address any military disengagement arrangements without corresponding political agreements resulting in an over-all settlement. The President stated that this has been our position for six years, that we can unify Germany only under the umbrella of a general agreement. Mr. Herter agreed that our four-stage plan does represent an over-all plan. To address Berlin by itself would be a retreat from this position. The President reiterated that our goal is for settlement of the German problem through a peace treaty with all of Germany. This would be followed by disarmament negotiations. To the President's inquiry as to where the U.S. draft position will be tabled, Mr. Merchant and Mr. Herter indicated that it will be presented at the May 11th foreign ministers meeting, at which time the Western powers should table their comprehensive Western position. For the time being, in our March 31st meeting with the Western foreign ministers, we will deal primarily with principles rather than details of implementation.

* * *

Mr. Herter then reviewed the schedule of action which includes the Western foreign ministers meeting March 31-April 1, the meeting of the NATO Council April 2-4, the reconvening of the working group in early April, to complete its work by April 20, and subsequent consideration by the Western governments on April 27, all culminating in the molding of our position for the foreign ministers meeting of May 11th.

* * *

Mr. Gray then asked Mr. Herter to outline the decisions we hope to reach this next week. Mr. Herter answered that our primary problem is that of the relationship of the GDR to the Soviets. [redacted]

Mr. Quarles stated that he had been surprised when, at the Macmillan talks, he had learned that the 1949 agreement merely reverted to our pre-blockade status, which had been expressed in extremely vague terms. Mr. Quarles suggested that this fact would argue in favor of a completely new codification of our rights. The President, backed up by Mr. Merchant, disagreed with the impression that the rights as spelled out in the pre-1949 status had been vague. The President's understanding, in which Mr. Merchant concurred, was that our rights of unhindered access were quite clear in those arrangements. Mr. Merchant added, however, that the matter of how to exercise those rights had not been adequately spelled out.

At this point Mr. Dulles brought up the question of our views with regard to the rights of commercial traffic. This is a most vital point, in his opinion, since a garrison lift as such would be extremely easy to maintain. [redacted] Mr. Dulles said that he did not recommend bringing this matter up, but felt we should keep it in mind.

* * *

The President then called attention to his understanding of the British concern with regard to interference on access routes. They fear, not an abrupt action in which the GDR would be placed in a position of making the first overt move, but rather a foot-dragging type of interference with the routes. All agreed.

* * *

There was some discussion then of the President's schedule, in which Mr. Herter expressed the hope of seeing the President prior to the March 31 foreign ministers meeting. Mr. Gray indicated that in meetings between State and Defense, the matters that must move to agreement will be identified. Probably a small group will meet with the

President either Easter Sunday, March 29, or Monday evening March 30.

* * *

The President then asked for opinions on the subject of the efficacy of the four-power working group since they have had difficulties up to this time. He questioned how well they will perform when they meet again in April. In the discussion which followed, it was concluded that the difficulties which have beset the four-power working group up to this time will be largely overcome by the time they meet again. In addition, they will have the benefit of additional guidance stemming from the meeting of the foreign ministers. The President then directed that we make a study of the history of the four-power working group and from that study identify the items on which we must reach decision. We should also identify what our proposal has been on each, even though those proposals have not been commented on satisfactorily by the other powers. The results should be studied by State and Defense. Mr. Merchant assured the President that a paper is already in existence which does just this, and it is being sent this afternoon to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for study. The purpose of this paper is a briefing for Mr. Herter for the foreign ministers meeting. Mr. Gray added that the working group had actually identified about fourteen areas to be considered.

* * *

Mr. Quarles then brought up the matter of a zone of limited armaments. He admitted that he had seen no cables to this effect, but he had read the press conference conducted by de Gaulle in the morning paper. It appeared to Mr. Quarles that de Gaulle had opposed measures on which Macmillan had staked his political fate. The President remarked that de Gaulle is in a poor position to play the star supporter of NATO (referring to the declared intention of withdrawing the fleet from NATO command in time of war). Mr. Quarles, however, added that on this particular matter of thinning out forces, he agrees with de Gaulle in opposing the idea. While not disagreeing with this viewpoint, the President pointed out that he had discussed with Macmillan the virtues of finding some way of implementing a mutual inspection system if only as a gesture to the world. Something of this sort might represent a start.

Here the Vice President inserted the impressions he had received from a conversation at a dinner the other evening, primarily from Representative McCormack. Mr. McCormack had expressed the view that any form of disengagement such as proposed by the Rapaki Plan would be unacceptable. However, some proposal regarding the "freezing" of forces in Germany might be considered. The President agreed and mentioned to Mr. Merchant that in his position paper, which the President had referred to before, we should show some flexibility, and consider not only our optimum position, but also a possible fallback. He then mentioned in passing once more that the news with regard to the ineffectuality of the working group had been most disappointing. Mr. Herter assured the President that this was not the fault of the U.S. delegation.

Mr. McCone then inserted a point on the matter of reunification of Germany. Based on the extensive time which he himself had spent in Germany in a private capacity, he had become convinced that the attitude of the Germans is that the problem of German reunification is theirs. In this regard, the German businessmen have shown much concern over the attitude of the Adenauer government. [redacted] Mr. McCone feels that the recent flexibility shown by Adenauer is the result of pressure from German business. To this Mr. Herter mentioned the proposal which has been made by the West German government. It bears strong resemblance to the U.S. "four-stage" proposal, but the conditions which it lays down are so stringent as to require the GDR to be in the Western camp in order to implement it. The President agreed that the series of "provided thats" leaves no chance for German acceptance. Mr. McCone repeated his impression that the Germans regard their reunification as their own private problem. He recommends that the position of the Germans in the entire matter be kept "out in front" during negotiations. If von Brentano is now being forced out of his job, Mr. McCone feels that this eventuality is due to pressures exerted by German business. Mr. Dulles interjected the opinion that the attitude which Mr. McCone had witnessed is not universally held in Germany. The President repeated that our position has consistently favored free elections in Germany. In this we have learned from the experience of the Versailles Treaty, in which conditions were imposed on Germany from without. Therefore, our initial steps should point to some progress toward the place where the

Germans can then take care of the matter themselves. Mr. Quarles added the thought that the Russians -- and probably the British and French -- are most skeptical of giving the Germans their heads, for fear of the consequences to the world if the Germans were free to pursue any courses they desire. Mr. Dulles added that the position [redacted] is wild. He has proposals for incorporating trade with everybody, etc. Mr. Dulles had had a lengthy discussion with him recently and felt that his views generally do not merit very weighty consideration.

The President completed the discussion by reiterating our desire to create a good atmosphere for the Germans to work in, which would not be conducive to the rise of another Hitler. Unfortunately, we are still, after fourteen years, in the position of conquerors.

There was then a brief discussion on the subject of participation of the Poles and Czechs and Italians in the May 11 conference. The President felt that if we admit them initially in the position of mere observers, we are asking for trouble from them. He felt, however, that they might be brought in at a later stage. Mr. Herter stated that what the Russians are really looking for is the principle of equality of representation.

* * *

There was then another brief discussion of the working group in which the view was expressed that this body will find much better results with the benefit of the guidance coming from the next foreign ministers meeting.

* * *

The President then conducted a brief discussion with Mr. Herter on the subject of the NATO festivities celebrating the tenth anniversary, to be held early in April. He expressed some annoyance at the degree to which he has been required to participate personally.

* * *

The President terminated the meeting by requesting State and Defense to cooperate closely with Mr. Gray in the formulation of our position paper for the March 31 foreign ministers meeting. He expressed the possibility of making that paper a formal NSC record.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

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(Drafting Office and Officer)

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2194

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: March 25, 1959
PLACE : The White House

SUBJECT: Conversation with King Hussein of Jordan

	The United States	Jordan
PARTICIPANTS:	The President	King Hussein I
	Mr. Christian A. Herter, Acting Secretary	Prime Minister Samir el-Rifa'i
	Major John Eisenhower	Ambassador Midhet Juma
	Mr. William M. Rountree, NEA	

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The President noted that King Hussein was scheduled to visit the Pentagon during the afternoon and assumed that in his briefing he would be told about recent scientific developments. The President then discussed several outer space experiments and their importance to scientific progress. The King obviously was greatly impressed.

Responding to the President's query, King Hussein said he planned, following his tour of the United States, to visit England for about ten days before returning to Jordan. He anticipated that he would be in Amman by the end of next month. Prime Minister Rifa'i said he would return to Amman very shortly and would endeavor to keep things under control while His Majesty was away.

The President made complimentary remarks concerning King Hussein's courageous attitude and leadership. He noted the similarity of views between Jordan and the United States on many questions and expressed the hope that we would continue to work together toward the resolution of problems which confront us. King Hussein acknowledged with gratitude the President's comments and assured him that he and his government would work closely with us on common objectives. He noted that recent efforts had been made to bring about an Arab League meeting in Baghdad to reconcile the UAR and Iraq. The meeting was scheduled to be held at the Foreign Minister level at the end of this month.

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By bc NLE Date 9/20/78

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The President noted that it would be a fine thing if the Arab League could resolve this problem satisfactorily. Prime Minister Rifa'i agreed, but noted than when Jordan had great difficulty with the UAR no suggestion was made by the Arab League that it meet to resolve the dispute. In discussing the leadership of the Arab League, Mr. Rifa'i said the former Secretary-General, Azzam Pasha, talked too much, while the present head, Mr. Hassouna, "doesn't talk". He said the Arab League was not serving the purpose for which it was organized, in that it reflected merely the policies of one of the member states.

The President expressed the hope that agreement could be achieved so that neither Nasser nor Qassim would push each other too far. He feared that if Qassim was pushed too hard there would be no place for him to go except to the Soviets.

The President inquired what might be a proper, specific program for rapprochement between the UAR and Iraq. He said that, for example, the occasion might present itself whereby he could make comments or suggestions if he felt they would be useful. King Hussein replied that the best formula would be full implementation of the Arab Resolution passed by the United Nations last year. However, that Resolution had been disregarded to the extent that it was now obsolete. What was needed was, in effect, another such resolution. In agreeing with the King, Prime Minister Rifa'i said the Arab League should support respect for the independence and integrity of the member states, non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, and joint efforts to promote the welfare of all Arab peoples.

The President referred to a speech which he had made in the UN expressing the willingness of the United States to give assistance to an Arab plan for Middle East development. He felt that cooperative efforts along these lines might lead to a greater readiness among the Arab states to pull together against communism. He realized that the Arabs were concerned also with Israel, but the real danger to the Middle East was communist imperialism. He referred to his talk with King Saud in which he had stressed the danger of communism. King Saud had replied that while he recognized that danger, Israel was a more immediate threat. That was before the recent developments in Iraq, and before the strength of communism in Iraq had become evident. The President hoped that present preoccupations with Israel would not be permitted to disrupt defense against communism.

Prime Minister Rifa'i agreed and said that the smaller evils should be sacrificed if necessary to cope with larger ones.

The President commented that our actions in the Middle East had demonstrated clearly our interest in helping the area. We had come to the assistance of Jordan when it needed our help. A particularly difficult aspect was presented, however, when our friends fought among themselves, as in the case of Israel and the Arab states.

Prime Minister

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Prime Minister Rifa'i, in discussing the UAR and Nasser, criticized the latter for using "Arab nationalism" to achieve his personal ambitions. He felt that Nasser's policies had been detrimental and had upset peace and tranquility in the area which are urgently needed if the problems there were to be solved.

The President commented upon the importance of making as much progress as possible in education, public health, etc. He asked what was being achieved in Jordan in these fields. The Prime Minister replied that Jordan had the highest percentage of literacy among the Arab states, except Lebanon. Seventy percent of the people could read and write. A number of hospitals had been constructed throughout the country in every district, and even in many villages.

The President observed that doctors, who had the confidence of their patients not only in medical matters but generally in political affairs, could play an extremely important role in the development of healthy public attitudes. He asked where Jordanian doctors had been educated and what their political orientation generally was. The Prime Minister replied that most Jordanian doctors were educated at the American University in Beirut and in universities in Damascus and Cairo. He said that when the Jordanian Government was forced to suppress the communists, they found it necessary to arrest a large number of doctors. His government was trying now to keep to a minimum the number of Jordanians trained in the UAR.

The President said he had always felt that the Arabs' religion was so incompatible with atheistic communism that the communists could never get hold of the common people in Arab lands. He had thus been astonished at the strong support which communists seemed to have in such places as Baghdad and Damascus. He wondered how this was possible. He recalled that in Turkey communism was so unpopular that any single communist would receive very severe treatment if he were uncovered.

Prime Minister Rifa'i replied that in general communism was extremely unpopular in Arab countries. Communists had, however, been able to capitalize on special situations. For example, in Iraq there had been a tremendous gap between the top and the bottom, with the masses of the people living in utter poverty but with some few in extreme wealth. He recalled that the Iraqis, during the discussion of the Iraq-Jordan union, had said that it would take twenty years at the present rate of progress in Iraq for the average villager in that country to reach the level of the average villager in Jordan. In Jordan there was virtually no class distinction, and thus communism had far less to work on.

The President said he understood that the King and the Prime Minister had had discussions in the State Department of detailed problems, and thus he had not planned to go into details himself. The Prime Minister responded that he had had excellent talks in the Department, and he merely wished to say that he would welcome the President's support with respect to the various matters which the Jordanian representatives had raised.

The President

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The President emphasized again that we had a great and special interest in the Middle East and wished to be helpful in resolving problems which the nations there had. At the same time, we had a broad responsibility which came from our firm belief in freedom and our knowledge that the destruction of freedom anywhere would affect our own. Thus our obligations were world-wide, and it was not always possible for us to do in any particular country or area everything we would like to do. The Prime Minister expressed appreciation for this situation, and said what he would like was to have in Jordan a "showcase" to demonstrate the advantages of cooperating with the free world with the United States as its leader.

King Hussein said that it was his hope that he and his government would be able to do something for their people. He needed help but wished to be of minimum trouble to Jordan's friends. He wanted to show all what friendship with the United States meant. He wanted to show stability, peace, and progress. He did not wish to live only for Jordan but wanted to do more for the area as a whole, which was facing communism and must adopt policies and programs to combat it. He would do the best he could. One of his greatest needs was with respect to his army. In two out of five regiments, for example, he now had pre-war tanks and other equipment. This was a bad situation, particularly since other states in the area had Joseph Stalin tanks "against us".

Without committing himself, the President said we would have to look into that situation.

The Prime Minister observed that communist supporters had their friends, and Jordan had its friends. The people were observing what the communists were doing for those cooperating with them, and would naturally draw comparisons with Jordan. He thought it would be unfortunate if the comparison should show that Jordan did not fare nearly so well.

The President thought the Prime Minister had raised a very important question. The communists were undertaking an aggressive program designed to achieve international revolution, with domination from Moscow. In this program they could proceed as the attacker, others as the defenders. Our help and assistance must be given throughout the world. By their tactics the Soviets can be selective, as they were in Egypt and later in Iraq. Through these means they can take one-tenth of the resources which we use and can have tremendous effect since it takes far more to defend than to attack in isolated and selected places. However, the free world countries which oppose communism have a bond of a common dedication to spiritual values. The Soviets do not have that. In this field they are extremely weak. We value human dignity and freedom, and are not slaves of a dictator of any kind. Thus we must present a common defense against communism.

King Hussein again expressed his warm appreciation for his reception in the United States and the friendly conversations which he had had.

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(Note: Following the meeting the President spoke privately to Mr. Rountree, referring to the King's comments regarding Jordan's obsolete tanks. He mentioned the possibility of making some M-47's available to Jordan, perhaps by writing down their value to a nominal sum. Mr. Rountree told the President that the Defense Department had prepared a list of military items, including twelve M-47 tanks, that we were prepared to give Jordan over a three-year period. The Jordanians were told generally what was on the list, a copy of which soon would be given them. They no doubt were not satisfied that twelve tanks were enough, and could be expected to raise the question again. The President thought that, if they did, we should give further thought to the matter.)

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 24, 1959
8:30 a.m. -- 10:45 a.m.

Present were:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Williams

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Leo Allen
Rep. Taber
Rep. Richard Simpson

Sec. Flemming
Under Sec. of State Dillon
and Mr. Macomber
Asst. Sec. of Labor Newell Brown
Director Stans, Budget
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. John Patterson, OCDM

Gen. Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Harlow
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McPhee
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Merriam
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Warrington
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Federal Standards for Unemployment Insurance - Mr. Merriam reported on the President's meeting with Executive Committee of Governors' Conference and on Administration position opposing uniform standards.

Regarding Federal legislation for improving this program, Rep. Byrnes and Sen. Williams urged that the Administration do no more than suggest desirability of such, for pressure to enact would bring on uniform standards legislation.

Imports of Electrical Machinery - Sen. Dirksen and Mr. Halleck reported grave concern on this subject, and the President responded regarding complexities of the question. Mr. Patterson (OCDM) indicated study made of

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possible defense essentiality, and Gov. Hoegh to make decision. Sen. Dirksen foresaw amendment to Mutual Security appropriation limiting purchases abroad.

Labor Legislation - Agreed it would be preferable for House to act before Senate.

Development Loan Fund - Mr. Dillon urged Leadership support for restoration of supplemental since funds are now nearly all committed. Dillon to supply factual material to refute Rep. Passman's spurious arguments.

Deficiency Appropriations - Discussion focused on problems involved in promoting restoration of necessary items at a time when responsibility for balancing the budget is at issue; also on necessity of restoring funds for payrolls and the desirability of showing Republican support for the Defense Education supplemental.

Accrued Expenditures - Mr. Stans enlisted Leadership support for Senate restoration of language cut by House.

Macmillan Meeting - The President reported briefly on this and the likelihood of a summit meeting. The President suggested possible desirability of working toward a great union of England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

....

It was agreed that regular meetings would not be held during the next several weeks because of the Congressional recess and the President's expected absence, but that arrangements might be made for a breakfast meeting during the week of April 12th.

* * *

Federal Standards for Unemployment Insurance - Mr. Merriam reported on the President's meeting with the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference, at which the President expressed his opposition to imposing Federal standards on the program but hoped that the States would act individually to strengthen their programs. The Governors were also informed by Sec. Mitchell of the Federal Government's belief in the desirability of increasing the wage base, broadening the coverage, and raising from $200 million to $500 million the fund available for assisting States experiencing great difficulty in meeting payments. Mr. Merriam reported that some of the Governors felt that State conditions varied too much to allow uniformity of standards for all. Mr. Merriam then read the statement issued by the Executive Committee.

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Rep. Byrnes believed it highly undesirable for the Administration to press any legislation at this time since that would open up the situation and lead probably to uniform standards legislation. Mr. Byrnes saw a big difference between whether the Administration merely suggested or actually pressed for legislation. Sen. Williams also foresaw difficulties in the Senate should the question be opened up.

Sen. Bridges received assurance that the Administration's position on uniform standards, as stated by the President to the Executive Committee, is a firm position. He then noted a recent New York court decision which ordered unemployment compensation to be paid to a woman leaving her job for maternity reasons.

Mr. Newell Brown stated that representatives of employer groups were in agreement that the compensation fund should be increased by either tax increase or a broadening of the base. The President commented on the improvements achieved in Illinois and on the experience of the several Governors who had accomplished changes readily in part because of full consultation with both employers and employees.

The President stated he and Sec. Mitchell had not reached any final decision as to Federal legislation but that undoubtedly the Secretary would have to testify "in that direction" if called upon.

There was a brief discussion of whether the Governors of all the States should be polled for their opinions and it was agreed that anything like this was the responsibility of the Executive Committee.

Imports of Electrical Machinery - Sen. Dirksen indicated he had asked for discussion of this subject because of the concern expressed by some Members of Congress that Prime Minister Macmillan might have pressed for more favorable treatment for Great Britain. He stated the desire of many to insure proper protection of the skills involved, without which our national security could be endangered. Mr. Halleck referred to a letter in like vein from a dozen high Republicans, but he understood the difficulties inherent in such decisions because of their relationship to our international affairs. Sen. Saltonstall referred to the reduced activity at a General Electric plant in Massachusetts.

The President reported briefly on his discussion of this with the Prime Minister, in which he (the President) did not have much to say. He told the Leadership that here was a problem that needed much study, that he did not personally know the answers, and that it was especially difficult given the evidence of US industries pricing themselves out of the domestic market as well as the foreign. The fact that we are a creditor nation now, he said, made for an entirely different situation than when high tariffs were essential to a young nation.

Mr. Halleck thought the issue might be focused on the point of Government organizations using taxpayers' money to purchase items from overseas

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competitors. This, he felt, was an entirely different matter from the purchasing operations of private utilities.

Mr. John Patterson informed the group that just about all the staff work had been done after collecting evidence and comments from all interested parties, that the study awaited review by the top OCDM officials, and that it was clearly apparent that the issue was strictly one of whether national security is threatened.

Sen. Dirksen concluded the discussion by recalling the action taken by the Congress on an earlier occasion in connection with Mutual Security appropriations as a result of the controversy over equipment for an Indian narrow gauge railroad financed by Mutual Security funds. He felt the electrical people might look for similar assistance during consideration of the next Mutual Security appropriation bill.

Labor Legislation - Sen. Dirksen believed the Senate would not take up this legislation until late in April; also that Sen. Johnson would prefer to see the House take the lead. Mr. Halleck also believed the House should lead, and he felt that it would be possible to develop a desirable bill on the floor of the House once something could get moved out of Committee. Sen. Dirksen noted how Democratic Senators have now moved for reconsideration of certain amendments made in Committee, the desire for consideration stemming primarily from the adverse reactions of labor leaders.

Mr. Hoeven ascertained from the President that the Administration still preferred a one-package approach, although tactics had to be somewhat flexible.

Development Loan Fund - Mr. Dillon stated the urgent need for a supplemental appropriation since the presently available funds are, in effect, obligated although the technical definition of "obligated" will not be fulfilled until detailed agreements are signed in subsequent months. However, he said, the full faith of the United States is already at stake as a result of preliminary commitments. Messrs. Harlow and Taber stressed the need for Mr. Dillon to make available current factual information adequate to refute Mr. Passman's allegations about the vast sums available. Mr. Taber believed the House could not be induced to approve more than $100 million for the supplemental ($225 million requested) but that the Senate might accomplish an increase.

Deficiency Appropriations - In addition to the Development Loan Fund supplemental, Mr. Taber commented on other reductions pertaining especially to funds needed to cover last year's pay increase, the Defense Education bill, and the Federal School Aid for Impacted Areas. He noted that some action was already under way to provide funds for postal operations, but otherwise he felt that the restoration of various small items should not be urged in the House, rather they should be left for reconsideration in the Senate and Conference Committee.

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By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

Mr. Stans referred to the listing of these various items and noted that some of the reductions were strictly bookkeeping items which would have to be financed subsequently, hence the Democrats should be allowed no credit for economizing on these. He stressed that so little time was left in the fiscal year that additional sums for wages were absolutely necessary in most cases. For instance, terminal leave charges would in many instances almost equal any salary saved by reductions in force at this late stage of the year. The impossibility of the situation was apparent in the figures for the Post Office, where one-third of the personnel would have to be fired lacking the supplemental.

Mr. Halleck and others noted the Democratic intent to embarrass the Administration with this gimmick, making it appear that the Administration wanted to enlarge the budget.

Regarding the National Guard, Mr. Harlow ascertained from Mr. Stans that the Defense Department letter to the Appropriations Committee merely stated that the "$10 million supplemental" would be necessary if the Guard were to be maintained at the Congressionally-directed level of 400,000. The Defense letter did not contain the Administration's belief that the desirable level ought be 380,000.

Regarding aid for impacted areas, Mr. Stans noted that the Administration had in the FY 1960 budget reduced the request for funds by $45 million in keeping with the Congressional reduction accomplished last year. Should Congress now restore the $45 million, there would be reason for continuing it in the 1960 budget.

Dr. Flemming stressed the desirability of getting the supplemental money for the Defense Education bill, especially since the Administration's total request was considerably less than the original amount authorized, and since failure to have these funds very soon would mean in many instances a full year's delay before several of the programs could be put into effect -- action in the regular FY '60 budget would not prevent such delay. The President stressed the moderateness of the Administration's program when others were ready to rush to extremes as regards scientific education. Dr. Flemming stressed the great interest of educators in this action and the potential benefit to the Administration.

Toward the end of the meeting, Mr. Harlow reopened this question to enlist the Leaders' support when this is discussed on the floor. Mr. Byrnes stressed that many Republicans had voted against the original Education bill hence could not possibly be expected to support this appropriation action.

The President spoke of the need for Republicans to work together, once a decision is reached, as a basic argument for enlisting support in the

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next campaign. It was felt that many Republicans simply might not speak to this subject one way or the other, whereas its supporters could give it a boost as urged by Dr. Flemming.

Accrued Expenditures - Mr. Stans again noted the action of the House Appropriations Committee negating the legislation approved last year for Accrued Expenditure Accounting. He hoped that the Senate would be able to restore the necessary language. He did not want to maintain that there was any magic in this but he did believe it was an effective management tool. Sen. Saltonstall reported considerable Democratic opposition to this and urged Mr. Stans to consider carefully the way in which support might be developed.

Macmillan Meeting - The President commented briefly on his discussions with Mr. Macmillan, characterising them as a very fine meeting, particularly since it was a matter of old friends getting together and all of the group were very good people.

The President suggested that it might be a good idea to begin to try to get Britain and Canada, Australia and New Zealand all together with us in one great government. If that could be done there could be an end to worrying about a number of little things that can cause divisions among independent nations. In view of the fact that the United States has now gone beyond its own shores, an idea like this -- given time -- might not be too difficult to sell to either side.

The President thought this had been a very productive meeting, but of course the trade business had been difficult especially when he didn't have firm answers to these problems clear even in his own head. The President also noted the discrepancies in newspaper reports of the meeting, particularly two which Foster showed him which were diametrically opposed.

Messrs. Halleck and Arends described the effectiveness of some of Mr. Macmillan's comments when he met with certain Congressional leaders. Also, the British Foreign Minister had suggested that internal pressures in Russia were forcing Khrushchev to do some of the things he did. The President recounted some of the events of Mr. Macmillan's visit to Russia, particularly the Prime Minister's firmness and perseverance in the face of Russian rudeness -- and the way in which the Russians eventually came around.

The President recounted a theory held by some that Khrushchev, the only man in Russia who can make a decision, is at the point of actually wanting to make some decisions. Otherwise, the theory goes, there would be no explanation for Khrushchev's great interest in a summit meeting, since such a meeting is not so good a propaganda weapon as to

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justify all the emphasis. The President added that his present guess was that a summit conference would occur. However, it could be confusing if too many countries became involved, and perhaps impossible should Chancellor Adenauer change his approach to the problems.

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It was agreed that regular meetings would not be held during the next several weeks because of the Congressional recess and the President's expected absence, but that arrangements might be made for a breakfast meeting during the week of April 12th.

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L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)✓
Mr. Minnich

March 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 23, 1959 - 11:15 AM

Others present: George V. Allen
Major Eisenhower

Mr. Allen began by informing the President of the highly favorable impact of his television address of March 16th. This address had calmed questions in U.S. foreign policy which had been coming from all over the world. The address had been put out by wireless from all embassies, and the film of the address is being dispatched to each post. The technique most generally used in foreign countries is that of a running transmission with the President's voice dimmed in the background. The President expressed the opinion that we should probably emphasize different parts of the speech to different parts of the world. Mr. Allen agreed that this is being done for the news releases, but for showing in the U.S. embassies abroad, the entire film is run.

* * *

Mr. Allen then turned to what he termed the "battle of the books." In the selection of art for the Moscow exhibit, a committee of experts had been appointed. This committee consisted of such experts as Mr. Whitney and Dr. Hope. They have selected a group of distinguished American paintings. However, questions have now been asked as to the political leanings of the painters involved, including such matters as the organizations they have joined, statements they have made in the past, etc. Mr. Allen had checked with Secretary Herter and Secretary Strauss. Their decision was that the pictures should stand for themselves, and the political elements and backgrounds of the artists would not be given weight.

The President expressed curiosity as to the nature of the paintings selected, to include the age. Mr. Allen answered by saying that only 10% of the paintings selected would be abstract. The rest would be representative paintings. At this point the President called Mr. Allen's attention to the still life painting on his own wall, done by an artist named Cope in 1905. This painting of ducks hanging on a wall came from the Whitney museum.

* * *

Mr. Allen then brought up a question involving the People-to-People Program. Mr. Charles E. Wilson had been helping to promote this program, and some organizations had been very active in its support. Metropolitan Life, for example, has sent many books abroad to such locations as even the Sudan. Mr. Allen expressed his own astonishment at the amount of demand overseas for ordinary American textbooks. The problem he has in mind came about from the Chase National Bank, which has also been prominent in sending texts abroad. Recently the vice president of the Bank sent to USIA for a list of banned authors. Again, USIA had decided that each book would stand on its own merits. There would be no set lists of people or of books to be banned. This answer apparently did not satisfy the Chase National Bank. They went to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and from them got word that a list had been issued to that organization. From there, Chase went to Attorney General Rogers. At this point, the Civil Liberties Union took up the matter, but Max Rabb was successful in convincing them that such a list of banned authors had never been issued. The concern has now spread to Montgomery County which has a collection of old texts that have been offered. A political group in that County questioned the texts which the County has turned over. As an example, they criticize the inclusion of books by one David Muzzey on the basis of Muzzey's enthusiasm for TVA. Despite the fact that his text books were written during a period in which prestige of TVA was at an all-time high, this political group tends to consider him subversive.

To this the President simply answered that we handle hundreds of thousands of books of this type, and to the best of his knowledge, they have not yet subverted the U.S.

Mr. Allen then reported favorably on the Moscow exhibit. Mr. McClellan continues to do a good job and the Soviets, surprisingly, are leaning over backwards to make things easy. Most of the difficulties, such as they are, have come from U.S. personnel. One example which Mr. Allen cited is that the Postmaster General is extremely desirous of including one of the Post Office Department's new mobile post offices. Another example was that of some of the American artists who found that their exhibit would be placed in the same building with washing machines and plumbing fixtures. This apparently caused pain to the artists in question. To the question of the placement of art exhibits, the President paid little attention. However, he did express his interest in the automatic post office, not for the sake of machinery itself, but for the fact that it symbolizes the high degree of communication between people which exists in this country. Mr. Allen answered that Mr. McClellan is still attempting to find some way to move one of these units to Moscow for display.

* * *

Mr. Allen then brought up the matter of the Flemming committee recommendations on reorganization of the USIA. The recommendation of the committee to put USIA back into the State Department is not to Mr. Allen's liking. He told the President that he had coordinated with Secretary Herter on this matter and had concluded:

(1) That some reorganization of USIA and State are definitely needed. For example, Mr. Allen feels that all cultural matters

should be under one roof. As it is, they are now split between State and USIA.

(2) That the matters of radio broadcasts to the world should be directed by a board of its own, similar to that of the BBC. On the U.S. Advisory Commission on Education there are Sigurd Larmon, Philip Reed, Lewis Douglas, and Edwin Canham. The board could be expanded to include other permanent citizens. Mr. Allen is going to appear soon before the Flemming committee and recommend that this type of board be retained.

The President found this situation somewhat amusing because of the way in which organizations must be juggled to fit personalities. He pointed out that in 1953 he had attempted to get all activities related to foreign policy under one man, in this case Secretary Dulles. Secretary Dulles, however, had shown a strong antipathy to operational matters, and indicated a strong desire to restrict the State Department activities to policy. Thus, activities go back and forth from independent status to State control like a shuttlecock. One example is, of course, the ICA.

The President feels that the matter of the First Secretary will solve this question to a large extent. Some legislation would be required to provide for the salary of the Secretary himself and for a small staff. Secretary Dulles has been convinced that such a matter would be beneficial, particularly since it would take effect only in the last year of this Administration and would therefore show up as a legacy of the future rather than as a crutch for the present Administration. The President feels that the prestige of Secretary Dulles in being recommended for this position would be very helpful.

Turning back to the USIA, the President agreed that any measures to make it semi-permanent would be beneficial. To this Mr. Allen pointed out the permanence which this committee does afford. He pointed out that Mr. Larmon has been with the committee only six years. However, Mr. Reed and Mr. Canham have both been members for ten years. He pointed out that the VOA is the operation which gives the day-to-day headaches.

The President acknowledged the necessity in this day and time for propaganda. However, he pointed out that a direct educational program is also highly essential. He stated his preference that propaganda be infiltrated into local radio stations and performed by people other than Americans. In order to insert such propaganda, of course, such matters as bribery, etc., would have to be indulged in. The President stated his preference, however, that the VOA build a reputation for straight educational reporting. He pointed out the success of the BBC with all audiences, including Americans, because of its reputation for straight news reporting. He pointed out that during WW II U.S. soldiers had often turned off U.S. broadcasts because they were such a hodge podge. Mr. Allen agreed and stated that

He will testify on the 9th of April. In the meantime, he will stay in close contact with Secretary Herter.

* * *

As Mr. Allen was leaving, the President asked him about the opening date of the Moscow exhibit. Mr. Allen answered that it would be between the 4th and 20th of July. The President expressed the wish, if not the hope, that he would be able to view the exhibit in person on the way to a summit conference, if such is held. Mr. Allen expressed his enthusiasm for this possibility.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

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~~SECRET Enclosure~~

MAR 1 9 1959

7 in staff note [illegible]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Legislative Prospects for Mutual Security Program

Any cuts Congress may make in this year's Mutual Security Program would pose considerably greater risks than has been the case in the past. This is so because of an increase in economic needs throughout the world as compared with last year and because of the decrease in the Military Assistance pipeline and the austerity of the figure requested for Military Assistance. A careful study indicates that if Congress should reduce the Program below the level of $3.75 billion we may well face serious dangers to our security position throughout the world. (See attachment for breakdown of $3.75 billion figure.)

Last year Congress voted $3.3 billion for Mutual Security as against a request for $3.94 billion. It is now reasonable to expect last year's appropriation will be raised by some $100 to $150 million, as a result of the $225 million deficiency request for the Development Loan Fund now before Congress. This, if approved, will give us a total of something over $3.4 billion for Mutual Security in the fiscal year 1959. This figure has proved to be an absolute minimum and its austerity has been the cause of considerable difficulty in administering the Program. So low a figure would definitely be inadequate for FY 1960.

A careful check of Congressional opinion indicates that opposition to the Program at present is more widespread and vigorous than at any time in the past. This is so because in addition to those who have traditionally opposed the Program, a number of other members of Congress favor large

cuts

~~SECRET Enclosure~~

cuts this year for purely domestic, political reasons having to do with such things as the overall Administration position on domestic spending programs of the welfare type and the decision to undertake no new public works starts this year.

As a result, in the absence of extraordinary and sustained high-level efforts, and in the absence of some world crisis of frightening proportions, we can expect that this year's Mutual Security appropriation will be cut to a figure of around $3 billion, or even less. The effects of such a cut would be grave indeed. Since so much of the opposition this year is domestic in character and does not appear to be responsive to persuasion by the Department of State, it is becoming clear that a strong and sustained effort led by the White House along the lines of your recent persuasive efforts and having all-out support from all elements of the Administration as well as from civilian groups will be necessary if the Program is to be kept relatively intact. May Mr. Dillon and I have the opportunity to discuss the outlook with you, General Persons and Bryce Harlow.

/S/ CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

Acting Secretary

Enclosure:

Detailed Statement.

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CATEGORY	1959 APPROPRIATIONS	1960 REQUEST	1960 MINIMA
Military Assistance	1.515	1.600	1.600
Development Loan Fund	.400	.700	.650
Defense Support	.750	.835	.800
Technical Cooperation	.172	.211	.200
Special Assistance	.200	.272	.240
Other Programs	.106	.112	.110
Contingency Fund	.155	.200	.150
	3.298	3.930	3.750

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Program presented to BOB was $2.1 billion which believed justified. Draper Committee believes $1.6 billion dangerously low and is recommending $400 million more. $1.6 billion will permit almost no force improvement or modernization. Reduction of pipe line in FY 1959 by 900 million to about $2.5 billion on June 30, 1959 will make further substantial drawing on pipe line impossible.

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

Present rate of activity is $700 million per year. Need was for $1.0 billion. Draper Committee recommending $1.0 billion. $650 would be least amount which would signify willingness of U.S. to make serious effort to

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By bc NLE Date 9/1/78

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assist underdeveloped nations to achieve improvement.

DEFENSE SUPPORT

Although appropriation was $750 million, have already programmed $787 million in FY 1959 and there are probable added requirements of $27.5 million more. For FY 1960 see increased needs in Greece, Iran (to carry out President's pledge) and Pakistan (economy in dangerous imbalance). Of these only Greece could be substantially reduced without great economic strain and political repercussions would certainly ensue. Believe $800 million absolute minimum.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

Although appropriation was $200 million, FY 1958 program was $257 million, and have already programmed $259 million in FY 1959 with probable added requirements of $37.8 million more. Increases for FY 1960 required in Jordan and Haiti, for UNEF, and malaria program. New programs (Community Water Development 5.0, Medical Research 1.0, Investment Incentive 5.0, and Aid to American Schools 5.0) would have to be dropped or virtually so, to live within minimum of $240 million.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Increases proposed are in all areas. Could sacrifice most of increases in all regions except Africa. Increase of $10 in UN contribution must be met. Minimum requirement $200. Might conceivably come down to $190 but with considerable less momentum.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Most of these items are commitments or administrative expenses. The slight increase is due largely to the effect of pay increases. $110 million is minimum.

CONTINGENCY

The need for contingency funds increases with reductions in other accounts, especialy in Defense Support and Special Assistance, the requirements for which have been very closely calculated. If no unforeseen emergencies arose it might be possible to achieve adequate flexibility with $150 million in contingency funds, provided the minimum amounts indicated in the table are appropriated for Defense Support and Special Assistance. Any further cuts in those funds should be offset by an equivalent increase in the Contingency Fund. The vanishing MAP pipeline reduces the practicability of Presidential transfers from Military Assistance funds. Although this has never been the case in the past, emergency military aid requirements may also have to be met from contingency funds in FY 1960.

March 19, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 19, 1959 - 2:23 PM

Others present: Dr. Paarlberg
General Goodpaster
Mr. Areeda
Major Eisenhower

In his meeting with members of the State Department at 9:00 AM this date, the President directed that Dr. Paarlberg brief him on the subject of the tariff quota under the Geneva Wool Reservation.

Mr. Areeda, who accompanied Dr. Paarlberg, briefed the President in accordance with the attached text.

At the end, Mr. Areeda added the recommendation that in the forthcoming discussions with Mr. Macmillan, the President be vague and say merely that the matter is under consideration.

The President questioned Mr. Areeda to clarify the exact status of the Trade Policy Committee and to ensure that it bears no relationship to the Tariff Commission. Mr. Areeda confirmed this and informed him that what was contemplated here was only an administrative action. The President further ascertained that these measures pertain only to woven fabrics and not to raw wool.

Mr. Areeda summarized by saying that the tentative proposal of the Trade Policy Committee will represent a liberalization of current policy with respect to British wool if the first 350,000 pounds of high quality wool over the breaking point are subject to only 30% rather than 45% ad valorum, and if the breaking point is not lowered below the present 14.2 million pounds.

D.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

O.F.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1959

TARIFF QUOTA UNDER THE "GENEVA WOOL RESERVATION"

1. In granting a tariff concession on woolen and worsted fabrics in 1947, the United States reserved the right to increase the tariff on those imports that, in any year, exceed five percent of average domestic production over the preceding three years. The concession and Reservation were negotiated with the United Kingdom and extended to other GATT countries.

2. This Reservation was first invoked by a proclamation of the President in September 1956 for the last quarter of 1956. This proclamation provided that after imports during any year reached a certain "breakpoint," subsequent imports during that year would be subject to a duty of 45% ad valorem instead of the concession rate of 20 or 25% (depending on the fabric). There is, in addition, a duty of 30 cents or 37.5 cents per pound, but that doesn't change.

3. The President established breakpoints for 1957 and 1958, respectively of 14 and 14.2 million pounds. In each case, the breakpoint approximated 5% of production over the preceding three years. The 5% figure for 1959 is about 13.5 million pounds. The Trade Policy Committee will probably recommend a breakpoint in that amount within a week or two. That recommendation will, of course, be reviewed in the White House.

4. Until last year, the ad valorem part of the duty was 45% for all imports in excess of the breakpoint for the given year. Exceptions were made last year for two kinds of fabrics: certain handwoven woolens less than 30 inches wide (principally, certain Scottish and Irish tweeds) and certain "religious" fabrics (that is, special fabrics used in the manufacture of apparel for members of religious orders, such as nuns' veiling). Imports of these items -- after the breakpoint in any year is passed -- are subject to duty of 30% rather than 45%.

5. An additional exception may be proposed by the Trade Policy Committee for 1959. The tentative proposition is that certain "high-cost and high-quality" fabrics will be subject to a duty of 30% (rather than 45%) after the overall breakpoint is passed. This special rate may be limited, however, to the first 350 thousand pounds of such imports after the overall breakpoint is passed. If it is possible to frame an administratively feasible definition for such fabrics, the additional exception would be of primary benefit to British exporters.

6. The foreign countries primarily involved are the United Kingdom, Japan, Italy, France. Some other European countries ship much smaller amounts to the United States.

7. Nearly everyone affected is unhappy with the tariff quota and the Reservation. To allay some of this concern, the President last year directed the Secretary of Commerce to make a "special review" of "alternatives to the present arrangements." The Trade Policy Committee proposal may not be thought by the industry to fulfill that mandate.

Phillip Areeda

~~TOP SECRET~~

March 19, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 19, 1959 - 9:00 AM

Others present:
Secretary Herter
Deputy Under Secretary Murphy
Assistant Secretary Merchant
Mr. Reinhardt
Ambassador Whitney
General Goodpaster
Mr. Hagerty
Major Eisenhower

This was the second meeting involving informal briefings for the Macmillan talks. Secretary Herter mentioned that his primary objective in requesting this meeting was to discuss procedural matters. In answer to the President's question, he said there has been no change in the position paper. He visualizes that the two main areas of disagreement between the U.S. and the U.K. will be:

(1) The broadness of our position with regard to the agenda for a foreign ministers conference, and

(2) Whether or not a date should be specified for a summit meeting.

On the summit issue, the U.S., Germany and France are pretty much together. The U.K. position, differing from the others, is that the date for a summit meeting should be set forth in our reply.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 79-309 #3
By DJH Date 2/4/81

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
State 12/19/79 NSC 12/12/80
NLE Date 2/4/81

[redacted]

Some discussion relative to schedules and administrative matters followed. The President approved the list of the permanent U.S. group for the meetings with Macmillan. They are Secretary Herter, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Merchant and General Goodpaster. (The President's secretary, Mrs. Whitman, will accompany General Goodpaster.) On the British side, the permanent group will consist of five people, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Lloyd, Ambassador Caccia, Mr. Brook and Mr. Milton.

Turning to another item, the President questioned the meaning which we currently attach to the term "European security." On learning from Mr. Murphy that it pertained to proposals for a neutral zone, the President expressed astonishment at the favor which that proposal seems to be gaining in this country.

The President then turned to the subject of nuclear inspection. Here he repeated the thoughts which he had expressed in the meeting of March 17th on the subject of development of a practical inspection system. The President is of the opinion that we should desert the scientists, and to some extent the Department of Defense in their insistence on obtaining a perfect system. What the President desires is a workable system which will give a true picture to the extent desired. He holds no brief for the number of inspection stations which must be set up in the USSR, be it 2, 15 or 40; he holds no brief for any one particular degree of tolerance so long as the system is adequate to ensure the criterion agreed upon. Here Secretary Herter pointed out the difficulties which might be anticipated from the Senate in securing ratification of any agreement which allows for a threshold. He expressed the view that an agreement which could be restricted to atmospheric tests might be satisfactory. The President agreed emphatically with respect to atomospheric tests. He expressed the opinion that this would, in large measure, reduce the total number of tests, conducted by virtue of the costly nature of conducting underground tests. [redacted]

Secretary Herter briefly mentioned the fact that the high altitude tests of 1958 had been made public yesterday without approval of the government. This brought a strong reaction from the President, who is of the opinion that some scientist had released the information. General Goodpaster explained the efforts to keep the release in perspective which had been made the day before. Mr. Sullivan, of the New York Times, apparently had notified Karl Harr that they were about to release the information which they had been holding back for some time at the remonstrance of Defense. In General Goodpaster's view, the Times felt it was about to lose a scoop, since the discussion of this test series was becoming prevalent. The President referred to the publication of this matter in strong terms, and deplored any plans for releasing more information on the basis that some had already leaked. General Goodpaster assured him that we have never authorized further disclosure of information. To set the record straight, General Goodpaster advised the President that part of the information which had been released was already available to the scientists through the IGY, due to the radiation readings which had been transmitted from the satellites. The scientists who had made these readings were not under governmental control.

The President then turned away from this subject to continue with his thoughts on a nuclear test ban. For our first step, we should restrict our agreements to refraining from conducting tests in the atmosphere. We should not initially strive for perfection of detection of all shots, including those detonated underground. He recognized that there may be difficulty in securing agreement from the Soviets for any sort of test ban short of complete abolition. He recognized the Soviet position on the veto and their fear of espionage. He stated that he wanted Dr. Killian, Mr. McCone and somebody from Defense available to come to Camp David for these discussions. In view of the fact that only the West will adhere to the agreements, and in view also of the fact that very high altitude shots (he mentioned 300-mile altitude) will send almost negligible radiation to the earth, he desired to follow this approach and discuss the matter with the British.

Turning to the economic questions set forth in the briefing book, the President expressed the opinion that the British desire primarily only to complain in this area. He inquired if there had been any movement since the wool import law of 1954. Secretary Herter and Mr. Hagerty informed the President that there is an opinion pending. Secretary Herter recommended a "sympathetic listening" approach. The President expressed the understanding that our code visualizes an import tax on the 36 million pounds of wool which come in. The revenues thus obtained are used to compensate the sheep growers. He directed that Dr. Paarlberg be alerted to brief him on the details and status of this 1954 wool act. (See memo of Dr. Paarlberg's conference with the President, this date.) Ambassador Whitney offered the recommendation that these economic matters be discussed to some extent, since Macmillan is more sympathetic to our viewpoint than is Lloyd, who normally deals with our economic relationships with Britain.

With regard to recognition of the GDR, the President expressed the view that Adenauer will never come near it. He mentioned the conflicting reports which had come from Paris and Bonn on the subject of the high level talks in those places. Secretary Herter and Ambassador Whitney agreed that we have not as yet found out what really did happen in those conferences.

The President then requested the State Department to begin work on writing up a draft communique. He approved Mr. Merchant's recommendation, which would:

(1) indicate in the communique that the U.S. and Britain had agreed on their position with respect to the Soviet note of March 2nd, and

(2) ensure that the results of the conference would be positions sent to the NATO working group.

The President then made an estimate as to the decision facing the British. The question is whether they are willing to break with Adenauer. This is an extremely difficult question. Six months after the war, when the Western allies were in the position of victors over Germany, we could dictate our position. Now it is essential that our position vs. the Soviets be satisfactory to the West Germans. He feels that the British should face up to the issue of what they are willing to do in the face of German objections. He feels that we have been wasting much effort on such vague procedures as "informing each other of our thinking."

The Dwight
ower Library

The President then mentioned once more the nuclear testing item, in an attempt to place it in the perspective of our overall position in the world. Anything we and the Soviets can do to build confidence in each other's word is a step forward. We of the West are at present in the position of refusing everything brought up. This presents a poor image to the world, regardless of how spurious the Soviet proposals may be.

[redacted]

[redacted]

The President then addressed the problem of how to handle the visit to Secretary Dulles in the hospital before leaving for Camp David. After a phone call to the Secretary, the President asked Secretary Herter to inform Macmillan of the President's desire to take him (Macmillan) on a friendly visit to see Secretary Dulles. If Macmillan himself desires also to take Selwyn Lloyd, this would be satisfactory.

After discussion of administrative matters, such as press photography and the schedule at Camp David, the meeting came to an end.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: March 18, 1959 -- 11:27 a.m. to 12:08 p.m.
The President, Secretary Anderson, General Persons, Mr. Frank Pace, Mr. Lawrence Kimpton, and Mr. Merriam

The meeting was designed generally to go over the possibilities for the Goals Committee. No specific request was made that Messrs. Kimpton and Pace head up the Committee, but the President made it clear that he thought they would make an excellent team if they can find their way clear to do so.

The President once again outlined his ideas for such a Committee, and emphasized the importance which he attached to its activities. He indicated that if he didn't have other things to do he would take on the job himself. The President commented that there was an old Army thesis which applied to this activity very well: Plans are worthless, but planning is all important.

Chancellor Kimpton asked several questions concerning the operation of the Committee, particularly stressing the fact that the Committee would have to make some hard decisions, not all of which would be in accord with the Administration's position. The President emphasized that once the Committee was under way, it was to run itself with no interference from anyone. To stress this he suggested that the Committee locate its headquarters away from Washington, perhaps in Chicago if Mr. Kimpton should accept the chairmanship. The President indicated that the Committee was to hire its own staff and that there would be no formal liaison with the White House.

However, he volunteered to help in any way that he could in getting the right people on the Committee and in obtaining whomever the Committee wanted as staff director. He indicated that while he would like the chairman and vice chairman to select the other Committee members, he would, of course, formally appoint all of the members.

Mr. Pace indicated his complete agreement with the President's evaluation of the importance of the Committee, and his willingness to help in any way that he could. It was Mr. Pace's opinion that a study which was well done could help unify the nation and provide a guide for whomever might be the next President.

Mr. Kimpton indicated that the doctors told him he should get away for a rest, and the President agreed that once the Committee was set up this would be entirely in order.

As the meeting concluded, the President again indicated that he hoped both Mr. Kimpton and Mr. Pace would be able to join in this endeavor. Mr. Kimpton promised an answer within the next several days.

REM

Robert E. Merriam

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: March 17, 1959

SUBJECT: Courtesy Call on The President by Prime Minister Ahidjo

PARTICIPANTS:
The President
Mr. Amadou Ahidjo, Prime Minister of Cameroun
Mr. Hervé Alphand, Ambassador of France
Mr. J. C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary, AF
Major John Eisenhower, Assistant Staff Secretary
Colonel Walters, Interpreter

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The President received Prime Minister Ahidjo very warmly. After introductions, he asked him a number of questions about the economy of the country, its principal products and the budget. He noted the fact that many of Cameroun's principal products were competitive with those of the United States or the Western Hemisphere, mentioning coffee, cotton and peanut oil. The Prime Minister had to confess that he did not know the quantity of cotton which Cameroun exports yearly. He was better informed however about the budget, stating that of the annual budget of some 25 billion francs all but two billion had to be used for operating expenses, leaving very little for the establishment of hospitals, schools, roads, etc.

Ambassador Alphand explained that Cameroun would cease being a trusteeship and become independent on January 1 next. The President expressed great interest in the problems facing a new nation and said he did not want to offer gratuitous advice but did want to emphasize the fact that along with the rights which Cameroun would acquire would be the necessity for assuming the responsibilities which go with independence.

Mr. Satterthwaite informed the President that Ambassador Lodge had spoken highly of the skill with which the Prime Minister had handled the presentation of his difficult case before the General Assembly. The President thereupon told the Prime Minister that the success which he and

his delegation

his delegation had had there indicated very great skill indeed since for a new and inexperienced delegation to go before the General Assembly was comparable to Daniel's going into the lions' den. The Prime Minister replied that the success of his delegation was due in large measure to the great help they had received from the American and French delegations and he thanked the President most sincerely for this assistance.

The President asked Prime Minister Ahidjo whether upon receiving independence Cameroun would open embassies throughout the world. The Prime Minister replied that they would open only a few at first, but among them would be embassies in Washington and Paris. Mr. Satterthwaite thereupon commented to the President that we would, in due course, undoubtedly be requesting his (the President's) authorization to open an embassy in Yaoundé after independence was achieved.

The President seemed to enjoy his conversation with the Prime Minister and kept him beyond the appointed time, showing him various paintings and other objects in his office. At the conclusion of the interview photographs of the group were taken, and the Prime Minister thanked the President in warm terms for the cordial reception he had been given.

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Upon leaving the White House, the Prime Minister was asked by the correspondents if there was anything he could tell them about his interview. The Prime Minister confined his reply to the statement that he had been received most cordially by the President, who had expressed a great interest in the problems of his country, and that he was most grateful for this friendly reception.

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March 20, 1959

NSC -

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 17, 1959

Others present: General W. H. Draper, Messrs. Dillon Anderson, Joseph Dodge, Marx Leva, John McCloy, George McGhee, James Webb, General Gruenther and McNarney, Admiral Radford, Colonel G. A. Lincoln, Messrs. Tyler Wood and Tracy Voorhees, General Goodpaster

Mr. Draper reviewed with the President the Interim Report of his group, and a covering letter, both of which he then handed to the President.

He commented that the group had found that some of the criticisms of the program are justified. There have been long delays, and programming has been slow on many occasions. They feel that the errors in execution are of some importance, but stress that they are quite incidental and minor in relation to the value of the program. The President said that it is frustrating to him that after six years of constant effort we still can't get the degree of efficiency we wish.

Mr. Draper next commented that the group is thinking in terms of clear recognition and acceptance that this is a long-term program. He pointed out that as long as it is kept on a short-term basis we will not get the best people to man it.

At Mr. Draper's request Mr. McCloy next spoke about the NATO area. He said that this area is so potentially strong that any idea of not building up its strength would be both fantastic and foolish. There is a need to modernize the weapons of the forces in the area. These weapons in almost every case have quite long lead times. General McNarney said he and Mr. McCloy had gone carefully into the strategy in the area and he concurred that there is a great lack of modern weapons such as the Honest John, the Sergeant and the Mace which have great value in deterring the Soviets.

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NSC Letter 2/22/82
NLE Date 5/12/82

[redacted] He also mentioned a Chamber of Commerce survey which concluded by proposing to save money for the United States by cutting mutual security. He added that the argument that there has been excessive carry-over has been used to defeat the program in the past.

[redacted]

With regard to the final report of the group, the President asked if they would have to go back for more material or whether their remaining task is chiefly one of analysis. Mr. Draper said it is a problem of analysis, study of the legislation, etc.

With regard to the Development Loan Fund, the President recalled that we have studied the matter carefully and felt that we should have about $600 million a year or so. It has been terribly hard going to get anything like adequate funds to make this program effective.

Mr. Draper next assured the President that the group is ready to help in any way it can. The President was very grateful for this comment and said that action by the group would be a very fine thing. Our people know the members of this group and have confidence in them. The members have investigated the situation themselves. He asked them to organize what they thought they could do and let him know what they thought the Administration could do. The President recalled an incident which he called "the conversion of George Humphrey," who was a strong opponent of the program initially. The President said on several occasions he would lay out the problem to Mr. Humphrey and ask what he would do. Invariably Mr. Humphrey would come to accept the program but always on an intellectual basis, still saying that while he would do it he wouldn't like it.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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March 20, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 17, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

The President said there seems to be growing evidence that testing is having bad physiological effects. He referred to recent articles about contamination by strontium 90. He is coming to the conclusion that our position should be that we will not test in the atmosphere. We will leave the underground and outer space tests out of any treaty. His thinking was that we should go for a system which both sides agree would work. To do so we would have to agree that small weapons could be tested under ground and in outer space. In his mind the biggest gain to be derived from such an agreement is the establishment of a system that could operate without veto, on a basis in which both sides could have confidence.

The President said he thought the scientists will in due time come to the position that the large-scale use of nuclear weapons in the northern hemisphere is an impossible solution to military problems. He thinks we must come to a test ban not as extensive as initially planned. Governor Herter said we are studying many combinations. He thought that perhaps we should take out of the treaty any coverage of the underground tests and refer that matter to the United Nations, simply agreeing to atmospheric testing. He thought, however, the Soviets would disagree to this proposal since they are more interested in sweeping pronunciamentos than in tightly designed systems. The President said if we don't try to get an agreement that gives the right of inspection, we really have nothing.

The President next asked as to the status of the Surprise Attack negotiations. Mr. Herter said that he felt that some further studies should be made on the basis of which the negotiations could then

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By DJH Date 6/12/80

go forward. Defense, however, is resisting this proposal at least to the extent that they do not wish studies made by the same group that was in Geneva, but rather by the established agencies. The President asked Mr. Herter for a memorandum on this matter.

The President next suggested that Mr. Herter ask Ambassador Caccia what the British want to take up while they are at Camp David, and Mr. Herter said he would do so. The President pointed out that we can bring additional people up by helicopter while the meetings are going on, but that he felt that the large staffs should be held in Washington.

In concluding, the President said that what would be of value in our negotiations with the Russians is to get anything on which the two sides will agree to in which each has the right to inspect and satisfy itself regarding the performance of the other, even if it is a tiny thing like withdrawal from a twenty-mile zone. If either side has a complaint, it could then bring the matter right out into the open.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

1959 (1)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1959

8:55 am	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and David Eisenhower, departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:57 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church.
	Attended the 9:00 A. M. Services.
	Upon arrival, the President and his party were greeted by Head Usher Alfred J. Barrett.
	Upon completion of the Services, Reverend Elson escorted them to their car.
9:58 am	Departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
10:02 am	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1959

8:27 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:28 - 8:34 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:49 - 8:53 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:54 - 8:57 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:00 - 9:20 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:58 - 10:00 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:07 - 10:22 am	The President received the Winners of the 18th Annual Science Talent Search: Wilson Edwin Allen, Shelbyville, Ind. Mary Terese Anglim, Chicago, Illinois Nancy June Balmer, Great Falls, Mont. Paul Gustav Bamberg, Jr., Middletown, R. I. Kenneth Murray Berman, Laurelton, N. Y. Susan Evelyn Burghorn, Lafayette, Ind. Paul Hampton Cornell, Baytown, Texas Eileen Carol Danies, New York, N. Y. Marion Stanton Davis, New Rochelle, N. Y. Miriam Dick, Brooklyn, N. Y. Thomas Chadbourne Emmel, Los Angeles, Cal. Ruth Rhoda Entine, Philadelphia, Pa. Arnold Jay Fetell, Brooklyn, N. Y. Edward Ganz, Bethesda, Md. Stephen Jay Garland, Pittsburgh, Pa. Ronald Eugene Gates, Marshfield, Wis. Todd Alan Gitlin, New York, N. Y. Joseph Amadee Goguen, Jr., Pittsfield, Mass. Jeffrey Alan Greenhouse, Hempstead, N. Y. Frank Wayne Grimm, Catonsville, Md. Denis Phil Henkel, Milwaukee, Wis. Robert Bienville Higgins, Evanston, Illinois David Russell Humphreys, Orangeburg, S. C. David Maurice Jessup, Greeley, Colorado Kenneth Eugene Kloss, Loudonville, Ohio Sherie Lynne Leaver, Concord, California

(continued)

10:07 - 10:22 am	Winners of the 18th Annual Science Talent Search (continued): Jonathan David Leavitt, Easton, Pa. John Seymour Letcher, Jr., Lexington, Va. Carl Lewis Lyngholm, San Diego, California Peter Marks, Forest Hills, N. Y. Leonard Daniel Massey, Jr., Chattanooga, Tenn. Robert Norman McDonnell, Park Ridge, Illinois Richard John O'Connell, Helena, Mont. Harold Thomas Peterson, Jr., Valley Stream, N. Y. Robert William Robinson, Natick, Mass. Carl Hellmuth Schwalbe, Chillicothe, Ohio Stevenson Helm Swigert, Evanston, Illinois Joseph Peter Vajk, Princeton Junction, N. J. William Charles Waterhouse, Denven, Colorado Jeanne Alice Zika, Cleveland, Ohio The following adults accompanied the Winners: Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Science Service Mrs. Leonard Carmichael, Science Service Mr. Watson Davis, Science Service Mr. Joseph H. Kraus, Science Service Mr. Allen Long, Science Service Mrs. Charlotte Mooers, Science Service Mrs. Dorothy Schriver, Science Service Miss Harriet Gormley, Westinghouse, N. Y. Mr. Dale McFeatters, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. Dale McFeatters, Westinghouse, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. William Parker, Westinghouse, New York Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:25 - 10:27 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:28 - 10:44 am	H. E. Arnold D. P. Heeney Newly appointed Ambassador of Canada (Came to present his credentials)
10:55 - 11:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:31 - 11:48 am	Mr. C. Lease Bussard Frederick, Maryland Past President, Optimist International Mr. J. Harold Wilkins, and Mrs. Wilkins Memphis, Tennessee Present President, Optimist International Hon. Theodore McKeldin Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:48 - 12:06 pm	Dr. T. Keith Glennan Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	The President gave a Stag Luncheon in honor of Lord Edwin Plowden, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority of Great Britain. The following were present: The President Lord Edwin Plowden H. E. Harold Caccia, The British Ambassador Hon. Neil H. McElroy, Secretary of Defense Hon. Lewis L. Strauss, Secretary of Commerce Hon. Wilton B. Persons, The Assistant to the President Hon. John A. McCone, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission Hon. Christian A. Herter, Acting Secretary of State Hon. Donald A. Quarles, Deputy Secretary of Defense Hon. Livingston Merchant, Assistant Secretary of State Hon. Willard F. Libby, Atomic Energy Commission Hon. Harold S. Vance, Atomic Energy Commission Hon. John S. Graham, Atomic Energy Commission Hon. John F. Floberg, Atomic Energy Commission Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster, Staff Secretary Major John S. D. Eisenhower, Assistant Staff Secretary
2:15 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:30 - 4:27 pm	National Aeronautics and Space Council Meeting - in the Cabinet Room: (List on next page)

2:30 - 4:27 pm	National Aeronautics and Space Council Meeting in the Cabinet Room: Council Members or Alternates The President Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Christian Herter Hon. T. Keith Glennan Dr. Alan T. Waterman Dr. Detlev W. Bronk Mr. William A. M. Burden Regularly Invited Participants Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Maurice H. Stans Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Others Mr. William M. Holaday Mr. Paul F. Foster Mr. Roy W. Johnson Dr. Hugh L. Dryden Mr. Phillip J. Farley Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. John S. Patton (Item 2 only) Mr. Francis B. Smith (Item 2 only) Colonel Paul O. Nadler (Item 5 only) Mr. Milton W. Rosen (Item 3 only) Mr. Franklyn W. Phillips
4:27 - 4:50 pm	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
4:55 - 4:57 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
4:57 - 5:00 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:15 - 5:20 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:26 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:30 pm	General and Mrs. Cortlandt Van R. Schuyler (Personal friends)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1959

7:57 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:05 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
8:03 - 8:10 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:15 - 10:05 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Styles Bridges Senator Thomas H. Kuchel Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator John J. Williams Senator Francis Case Senator Homer Capehart Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Leo Allen Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Congressman Clarence E. Kilburn Congressman James C. Auchincloss Hon. Fred C. Scribner Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. Frederick H. Mueller Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Clyde Wheeler Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:08 - 10:13 am	Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Everett Dirksen Hon. Edward J. McCabe
10:28 - 10:35 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:35 - 10:37 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:45 - 10:47 am	The President pressed a button in the White House and started machinery in the newly-modernized Washington, D. C. Post Office.
10:49 - 10:51 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:54 - 11:00 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:00 - 11:05 am	Hon. Edward McCabe
11:05 - 11:08 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:08 - 11:25 am	Mr. Bob Cox President, U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce Mr. Ben Swanson Executive Vice President, U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Invited the President to attend their Convention in Buffalo on June 16th, 1959)
11:54 - 12:00 Noon	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:00 - 12:25 pm	4-H Club Group called on the President in connection with 4-H Club Week, February 28 - March 7th, 1959: Members Merry Jo Stewart, Ault, Colorado Linda Lou Gould, Lafayette, Indiana Marilynn Wood, Donna, Texas John W. Carlin, Smolan, Kansas Dwight Walker, Clayton, New Mexico William Jones, Alexander, N. C.

(continued on next page)

12:00 - 12:25 pm 4-H Club Group (continued):

4-H Alumni
- Mrs. Beatrice Pfeffercorn, West Friendship, Md.
- Earl J. Shiflet, Richmond, Virginia

State Extension Representatives
- Roger E. Regnier, State 4-H Club Leader, Kansas
- Audrey Sandstead, Assistant State 4-H Club Leader, Colorado

National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Chicago, Illinois
- John Coverdale, President

Hilton Hotels, Inc., New York City
- Conrad Hilton
- Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Quain, Hilton Hotel, Chicago

U. S. Department of Agriculture
- Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
- C. M. Ferguson, Administrator, Federal Extension Service
- John W. Banning, Associate Leader, 4-H Club and YMW Programs, Federal Extension Service
- Mrs. Frances Clingerman, Division of Information Programs, Federal Extension Service
- Edwin C. Hunton, Photographer, Office of Information
- Hon. Lewis Rock, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied the group.

12:25 - 12:27 pm Hon. Ezra Taft Benson

12:27 - 12:29 pm Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

12:29 - 12:35 pm Major John Eisenhower

12:36 pm The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm (LUNCH)

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2:13 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:17 - 2:22 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:42 - 2:45 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
2:50 - 3:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:01 - 3:45 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
3:47 pm	Returned to the office.
3:50 - 3:51 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:30 pm	(Mr. Sigurd Larmon) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Philip Reed) (Saw the President in the Mansion.)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1959

7:57 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:02 - 8:11 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:30 - 8:54 am	(Mr. William D. Kerr, Chicago, Illinois) OFF RECORD (President, Investment Bankers Association of America)
8:54 - 9:05 am	Hon. Philip K Crowe Newly appointed Ambassador to the Union of South Africa Called on the President before departing for his post.
9:05 - 9:07 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
9:07 - 9:24 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:24 - 9:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Don Paarlberg
9:30 - 9:50 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
9:46 - 9:50 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:50 - 10:28 am	Pre-Press Briefing Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. David Kendall
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:03 - 11:10 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
11:10 - 11:17 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:30 - 12:00 Noon	Crown Prince Constantine of Greece Hon. Alexis Liatis, Ambassador of Greece Major Joseph Lepczyk, Military Aide and Escort to the Crown Prince Hon. Wiley Buchanan
12:00 - 12:02 pm	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
12:02 - 12:15 pm	The President greeted the following of the Board Members of the American Meat Institute: George W. Stark, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and President of Stark, Wetzel & Company, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana Homer R. Davison, President of the American Meat Institute W. A. Barnette, Sr., Greenwood Packing Plant, Greenwood, S. C. Alan J. Braun, Braun Brothers Packing Company, Troy, Ohio Theodore H. Broecker, The Klarer Company, Louisville, Kentucky John J. Burns, Hunter Packing Company, East St. Louis, Illinois John Cockrill, Wilson & Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill. W. A. Cook, The Wm. Schluderberg-T. J. Kurdle Company, Baltimore, Md. Oscar Emge, Emge Packing Compamy, Inc., Fort Branch, Indiana John Faust, Heil Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo. Earl M. Gibbs, Earl C. Gibbs, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio Robert F. Gray, George Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn. Roscoe Haynie, Wilson & Co., Inc., Chicago, Illinois George L. Heil, Jr., Heil Packing Comapny, St. Louis, Mo. Wells Hunt, Hygrade Products Corp., Detroit, Mich. Frank A. Hunter, Jr., Hunter Packing Company, East St. Louis, Illinois E. C. Jones, Jones Dairy Farm, Fort Atkinson, Wis. John F. Krey, Krey Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo. Leo B. Lavin, The Sugardale Provision Co., Canton, Ohio Jess Lawson, The Cudahy Packing Company, Omaha, Nebraska

12:02 - 12:15 pm	Board Members of the American Meat Institute (continued): Herbert J. Madden, East Tennessee Packing Co., Knoxville, Tennessee W. S. Marks, W. S. Marks, Woodland, California Gottfried Mayer, Oscar Mayer & Co., Inc. Madison, Wisconsin Oscar G. Mayer, Oscar Mayer & Co., Inc., Chicago W. W. McCallum, John Morrell & Company, Ottumwa, Iowa Lorenz Neuhoff, Jr., Valleydale Packers, Inc., Salem, Va. Robert Peck, Tobin Packing Compan y, Inc. Rochester, N. Y. Howard H. Rath, The Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Iowa R. W. Reneker, Swift & Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill. T. E. Schluderberg, The Wm. Schluderberg-T. J. Kurdle Co., Baltimore, Md. Floyd A. Segel, Wisconsin Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin Sam Sigman, York Packing Company, Denver, Colo. Earl Spiker, Swift & Company, Washington, D. C. A. Dewey Bond, Director, Washington Office, American Meat Institute Aled P. Davies, Assistant to the President, American Meat Institute, Chicago, Illinois George M. Lewis, Vice President, American Meat Institute, Chicago, Illinois
12:15 - 12:19 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:19 - 12:34 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:15 pm	Returned to the office.
2:17 - 2:30 pm	Hon. David Kendall

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1959

2:30 - 3:57 pm	(Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.) **OFF THE RECORD** (Dr. George Kistiakowsky) (Dr. Brockway McMillan) (Deputy Secretary of Defense, Quarles) (Vice Admiral John H. Sides) (General Nathan Twining) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Major John Eisenhower) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons - joined at 3:28 pm)
3:57 - 4:00 pm	General Nathan Twining
4:07 - 4:53 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:55 pm	Returned to the office.
4:57 - 5:13 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:04 - 8:07 am	Hon. Jack Anderson
8:14 - 8:17 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:17 - 8:32 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
8:32 - 8:34 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:34 - 8:45 am	The President greeted the following representatives of the Investment Bankers Association of America:

William D. Kerr, President, Investment Bankers Association, Chicago, Illinois

William M. Adams
Vice President, Investment Bankers Association, Detroit, Michigan

Albert T. Armitage
President and Director, Coffin & Burr Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, and Past President American Investment Bankers Association

Curtis H. Bingham
President and Director, Bingham, Walter & Hurry, Inc., Los Angeles, California

H. Lawrence Bogert, Jr.
Partner, Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Company, New York

Robert B. Blyth
Vice President, The National City Bank of Cleveland, Ohio

T. Jerrold Bryce
Partner, Clark, Dodge & Co., N. Y.
Past President, Investment Bankers Association

Gordon L. Calvert
Municipal Director and Assistant General Counsel, Investment Bankers Association, Washington, D. C.

Charles A. Capek
Vice President, Lee Higginson Corporation, Chicago, Illinois

(continued)

8:34 - 8:45 am Investment Bankers Association of America (continued):

Robert E. Clark
    Executive Vice President, Calvin Bullock, Ltd.
    New York
Julien H. Collins
    President, Julien Collins & Co., Chicago, Illinois
    Past President, Investment Bankers Association
Warren H. Crowell
    Partner, Crowell, Weedon & Company
    Los Angeles, California
    Vice President, Investment Bankers Association
Shelby Cullom Davis
    Partner, Shelby Cullom Davis & Co., N. Y.
H. E. Dewar
    Partner, Dewar, Robertson & Pancoast,
    San Antonio
    Past President, Investment Bankers Association
W. Yost Fulton
    President, Fulton, Reid & Company, Inc.
    Cleveland, Ohio
Paul F. Genachte
    Director, Atomic Energy Division
    The Chase Manhattan Bank, New York
Walter M. Giblin
    Partner, Hornblower & Weeks, New York
Murray Hanson
    Managing Director and General Counsel
    Investment Bankers Association, Washington, D. C.
David J. Harris
    Partner, Bache & Comapny, Chicago, Illinois
Edward Hopkinson, Jr.
    Partner, Drexel & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
    Past President, Investment Bankers Association
William C. Jackson, Jr.
    President, First Southwest Company, Dallas, Tex.
    Past President, Investment Bankers Association
Thomas M. Johnson
    President, The Johnson, Lane, Space Corp.
    Savannah, Ga.
Ralph F. Leach
    Treasurer, Guaranty Trust Company, New York
W. Carroll Mead
    Partner, Mead, Miller & Co., Baltimore, Md.
    Vice President, Investment Bankers Association
Emil J. Pattberg
    First of Boston Corporation, Boston, Mass.

8:34 - 8:45 am **Investment Bankers Association of America (continued):**

George A. Newton
    Partner, G. H. Walker & Company
    St. Louis, Missouri
Michael Pescatello
    Vice President, The First National City Bank of New York, N. Y.
Frank L. Reissner
    President, Indianapolis Bond and Share Corp.
    Indianapolis
Alfred J. Ross
    Partner, Dick & Merle-Smith
    New York
Walter A. Schmidt
    Partner, Schmidt, Roberts & Parke
    Philadelphia, Pa., Past President,
    Investment Bankers Association
Robert O. Shepard
    President, Prescott, Shepard & Co., Inc.
    Cleveland, Ohio
Walter H. Steel
    Partner, Drexel & Company, New York
Robert Stevenson, III
    Secretary and Treasurer, Investment Bankers
    Association, Washington, D. C.
Arthur L. Wadsworth
    Vice President, Dillon, Read & Company, Inc.,
    New York
    Vice President, Investment Bankers Association

8:45 - 8:50 am Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

8:56 - 9:00 am Major John Eisenhower

9:00 - 10:17 am NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (398th)

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Willard F. Libby
General Nathan Twining
Hon. Allen Dulles

(continued)

9:00 - 10:17 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (continued) Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Hon. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, III Major John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
10:17 - 11:44	OFF THE RECORD Meeting in the President's Office following National Security Council Meeting: (The President) (Hon. Richard M. Nixon) (Hon. Christian A. Herter) (Hon. Neil H. McElroy) (Hon. Leo A. Hoegh) (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (General Nathan Twining) (Hon. Allen Dulles) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. George V. Allen) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Major John Eisenhower) (Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.) (Hon. William P. Rogers) (Hon. Livingston Merchant)
11:44 - 11:46 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy
11:54 - 11:58 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. James Hagerty
11:58 - 12:05 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:07 - 12:17 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:18 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:13 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower.
2:15 - 2:45 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:25 - 2:40 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
3:00 - 3:31 pm	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Douglas Dillon) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. Graydon Upton) (Assistant Secretary of Treasury) (Mr. George Willis, Treasury) (Hon. Don Paarlberg)
3:31 - 3:35 pm	Hon. Maurice Stans
3:45 - 4:16 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:18 pm	Returned to the office.
4:20 - 4:25 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:50 - 5:00 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:02 - 5:07 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:10pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:15 pm	OFF THE RECORD Meeting in the Mansion: (Senator Everett Dirksen) (Senator Styles Bridges) (Congressman Charles Halleck) (Congressman John Taber) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Jack Anderson) (Hon. Edward McCabe)

Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1959

8:17 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:17 - 8:23 am	Hon. James Hagerty Major John Eisenhower
8:23 - 8:25 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:25 - 8:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower (until 8:27 am)
8:43 - 8:47 am	Mr. Lewis H. Potter General Chairman, National Capital Flower and Garden Show Mr. E. F. Harloff Manager of National Capital Flower and Garden Show Mrs. Christian Wohlgemuth Chairman, National Capital Garden Club League (The above group presented a gold pass to the President for the Flower Show)
9:00 - 10:22 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James o"Connell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert K. Gray

(continued)

9:00 - 10:22 am	**CABINET MEETING (continued):** **Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster** **Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.** **Hon. David Kendall** **Hon. Gerald Morgan** **Mr. Arthur Minnich** **Mr. Bradley Patterson** **Hon. Clarence Randall** **Hon. Rocco Siciliano** **Mrs. Anne Wheaton** **Major John Eisenhower** **Hon. Willard S. Libby** **Colonel Robert L. Schulz (for Items 2, 3)** **Mr. Roy Price, OCDM** **Hon. Frederick Mueller, (for Item 3)**
10:22 - 10:25 am	**Hon. Christian Herter** **Hon. Neil McElroy** **Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster**
10:25 - 10:30 am	**Hon. Christian Herter** **Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster**
10:30 - 12:00 Noon	**SPECIAL MEETING OF LEGISLATIVE LEADERS** **Hon. Richard M. Nixon** **Hon. Sam Rayburn** **Hon. Neil McElroy** **Hon. Lyndon Johnson** **Hon. Everett Dirksen** **Hon. Christian Herter** **Hon. Charles Halleck** **Hon. Allen Dulles** **Hon. Bryce Harlow** **Major John Eisenhower**
12:00 - 12:08 pm	**Hon. James Hagerty** **Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster**
12:08 - 12:15 pm	**Hon. Christian Herter** **Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster**
12:15 - 12:30 pm	**Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.**

12:30 - 12:31 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:31 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:08 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:08 - 2:10 pm	Major John Eisenhower Miss Susan Eisenhower
2:10 - 2:12 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:40 - 2:44 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:45 - 3:36 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
3:38 pm	Returned to the office.
3:40 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital to visit with Secretary Dulles.
3:57 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed. The President was greeted by Major General Leonard Heaton, who escorted the President to Secretary Dulles' room.
3:59 - 4:32 pm	The President visited with Hon. John Foster Dulles.
4:33 pm	Departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.
4:50 pm	Arrived at the White House.
5:00 pm	The President met with the following in the Mansion (Hon. Richard M. Nixon) OFF THE RECORD (Senator J. W. Fulbright) (Senator Richard Russell) (Senator Leverett Saltonstall) (Senator Alexander Wiley) (Congressman Leslie Arends) (Congressman A. S. J. Carnahan)

(continued)

5:00 pm OFF THE RECORD meeting in the Mansion (continued):

(Congressman Robert Chiperfield)
(Congressman Robert Chiperfield)
(Congressman Carl Vinson)
(Hon. Neil H. McElroy)
(Hon. Christian Herter)
(Hon. Allen Dulles)
(Hon. Bryce Harlow)
(Major John Eisenhower)
(Hon. Wilton B. Persons)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1959

8:47 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:48 - 8:50 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:00 - 9:13 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:13 - 9:30 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall
9:30 - 10:02 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:02 - 10:07 am	Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:07 - 10:08 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:08 - 11:10 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:10 - 10:33 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Robert Merriam
10:33 - 10:37 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming
10:37 - 10:56 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:56 - 10:58 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:11 - 11:14 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:14 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. Malcolm Moos
12:00 - 12:04 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:17 - 12:27 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:27 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1959

8:52 am	The President and David Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:55 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church where they remained for the 9:00 A. M. Services.
10:03 am	Departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the residence of Deeter B. Flohr (Dick Flohr), at 3703 Bangor Street, S. E.
10:22 am	Arrived at the residence of Dick Flohr.
10:45 am	Departed the Flohr residence and motored to the White House.
11:04 am	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1959

8:03 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:08 - 8:16 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:30 - 8:42 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
8:43 - 8:52 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:09 - 9:31 am	Congressman James C. Auchincloss Hon. Jack Anderson
9:42 - 9:59	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
10:00 - 10:02 am	Hon. Roger W. Jones was sworn in as Member of the Civil Service Commission. The following attended ceremony in the Conference Room: Mrs. Roger W. Jones Dr. and Mrs. O. E. Kiessling (Sister and brother-in-law of Mrs. Jones) Commodore and Mrs. James H. Gilman (Cousins of Mr. Jones) Edward Kemp, former General Counsel, Bureau of the Budget Senator Prescott Bush Senator Olin D. Johnston Senator Frank Carlson Congressman Tom Murray Congressman Edward H. Rees Mr. David Clarke Mr. E. W. Brawley Mr. Fred Bolen **From Civil Service Commission** Barbara Gunderson F. J. Lawton Warren Irons William C. Hull Mary Anguin

(continued)

10:00 - 10:02 am	The following attended the swearing-in ceremony of Hon. Roger W. Jones as Member of the Civil Service Commission (List continued from previous page): **From the Bureau of the Budget** Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. R. W. E. Reid Mr. Elmer Staats Mr. Raoul Archambault Mr. P. S. Hughes Mr. W. F. Finan Mr. R. T. Bowman Mr. W. F. McCandless Mr. W. D. Carey Mr. Arthur Focke, Mr. W. H. Ziehl Miss Helen Cowan Miss Virginia de Pury Mr. Howard Stone Mr. William J. Armstrong Members of the White House Staff
10:08 - 10:29 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hggerty Hon. Malcolm Moos
10:29 - 10:31 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:31 - 10:52 am	General Nathan Twining Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
10:52 - 11:01 am	General Nathan Twining Major John Eisenhower
11:15 - 11:21 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:22 am	The President departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital to visit with Secretary Dulles.
11:37 am	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital. He was greeted by Major General Leonard Heaton.
11:40 - 12:05 pm	The President visited with Hon. John Foster Dulles.

12:10 pm	The President departed Walter Reed Army Hospital and motored to the White House.
12:27 pm	Arrived at the White House.
12:27 - 12:28 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:28 - 12:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:31 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:20 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:25 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
2:30 - 3:13 pm	Hon. Donald A. Quarles The following joined Secretary Quarles - Off the Record (Hon. Neil H. McElroy) (Hon. Robert Murphy) (General Nathan Twining) (General Curtis LeMay) (General Herbert Loper) (Hon. Harold Vance) (Colonel Jack R. Brown, Air Force) (Lt. Colonel Benjamin A. Mead, Air Force) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Major John Eisenhower)
3:13 - 3:28 pm	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:28 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:35 - 3:48 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:53 - 4:53 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.

4:55 pm	Returned to the office.
4:58 - 5:00 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
5:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1959

7:30 am
(Congressman Leo Allen) OFF THE RECORD
(Congressman Leslie Arends)
(Hon. Bryce Harlow)
(Had breakfast with the President)

8:25 am
The President arrived in the office.

8:26 - 8:30 am
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Rocco Siciliano

8:30 - 10:42 am
LEGISLATIVE LEADERS
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator John Williams
Senator Milton R. Young
Senator Karl Mundt
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman John W. Byrnes
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman John B. Bennett
Congressman Richard Simpson
Congressman Clarence Brown
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. James O'Connell
Hon. Newell Brown
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Sam Hughes
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:47 - 10:50 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:50 - 11:00 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:45 am	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal to welcome His Excelency Lt. Colonel Jose Maria Lemus, President of the Republic of El Salvador. He was accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty Colonel Robert L. Schulz Captain Evan P. Aurand
11:56 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal. The President was greeted by Hon, and Mrs. Christian Herter General and Mrs. Thomas White The Columbine arrived with President Lemus and his party. Hon. Wiley Buchanan made the introductions. Following the introductions and Honor Guard ceremony, welcoming speeches, and presentation of the keys of the City, the President and H. E. Jose Maria Lemus, their official parties joined the motorcade for trip back to Blair House -- the President's Guest House.
12:57 pm	Arrived at the Blair House where the President and President Lemus posed for photographs.
12:59 pm	The President departed the Guest House and motored to the White House.
1:01 pm	Arrived at the White House and entered the Mansion.
1:15 pm	(LUNCH)
3:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:01 - 3:18 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall
3:19 - 3:26 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

3:26 - 3:55 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:55 - 4:08 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:08 - 4:29 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:33 - 4:36 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:50 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:00 pm	The following met with the President in the Mansion: (Congressman Charles Halleck) **OFF THE RECORD** (Congressman John McCormack) ((Hon. Christian Herter) (Hon. Bryce Harlow)
8:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner in honor of H. E. The President of Elsalvador and Mrs. Lemus: The President and Mrs. Eisenhower H. E. Jose Maria Lemus and Mrs. Lemus H. E. The Minister of Foreign Relations and Mrs. Ortiz Mancia H. E. Dr. Alfonso Rochac, Minister of Economy H. E. Roberto A. Parker, Minister of Public Works H. E. The Ambassador of Al Salvador and Mrs. Castro H. E. Rafael Meza Ayau, President of the Salvadoran Association of Manufacturers and former Minister of Economy Colonel Manuel de J. Cordova, Chief of Staff of the Army Mr. Tomas Regalado, President of the Salvadoran Coffee Company and of the Executive Committee of the Port of Acajutla Mr. Francisco De Sola, President of the Federation of Farm Credit Banks H. E. and Mrs. Miguel Rafael Urquai, Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations Hon. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Sam Rayburn Hon. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. and Mrs. Robert B. Anderson

(continued)

8:00 pm Dinner in honor of the President of El Salvador (continued):

Senator and Mrs. Styles Bridges
Senator and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
Hon. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman and Mrs. Leslie C. Arends
Hon. and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. and Mrs. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Hon. Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, Ambassador to El Salvador
Hon. and Mrs. Thomas C. Mann
Hon. and Mrs. Roy R. Rubottom, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley Buchanan, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. John F. Simmons
Hon. and Mrs. William D. Pawley
Hon. and Mrs. Joseph Campbell
Hon. and Mrs. Samuel C. Waugh
Hon. and Mrs. Bertram D. Tallamy
Brig. General and Mrs. E. B. LeBailly
Major and Mrs. Gordon G. Andrews
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Budinger
Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Byars
Colonel and Mrs. William G. Draper
Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
Mr. and Mrs. William F. C. Ewing
Mr. and Mrs. Maxime L. Hermanos
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard F. McCollum
Mr. and Mrs. Brooks McCormick
Mr. and Mrs. George Meany
Mr. and Mrs. Austin O'Brien
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph D. Pittman
Mr. Paul Whiteman

10:00 pm Following Dinner, a Musicale was given to which additional guests were invited.

Mr. Paul Whiteman was Master of Ceremonies; Miss Eleanor Steber sang songs by Victor Herbert; Mr. Harold Eugene "Buddy Weed" music; songs by Mr. Earl Wrightson.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1959

8:16 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:17 - 8:21 am	Major John Eisenhower Mr. William J. Hopkins (until 8:18 am)
8:23 - 8:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:28 - 8:29 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:40 - 8:55 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:55 - 9:05 am	H. E. Dato' Nik Ahmed Kamil Newly appointed Ambassador of the Federation of Malaya (Came in to present credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
9:05 - 9:07 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:45 - 9:53 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:55 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. David Kendall Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam Major John Eisenhower Mrs. Anne Wheaton (Pre-Press Conference briefing)
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:02 - 11:08 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:20 - 12:13 pm	H. E. Jose Maria Lemus, President of El Salvador H. E. Dr. Alfredo Ortiz Mancia, Minister of Foreign Relations H. E. Dr. Alfonso Rochac, Minister of Economy H. E. Roberto A. Parker, Minister of Public Works H. E. Dr. Hector David Castro, Ambassador to the U. S. H. E. Dr. Jorge Sol Castellanos, Economic Advisor to the Presidency and former Minister of Economy

(continued)

11:20 - 12:13 pm	President of El Salvador, etal (list continued): The President Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Roy R. Rubottom, Jr. Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr. Hon. Thorsten V. Kalijarvi U. S. Ambassador to El Salvador Hon. Robert B. Anderson Colonel Vernon Walters Major John Eisenhower
12:13 - 12:37 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons (until 12:17 pm) Hon. Malcolm Moos Major John Eisenhower (joined at 12:15 pm)
12:37 - 12:43 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:43 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:16 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:23 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:47 - 3:10 pm	Hon. James P. Mitchell
3:15 - 3:40 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
4:07 - 4:35 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:30 - 4:44 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:55 - 5:15 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
6:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:47 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
8:50 - 8:51 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:51 - 9:15 am	Hon. Donald Quarles General Nathan Twining Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Rear Admiral Francis J. O'Beirne Colonel G. W. Mason, USA Captain F. H. Schneider, USN Captain Evan P. Aurand Colonel Littleton C. Selden Major Eisenhower QM 1c Durezzo
9:15 - 10:24 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. John S. Patterson Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. W. F. Libby General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Major John Eisenhower
10:26 - 10:28 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:28 - 10:30 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins

10:30 - 10:31 am Hon. James Hagerty

10:35 - 10:55 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons

11:30 - 11:45 am The President greeted the Officers of the United Christian Youth Movement:

Youthh Delegates

Mr. James Brasel
Mr. Maurice Cherry
Miss Peggy Deal
Miss Judy Ford
Miss Lela Anne Garner
Miss Fruzsina Harsanyi
Miss Margaret Haworth
Mr. Stuart Langton
Miss Kathy McElroy
Mr. Peter Melnik
Mr. James Miller
Mr. Leroy Mesbitt
Mr. Helmar Nielsen
Mr. Barry Olsson
Miss Alise Ogden
Mr. Philip Pavlik
Mr. Dennis Papazian
Mrs. Sandra Morris King Shaw
Mr. Darrell Taylor
Mr. Andrew T. Vance
Mr. Reginald Wagner
Mr. Jim L. Waits
Miss Dorothy Willis

Adult Participants

Mr. Charles Boyles
Rev. C. D. Coleman
Rev. Alan Egly
Miss Louise Hatch
Dr. Robert Kempes
Rev. Donald Newby
Rev. T. Royal Scott
Rev. Perry A. Smith
Rev. Charles Thomas
Rev. John S. Wood
Rev. Andrew J. Young

11:45 - 11:48 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall	
12:00 - 12:03 pm	Hon. Meade Alcorn Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
12:03 - 12:24 pm	The President greeted the following Republican Precinct Workers at the White House:	
	Alabama	Mr. William L. Longshore, Jr. Birmiaghham Miss Mignon Comer Smith Birmingham
	Georgia	Mr. James M. Brophy, Rhine Mr. J. M. Kent, St. Simon's Island
	Indiana	Mr. Raymond Zirkle, Kokomo Mrs. Zuma Marquis, Kokomo Mr. Maurice Reed, Cannelton Mrs. Adeline McFarling, Tell City
	Maryland	Mrs. Dorothy B. Aubinee, Bethesda Mr. C. John Demedis, Baltimore
	New Jersey	Mr. Marty Wilson, Atlantic City
	North Carolina	Mr. Max E. Wilson, Asheville Mr. William E. Morrow Winston-Salem Mr. H. E. Sherrill, Canton
	Oklahoma	Mr. Henry Bellmon, Red Rock Mrs. Henry Bellmon, Red Rock
	South Dakota	Mr. R. A. Hurlbut, Miller Mr. Roger Lohman, Parker
	Texas	Mr. E. B. Carruthers, San Antonio Mr. Dales Y. Foster, Dallas
	Vermont	Mrs. Hazel Annis, Barton Miss Mavis Winchester, Greensboro Road

(continued)

12:03 - 12:24 pm	Republican Precinct Workers (list continued):	
	Virginia	Mrs. Joseph A. Reid, Covington Mrs. Bruce J. Brennan, Alexandria
	Washington	Mrs. Mary Garrett, Wishram
	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied.	
12:27 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:15 pm	The President returned to the office.	
2:20 - 2:30 pm	Major John Eisenhower	
2:39 - 2:47 pm	Hon. James Hagerty	
2:47 - 2:55 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
2:55 - 3:20 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos	
3:20 - 3:30 pm	Commissioner David Karrick Hon. David Kendall	
3:30 - 4:25 pm	(Dr. Milton Eisenhower) (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Arthur Flemming) (Mr. Charles Percy) (Dr. Gabriel Hauge) (Hon. Robert Merriam)	OFF THE RECORD
4:25 - 4:35 pm	(Mr. Charles Percy) (Dr. Gabriel Hauge)	PFF THE RECORD
4:35 - 4:47 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
4:40 - 4:42 pm	Hon. David Kendall	
4:53 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	

8:03 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Lt. Dolonel Vernon Walters, departed the White House and motored to the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel to attend a reception and dinner given in honor of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower by H. E. Jose Maria Lemus, President of the Republic of El Salvador.
8:06 pm	Arrived at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel where they were greeted by Mr. Foster H. Gurney, General Manager of the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel.
	Upon entering the North Lobby, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by President and Mrs. Lemus.
8:08 - 8:30 pm	Reception.
8:30 - 10:30 pm	Dinner.
10:30 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were escorted to the Lobby by President and Mrs. Lemus and goodbyes were said.
10:32 pm	Departed the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel and motored to the White House.
10:34 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1959

8:16 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:16 - 8:17 am	Hon. Rocco Siciliano Major John Eisenhower
8:17 - 8:19 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:20 - 8:36 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
8:23 - 8:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:30 - 8:36 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:37 - 8:43 am	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Edward McCabe (joined at 8:38 am)
8:45 - 8:55 am	H. E. Mohammed Ali Ambassador of Pakistan (Paid a courtesy call prior to his departure from Washington to accept new post) Hon. Clement Conger
8:55 - 8:58 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:00 - 10:35 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. O'Connell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Gray Hon. Meyer Kestnbaum Hon. Robert Merriam

(continued)

9:00 - 10:35 am	CABINET MEETING (continued) Mr. Arthur Minnich Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Rocco Siciliano Mr. Bradley Patterson Mr. Raoul Archambault, Jr. (Item 1) Major John Eisenhower Mr. Leland Howard (Item 2) Mr. Huntington Sheldon (Item 4))Cabinet Meeting continued without President until 11:19 am)
10:35 - 10:58 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
10:58 - 11:00 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Dr. Allen Wallis Dean, School of Business, University of Chicago
11:10 - 11:12 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:12 - 11:20 am	(Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. David Kendall) (Mr. Robert N. Kreidler, Technical Assistant on Dr. Killian's staff) (The President signed Executive Order on Federal Council for Science and Technology. Abbie Rowe took picture.)
11:21 - 11:27 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
11:25 - 11:27 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:27 - 11:32 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:32 - 11:43 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:47 -	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
1:00 pm	The President gave a White House Luncheon for the Members of the Republican Committee on Program and Progress. See next page for list of those present.

1:00 pm White House Luncheon for the Members of the Republican Committee on Program and Progress:

- Hon. Wilton B. Persons
- Senator Everett McK. Dirksen
- Congressman Charles A. Halleck
- Hon. Gerald Morgan
- Hon. Bertha S. Adkins
- Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
- Hon. DavidKendall
- Hon. Robert E. Merriam
- Hon. Meade Alcorn
- Mr. Benjamin S. Adamowski, Chicago, Illinois
- Professor Paul D. Bagwell, Michigan State University, East Lansing
- Dr. Ronald Bridges, Sanford, Maine
- Hon. Harry Darby, Kansas City, Kansas
- Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. Charles E. Ducommun, Vernon, California
- Mr. William W. Erwin, Bourbon, Indiana
- Mr. Daniel C. Gainey, Owatonna, Minnesota
- Mrs. Corinne B. Galvin, Ithaca, New York
- Dr. Gabriel Hauge, New York City
- Dr. Elmer Hess, Erie, Pennsylvania
- Mr. Victor E. Hruska, Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida
- Dr. Albert C. Jacobs, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
- Mrs. Ike S. Kampmann, Jr., San Antonio, Texas
- Mr. Sigurd S. Larmon, New York City
- Miss Lois Jean Listebarger, Ames, Iowa
- Hon. Lloyd A. Mashburn, Silver Spring, Maryland
- Dr. Malcolm C. Moos, Administrative Assistant to the President
- Miss Hazel Palmer, Sedalia, Missouri
- Mr. Charles H. Percy, Chicago, Illinois
- Professor Robert E. Rathburn, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado
- Mr. Walter F. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin
- Mr. William H. Rentschler, Lake Forest, Illinois
- Mr. Glen Rhodes, Presho, South Dakota
- Mr. Claude E. Robinson, Stockton, New Jersey
- Hon. H. Chapman Rose, Cleveland, Ohio
- Hon. Louis S. Rothschild, Kansas City, Mo., and Washington, D. C.

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(continued)

1:00 pm White House Luncheon for the Members of the Republican Committee on Program and Progress (continued):

Mrs. Oliver R. Rowe, Charlotte, North Carolina
Mr. Stephen C. Shadegg, Phoenix, Arizona
Mr. George M. Shapiro, New York City
Mr. John Stender, Auburn, Washington
Mr. Robert A. Taft, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio
Mrs. Webster B. Todd, Oldwick, New Jersey
Hon. John A. Volpe, Boston, Massachusetts
Mrs. Bertha E. Weiloff, Lewistown, Montana
Mrs. Frank E. Williams, Assistant Chairman, Republican National Committee
Mr. Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles, California
Mr. Wendell Wyatt, Astoria, Oregon
Mrs. Mildred E. Younger, Los Angeles, California

2:25 pm The President returned to the office.

2:28 pm The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital to visit with Hon. John Foster Dulles.

2:44 pm Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital and were met by General Leonard Heaton who escorted them to Secretary Dulles' suite.

2:45 - 3:13 pm The President visited with Hon. John Foster Dulles.

3:14 - 3:15 pm The President stopped by and greeted General George C. Marshall.

3:20 pm Departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.

3:36 pm Arrived at the White House.

3:45 - 3:46 pm Hon. James Hagerty
Chief Irwin of the Pentagon
(Brought in some maps for Monday's TV appearance)

3:47 - 4:23 pm The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.

4:25 pm Returned to the office.

4:42 - 4:50 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow
4:50 - 5:00 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
5:00 - 5:10 pm	Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Philip Areeda
5:10 - 5:18 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:35 - 5:37 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:40 - 5:43 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

THE PRESIDENT 'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1959

8:07 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:09 - 8:11 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:11 - 8:13 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:30 - 8:45 am	Hon. William F. Quinn Governor of Hawaii Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. James Hagerty (Picture taken)
9:05 - 9:10 am	(Hon. Malcolm Moos) OFF THE RECORD
9:10 - 9:43 am	Hon. Christian Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:43 - 11:08 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
11:24 - 11:45 am	Hon. Mark Hatfield Governor of Oregon Hon. Robert Merriam
11:45 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Emmitsburg, Maryland, to go to Saint Joseph College, for Mrs. Eisenhower to receive a Doctor of Laws Degree. They were accompanied by Major John Eisenhower Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Moore General Howard McC. Snyder Hon. James Hagerty
1:30 pm	Arrived at Saint Vincent de Paul Administration Building, Saint Joseph College, Emmitsburg, Maryland. They were greeted by Sister Hilda Gleason President of Saint Joseph College Went to the dessing room on the South side of the lobby where they were greeted by Bishop John M. McNamara Very Reverend Philip Dion

EMMITSBURG, MD.

2:00 pm Program began.

National Anthem

Invocation by Bishop McNamara

Conferring of the Degree of Doctor of Laws to Mrs. Mamie Doud Eisenhower

Awarding of the Saint Louise De Marillac Medal to Alice R. May

Address by the Very Reverend Sylvester A. Taggard, C. M.

Brief Remarks by the President

Benediction by Bishop McNamara

(The occasion of the above program was the formal opening of the Sesquicentennial Year, by holding this Academic Convocation, of Saint Joseph College).

3:21 pm The President and Major John Eisenhower departed Emmitsburg, Maryland and motored to the Antietam National Battlefield Site at Sharpsburg, Maryland.

SHARPSBURG, MD.

4:23 pm Arrived at Antietam National Battlefield Site. The President and Major John Eisenhower toured the site until 4:52 pm.

4:52 pm Departed Sharpsburg, Maryland and motored to Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

6:31 pm Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1959

No activity this date.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:13 - 8:22 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:58 - 9:11 am	H. E. Senor Ernesto Dihigo V. Lopes Trigo Newly appointed Ambassador of Cuba (Came in to present his credentials) Hon. Clement Conger
9:30 - 10:20 am	(Mr. Lester Markel) OFF THE RECORD
10:23 - 10:26	Hon. Malcolm Moos Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
	General Goodpaster, Major John Eisenhower and Hon. Robert Merriam were in and out various times during the morning.
1:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:15 pm	(LUNCH)
3:00 pm	Returned to the office.
3:18 - 4:10 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:11 pm	Returned to the Cabinet Room to work on his speech.
5:56 pm	Returned to the Mansion.
9:30 - 10:00 pm	The President made an address to the Nation via Radio and Television on the Berlin Situation and the General Security Position of the United States and its Allies.

Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1959

8:30 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:48 - 8:58 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:53 - 9:00 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
9:00 - 9:32 am	The President met with the Committee to Study the U. S. Military Assistance Program: William H. Draper, Jr., Chairman Dillon Anderson Joseph M. Dodge General Alfred M. Gruenther Marx Leva John J. McCloy George C. McGhee General Joseph T. McNarney, Admiral Arthur Radford James E. Webb Colonel George A. Lincoln, Study Coordinator Mr. C. Tyler Wood, Study Coordinator Mr. Tracy Voorhees, Counsel for the Committee Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Robert Merriam
9:34 - 9:58 am	H. E. Mr. Amadou Ahidjo Prime Minister of the State of Cameroun under Trusteeship H. E. Herve Alphand, Ambassador of France. Hon. Joseph C. Satterthwaite Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Colonel Vernon Walters Major John Eisenhower (Picture taken)
9:58 - 11:13 am	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. G. F. Reinhardt Hon. Robert Murphy Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower (Briefing on Prime Minister MacMillan's visit)

11:13 - 11:14 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:13 - 11:30 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:45 am	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal to greet His Excellency Sean T. O'Kelly, President of Ireland. He was accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty Colonel Robert L. Schulz
11:55 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal. The President was greeted by Hon. Christian Herter and Mrs. Herter General and Mrs. Nathan Twining
12:00 Noon	H. E. Sean T. O'Kelly, President of Ireland, arrived aboard the Columbine accompanied by Mrs. O'Kelly, Hon. Wiley Buchanan, and members of President O'Kelly's official party. Introductions and greetings. Honor Guard ceremony. Welcoming speeches by the President and President O'Kelly.
12:20 pm	The President and President O'Kelly departed MATS Terminal and motored to the President's Guest House.
12:51 pm	Arrived at the President's Guest House.
12:54 pm	The President departed the Guest House and motored to the White House.
12:56 pm	Arrived at the White House.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:38 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower.
2:38 - 2:39 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty

2:45 - 2:53 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:53 - 3:40 pm	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Neil H. McElroy General Nathan Twining Hon. Gordon Gray (Hon. Donald Quarles) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. John Irwin, Jr., Defense) (Hon. Robert Murphy) (Hon. Livingston Merchant) (Hon. James Lay) (Mr. Gerard Smith) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Major John Eisenhower)
3:40 - 3:47 pm	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Christian Herter
3:47 - 3:48 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:48 - 4:08 pm	Hon. David Kendall Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:08 - 4:13 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:13 - 4:15 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:28 - 5:00 pm	Mr. Emmet Hughes
5:00 -	Major John Eisenhower
5:30 pm	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon) OFF THE RECORD (Saw the President in the Mansion)
6:55 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to the President's Guest house where he picked up President Sean O'Kelly of Ireland. (At this point Mr. Hagerty left the President's car and changed to Secret Service car).

The President and President O'Kelly motored to the Mayflower Hotel.

7:00 pm Arrived at the Mayflower Hotel where they were greeted by Mr. Neil Mack, General Manager of the Hotel.

Inside the Hotel, the two Presidents were introduced to Mr. James Reilly, President of the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick. They then entered the Williamsburg Room.

In a brief ceremony, the President of Ireland was made an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick. President O'Kelly made a few remarks, then the President made a few remarks.

President Eisenhower and President O'Kelly were escorted to the Grand Ballroom where they joined the officials of the Ancient Order of Hibernians:

Mr. John Costello
Mr. Harry Ward
Mr. Gerald Mooeny
Sgt. T. Flaherty

The President was introduced and given an honorary membership in the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and he replied with brief remarks.

President O'Kelly was also made an honorary member and both Presidents received a silver tray.

7:22 pm The President and President O'Kelly departed the Mayflower Hotel and motored to the President's Guest House where President O'Kelly alighted and the President continued on to the White House.

7:26 pm Arrived at the White House.

8:00 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner in honor of H. E. The President of Ireland and Mrs. O'Kelly. For list of guests, see following page.

8:00 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner at the White House in honor of President and Mrs. O'Kelly:

H. E. The President of Ireland and Mrs. O'Kelly
H. E. Frank Aiken, Minister for External Affairs of Ireland and Mrs. Aiken
H. E. The Ambassador of Ireland and Mrs. John Joseph Hearne
Colonel Sean O'Sullivan, Aide-de-Camp to President O'Kelly
Lt. Colonel Michael J. J. Hefferon, Aide-de-Camp to President O'Kelly
Hon. Richard M. Nixon and Mrs. Nixon
Hon. Neil H. McElroy and Mrs. McElroy
Hon. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss
Senator and Mrs. Alexander Wiley
Senator and Mrs. J. William Fulbright
Senator and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall
Senator and Mrs. Everett McK. Dirksen
Senator and Mrs. Thomas H. Kuchel
Hon. and Mrs. Christian Herter
Congressman and Mrs. Charles A. Halleck
Congressman Robert B. Chiperfield
Congressman and Mrs. John W. Byrnes
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. and Mrs. Kevin McCann
Hon. and Mrs. Scott McLeod, Ambassador to Ireland
Hon. and Mrs. Robert D. Murphy
Hon. and Mrs. Livingston Merchant
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
The Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle

Hon. and Mrs. William H. Taft, III
Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Carmichael
Maj. General and Mrs. V. J. MacLaughlin, USA Military Aide to the President of Ireland
Hon. and Mrs. Meade Alcorn
Mr. Arthur K. Atkinson
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas M. Black
Mr. and Mrs. George Champion
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Eaton
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Feltman
Mr. and Mrs. Fred G. Gurley

(continued)

8:00 pm Dinner at the White House in honor of President and Mrs. O'Kelly (continued):

Hon. Leonard Hall
Mrs. George C. Hannaway
Hon. Paul G. Hoffman
Mrs. Hallock B. Hoffman
Mr. and Mrs. Roy W. Howard
Hon. Emmet J. Hughes
Brig. General John R. Kilpatrick
Mrs. Floyd E. McCaffree
Mr. and Mrs. John McShain
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon
Hon. George L. Murphy
Mrs. Vernon E. Prichard
Mr. and Mrs. Roy A. Roberts
Mrs. Mary G. Roebling
Hon. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Royall
Mr. and Mrs. Allan A. Ryan
Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Walsh
Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Waring
Mr. and Mrs. John A. Warner
Mrs. Edmund S. Whitman
Mrs. Frank E. Williams

10:00 pm Following the Dinner, a Musicale was given to which additional guests were invited. The Program was given by Fred Waring and The Pennsylvanians.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1959

8:25 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:27 - 8:29 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:29 - 8:33 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:50 - 9:11 am	(Hon. Frank H. Higgins, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Logistics), OFF THE RECORD (Came to say goodbye, is resigning his post on March 31st)
9:13 - 9:18 am	H. E. Dr. Wilfried Platzer, Ambassador of Austria (Presented to the President the tenth Anniversary Volume on U. S. Economic Aid to Austria) Hon. Wiley Buchanan (Picture taken)
9:18 - 9:20 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:20 - 9:21 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:32 - 9:34 am	Dr. W. Allen Wallis was sworn in as Executive Vice Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth. The Vice President, who is Chairman of the Committee, will also be present. (Picture taken)
9:34 - 10:05 am	Hon. Meade Alcorn Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:16 - 10:25 am	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Roemer McPhee (The President signed the Hawaii Statehood Bill
10:25 - 10:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Major John Eisenhower
10:30 - 11:00 am	(Senator Thurston Morton) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
11:00 - 11:15 am	Major John Eisenhower

11:15 - 11:17 am Mr. Clyde Wheeler was sworn in as Staff Assistant to the President. The following attended the ceremony in the Conference Room:

Mrs. Clyde A. Wheeler, Jr.
Mrs. Ruth Burton (Aunt)
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Congressman and Mrs. Page Belcher
Congressman Walter Mumma
Congressman Clifford McIntire
Congressman Keith Thomson
Congressman Jackson Betts
Congressman Wint Smith
Hon. Marvin McLain
Hon. Clarence Miller
Mr. Forest Beall
Mr. Martin B. Garber
Mr. Robert Harrison
Mr. Gerald Landis
Mr. James Hutchins
Mr. Walter Bunch
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kelly
Miss Mary Higgins
Mr. Byron Harter
Mr. Rollis Nelson
Mr. Edwin Nail
Mr. Edmund Pendleton
Mr. Stuart Harbour
Mr. Ab Hermann
Mr. Miller Shurtleff
Mr. Charles Ablard
Mr. Douglas McKeever
Mr. Lee Potter
Members of White House Staff

11:17 - 11:20 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. Robert Merriam

11:20 - 11:24 am Hon. Robert Merriam

11:24 - 11:27 am Major John Eisenhower

11:27 - 12:08 pm	(Dr. Lawrence Kimpton, Chancellor, University of Chicago) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Frank Pace, General Dynamics) (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Robert Merriam)
12:08 - 12:32 pm	(Mrs. Claire Williams) OFF THE RECORD (Assistant Chairman, Republican National Committee) (Hon. Thomas E. Stephens)
12:32 - 12:40 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:48 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:45 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:46 - 2:48 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:50 - 3:16 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
3:16 - 3:36 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:59 - 5:18 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:20 pm	Returned to the office.
5:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1959

7:45 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:43 - 8:53 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
8:45 - 9:02 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:02 - 9:07 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:07 - 10:09 am	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Robert Murphy Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. G. Frederich Reinhardt Hon. John Hay Whitney Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower (Briefing on MacMillan Visit)
10:23 - 10:45 am	H. E. Ricardo Arias Ambassador of Panama Hon. Wiley Buchanan
10:45 - 11:05 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:05 - 11:11 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:11 - 11:30 am	(Hon. Robert Anderson) (Hon. Julian Baird) OFF THE RECORD
11:32 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:25 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Mayflower Hotel to attend Luncheon in their honor by President Sean O'Kelly.
12:30 pm	Arrived at the Mayflower Hotel where they were greeted Ambassador and Mrs. JohnJ. Hearne and Mr. C. J. Mack, Manager of the Mayflower Hotel.

	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were escorted to the East Room where they joined President and Mrs. Sean O'Kelly for a brief reception.
12:50 pm	Proceeded to the State Room for Luncheon.
1:00 - 2:15 pm	LUNCHEON in honor of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower given by President and Mrs. O'Kelly.
2:16 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Mayflower Hotel and motored to the White House.
2:20 pm	Arrived at the White House.
2:25 - 2:31 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:32 - 2:36 pm	Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Phil Areeda Major John Eisenhower
2:35 - 2:36 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:36 - 2:39 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:43 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
2:54 - 3:54 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:00 - 4:10 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:05 - 4:17 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:13 - 4:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
4:36 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital to visit with Secretary Dulles.
4:55 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital and was met by Major General Leonard Heaton who escorted the President to Secretary Dulles' suite.

4:58 - 5:32 pm	The President visited with Secretary Dulles.
5:34 pm	Departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.
5:53 pm	Arrived at the White House.
5:54 - 5:55 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:58 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1959

8:15 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:25 - 8:27 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:25 - 9:33 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (The President made a recording to be used at meeting of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy)
10:00 - 10:15 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:25 - 10:30 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:35 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
10:55 - 11:01 am	Prime Minister Harold Macmillan Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd
11:02 am	The President departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital to confer with Hon. John Foster Dulles. He was accompanied by Prime Minister Harold Macmillan Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd Captain Evan P. Aurand
11:14 am	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital. Group pictures were taken of the President, Hon. John Foster Dulles, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd.
11:17 - 12:18 pm	Conference with Hon. John Foster Dulles and above.
12:20 pm	The President departed Walter Reed with above group and motored to Bethesda Naval Medical Center.
12:35 pm	Arrived at Bethesda Naval Medical Center for takeoff for Camp David, Maryland.

12:38 pm The President and his party were airborne for Camp David, Maryland, via helicopter. The following accompanied:

Prime Minister Harold Macmillan
Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd
Mr. Peter Hope, Press Secretary to the Prime Minister
Mr. William Harwood of Scotland Yard
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. James Rowley
Captain Evan P. Aurand

CAMP DAVID, MD.

1:12 pm Arrived at Camp David Heliport, then motored to the lodgings.

5:11 pm The President and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan departed Camp David and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.

(Mr. William Harwood of Scotland Yard and Mr. Jack Lynch of the State Department were in follow-up car.)

GETTYSBURG, PA.

5:46 pm Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm and inspected the farm and barns until 6:08 pm.

6:08 pm Departed the Gettysburg Farm and motored to Camp David, Md.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

6:43 pm Arrived at Camp David, Md.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1959

CAMP DAVID, MD.

The President and Prime Minister Macmillan remained at Camp David during the day.

The following were also at Camp David:

Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Donald A. Quarles
General Nathan Twining
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. Robert Murphy
Hon. G. Frederick Reinhardt
Hon. Philip Farley
Hon. John N. Irwin, II
Sir Arthur Rumbold
Sir Patrick Dean
Hon. C. D. W. O'Neill

The following were at Camp David on Sunday, March 22, 1959. (See next page for the President's activities of this date).

Ambassador John Hay Whitney
Hon. Allen Dulles
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Hon. William Rountree
Hon. G. Frederick Reinhardt
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Sir Arthur Rumbold
Sir Patrick Dean
Sir Norman Brook.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1959

CAMP DAVID, MD.

10:45 am The President and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan departed Camp David and motored to Thurmont, Maryland, to the Trinity United Churchof Christ.

10:58 am Arrived at the Trinity United Church of Christ in Thurmont, Maryland.
They were greeted by Mr. G. W. Wireman, Trustee of the Church, who asked them to sign the Register, then escorted them to their seats. (Mr. Wireman had written to the President earlier and invited him to attend services at this Church).

Reverend Samuel A. Moyer delivered the Sermon.

12:00 Noon The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed the Trinity United Church of Christ and motored to Floyd Akers' summer residence and drove around the place.

12:35 pm Arrived back at Camp David, Md.

3:42 pm The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed Camp David and motored to Washington, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

They stopped by the residence of Hon. John Foster Dulles from 5:18 - 6:00 pm.

6:00 pm Departed the residence of Hon. John Foster Dulles and motored to the British Embassy where Prime Minister Harold Macmillan said goodbye to the President.

The President and Mr. Hagerty then continued on to the White House.

6:10 pm Arrived at the White House.

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U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman March 23, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, March 20 - 22, 1959.

Friday, March 20, 1959

10:58 a.m. The President, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, Sir Selwyn Lloyd, and Capt. Evan Aurand departed the White House in WH Car No. 105, SAIC Rowley in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to Walter Reed Hospital for a visit with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, arriving at the Hospital at 11:14 a.m. Group pictures were taken of the President, Secretary Dulles, and Mr. Lloyd in the lounge of the Presidential Suite, Ward 8, with Prime Minister Macmillan.

12:20 p.m. The President and his party departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, arriving at 12:35 p.m., for a helicopter take-off for Camp David, Maryland. (See reports submitted by ASAIC Behn dated March 19, 1959, and ASAIC Campion dated March 24, 1959, for details.)

12:38 p.m. The President and his party were airborne for Camp David, Maryland, via U. S. Army helicopter and arrived at Camp David Helioport at 1:12 p.m., departing the Helioport at 1:14 p.m. and arriving at the main cottage "Aspen," at 1:18 p.m. Photographs were taken at their departure from the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, and upon their arrival at "Aspen." Complement of this U. S. Army Helicopter, HUS/H-34, was as follows: President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Macmillan, Sir Selwyn Lloyd, Mr. William Harwood, Mr. Peter Hope, Press Secretary to the Prime Minister, Capt. Aurand, Press Secretary James Hagerty, and SAIC Rowley. (Attached is a memorandum showing the sequence of arrivals and departures from Camp David aside from those reported by helicopter.)

1:30 p.m. Mr. Wayne Hawks and thirteen automobiles, containing press and photographers, departed main gate at Camp David. (They entered main gate at 12:06 p.m.)

4:22 p.m. Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Peter Hope departed main gate of Camp David

5:11 p.m. The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed main gate and motored to the President's Gettysburg Farm, arriving at 5:46 p.m. They inspected the farm and barns until 6:08 p.m., at which time they departed the farm and returned to Camp David, arriving at 6:43 p.m. WH Car No. 100 was used on this occasion, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat, SA Flohr driving. Mr. Harwood, Scotland Yard, and Mr. Jack Lynch, State Department, were in the follow-up car.

The President retired at 12:20 a.m.

Saturday, March 21, 1959

8:35 a.m. Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Peter Hope entered main gate and departed at 10:25 a.m.

1:27 p.m. Secretary Quarles, Dr. James Killian, and Dr. McCone entered main gate at Camp David and departed at 4:43 p.m.

2:48 p.m. Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Hope entered main gate and departed at 5:15 p.m.

4:45 p.m. President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan departed "Aspen," and motored to the area of Blue Ridge, Pennsylvania, and returned to Camp David ("Aspen") at 5:42 p.m. WH Car No. 100 was used on this occasion, SAIC Rowley in front seat and SA Flohr driving. Mr. Harwood rode in the follow-up car.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, March 22, 1959

10:15 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate at Camp David.

10:45 a.m. The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed "Aspen" in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to Trinity United Church of Christ, Thurmont, Maryland, where they attended the 11:00 a.m. Church Services. They departed the Church at 12:00 noon and took a motor tour to the Floyd Acker's summer residence, returning to Camp David at 12:35 p.m. (See report submitted by SA Harvey Henderson dated March 23, 1959, for details.)

3:42 p.m. The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed Camp David in WH Car No. 100, with Inspector Harwood and SAIC Rowley in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to Washington, D. C. Enroute they stopped at the residence of Secretary John Foster Dulles, 2740 - 32d Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. from 5:18 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. They departed the residence of Secretary Dulles at 6:00 p.m. and arrived at the British Embassy at 6:03 p.m. where Prime Minister Macmillan said goodbye to the President. Mr. Hagerty then entered the Presidential limousine and accompanied the President from the British Embassy to the White House, arriving at 6:10 p.m. Pictures were taken of the President, Prime Minister, Secretary Dulles and Mr. Lloyd as they departed the Dulles' residence.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:35 - 8:38 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:40 - 8:58 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
9:03 - 9:05 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:06 - 9:10 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:33 - 9:42 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:43 - 9:56 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:56 - 9:58 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:00 - 10:48 am	The President met with the Executive Committee of The Governors' Conference re permanent unemployment compensation law: Governor LeRoy Collins, Florida Governor William G. Stratton, Illinois Governor James P. Coleman, Mississippi Governor William F. Quinn, Hawaii Governor Cecil H. Underwood, West Virginia Governor John E. Davis, North Dakota Governor George D. Clyde, Utah Governor Steve McNichols, Colorado Mr. Brevard Crihfield, Secretary of Governors' Conference Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. James O'Connell Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Newell Brown Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam Mr. Wayne Warrington
10:48 - 11:05 am	Hon. Robert Merriam Major John Eisenhower

11:12 - 11:34 am	Hon. George V. Allen
11:47 - 12:00 Noon	H. E. Aziz Ahmed Ambassador of Pakistan (To present credentials) Hon. Robert Corrigan, State Department
12:07 - 12:10 pm	Hon. David Kendall
12:25 - 12:28 pm	The Members of the Executive Committee of The Governor's Conference had picture taken with the President.
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:25 - 3:25 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
3:28 pm	Arrived in the office.
3:45 - 3:55 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
3:58 - 4:02 pm	The President and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan posed for pictures in the President's office.
4:03 - 4:28 pm	Hon. Harold Macmillan Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd Sir Harold Caccia Sir Norman Brook Sir Frederick Hoyar Millar Sir Anthony Rumbold Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Frederic Reinhardt Hon. John Hay Whitney Hon. John Irwin Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaste
4:51 - 4:57 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1959

7:58 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:15 - 8:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:30 - 10:00 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
	The President
	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
	Senator Everett Dirksen
	Senator Thomas Kuchel
	Senator Styles Bridges
	Senator Leverett Saltonstall
	Senator John J. Williams
	Congressman Charles Halleck
	Congressman Leslie Arends
	Congressman John W. Byrnes
	Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
	Congressman Leo Allen
	Congressman John Taber
	Congressman Richard Simpson
	Hon. Arthur Flemming
	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
	Hon. William B. Macomber, Jr.
	Hon. Neil Brown
	Hon. Maurice Stans
	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
	Hon. John Patterson
	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
	Hon. Bryce Harlow
	Hon. Edward McCabe
	Hon. Jack Anderson
	Hon. Clyde Wheeler
	Hon. Earle Chesney
	Hon. Homer Gruenther
	Hon. Gerald Morgan
	Hon. David Kendall
	Hon. Don Paarlberg
	Mr. Roemer McPhee
	Hon. James Hagerty
	Hon. Robert Merriam
	Mrs. Anne Wheaton
	Mr. Wayne Warrington
	Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:50 - 11:00 am	**Hon. Gordon Gray**
11:00 - 11:32 am	**H. E. Hans Christian Hansen** **Prime Minister of Denmark** **H. E. Count Kield Gustav Knuth-Winterfeldt** **Ambassador of Denmark** **Hon. Livingston Merchant** **Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs** **(Picture taken)**
11:32 - 11:40 am	**Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster** **Major John Eisenhower**
11:40 - 11:45 am	**Hon. James Hagerty** **Major John Eisenhower**
11:45 - 11:55 am	**Major John Eisenhower**
12:00 - 12:08 pm	**Hon. Thomas E. Stephens**
12:09 pm	**The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.**
1:00 pm	**(LUNCH)** **The President gave a Stag Luncheon for His Majesty Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:** **His Majesty Hussein I** **Prime Minister Samir Rifa'i of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan** **Ambassador Midhet Juma of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan** **H. E. Hazza' el-Majali, Court Minister** **H. E. Bahjat Talhouni, Chief of the Royal Cabinet** **H. E. Sam'an Daoud** **Minister of Finance and Minister of National Economy** **H. E. Ekef el-Fayiz, Minister of Agriculture** **H. E. Anastas Hanania, Vice President, Jordan Development Board** **H. E. Abdul Moneim el-Rifa'i** **Director of National Guidance** **Hon. Richard M. Nixon** **Hon. Sam Rayburn** **Hon. Christian Herter**

(continued)

1:00 pm LUNCHEON for His Majesty Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (continued):

Congressman John W. McCormack
Congressman Charles A. Halleck
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon, Under Secretary of State
Hon. Donald A. Quarles, Deputy Secretary of Defense
Hon. Wilbur M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army
Hon. James H. Douglas, Secretary of the Air Force
Hon. Elmer F. Bennett, Under Secretary of Interior
General Nathan F. Twining, Chrm., Joint Chiefs of Staff
Hon. Allen W. Dulles, Director, CIA
Hon. George V. Allen, Director, USIA
Hon. William M. Rountree, Assistant Secretary of State
Hon. Charles K. Rice, Assistant Attorney General
Hon. Eugene J. Lyons, Assistant Postmaster General
Hon. Marvin L. McLain, Assistant Secretary of Agric.
Hon. George T. Moore, Asst. Secretary of Commerce
Hon. Stuart Rothman, Solicitor, Dept. of Labor
Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
Hon. Sheldon T. Mills, Ambassador-designate to Jordan
Hon. George H. Roderick, Assistant Secretary of Army
Hon. Lyle S. Garlock, Assistant Secretary of Air Force
Mr. Kenneth S. Adams, Phillips Petroleum Co., Oklahoma
Mr. Marvin L. Arrowsmith, President, White House Correspondents Association
Mr. Michael Baker, Jr., Pennsylvania
Mr. Lawrence J. Bernard, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Calvin Davis, Harza Engineering Company, Chicago, Illinois
Reverend Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, Washington, D. C.
Hon. Robert V. Fleming, Riggs National Bank
Mr. Julian Goodman, President, Radio and Television Association
Hon. Eric Johnston, Motion Picture Association
Mr. William H. Lawrence, President, National Press Club
Mr. James H. Lemon, Washington, D. C.
Mr. John E. McClure, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Orvis Nelson, Transocean Airlines, California
Mr. John Noble, President, Tapline, N. Y. City
Mr. John E. Shea, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Ronald Weston, President, White House Photographers Association

2:30 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:45 - 3:01 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:02 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
3:10 - 3:47 pm	Practiced golf on the South Grounds.
3:48 pm	The President returned to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1959

8:33 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:45 - 8:47 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
8:50 - 9:03 am	Hon. William C. Trimble Newly appointed Ambassador to Cambodia (Called on the President before departing for his post at Phnom Penh)
9:18 - 9:26 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:34 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. David Kendall Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton Major John Eisenhower
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:03 - 11:05 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:15 - 12:13 pm	His Majesty Hussein I, King of Jordan H. E. Mr. Samir Rifa'i, Prime Minister H. E. Mr. Midhet Juma, Ambassador Hon. Christian Herter Hon. William Rountree Hon. Sheldon T. Mills Hon. Wiley Buchanan (for introductions only) Major John Eisenhower
12:13 pm - 12:24	Major John Eisenhower
12:27 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:25 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:25 - 2:27 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:27 - 2:35 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall
2:55 - 3:43 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
3:45 pm	Returned to the office.
3:48 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:00 pm	(Dr. Milton Eisenhower) OFF THE RECORD (Saw the President in the Mansion)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1959

8:22 am	The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.	
8:25 - 8:28 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
8:30 - 8:37 am	(Mr. Joseph N. Greene, Jr.) (Special Assistant to the Secretary of State)	OFF THE RECORD
8:37 - 8:41 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
8:41 - 8:47 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
8:57 - 9:07 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
9:07 - 9:50 am	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon) (Hon. Christian Herter) (Hon. Donald A. Quarles) (Hon. John A. McCone) (General Nathan Twining) (Hon. Allen W. Dulles) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Hon. Livingston Merchant) (Mr. Martin Hillenbrand) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Major John Eisenhower)	OFF THE RECORD (Meeting arranged by Hon. Gordon Gray)
9:12 - 9:13 am	Hon. James Hagerty	
9:50 - 10:03 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon	
10:00 - 11:09 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr. Hon. Maurice H. Stans, Jr. Hon. John A. McCone General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray	

(continued)

10:00 - 11:09 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (continued): Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. John N. Irwin, II Major John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Howard Furnas, Department of State
11:10 - 11:18 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:18 - 11:35 am	The President received the National Teacher of the Year, Miss Edna Donley of Alva, Oklahoma. The following accompanied: Hon. Arthur S. Flemming Dr. Lawrence Derthick Dr. Oliver Hodge Oklahoma State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and President-elect of the Council of Chief State School Officers Hon. Arthur V. Langlie President, McCall Corporation, New York and former Governor of State of Washington Mr. Herbert Mayes Editor of McCall's Magazine (Picture taken)
11:35 - 11:40 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:36 - 11:48 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:42 - 11:55 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:56 am	The President departed the office and went to the Broadcast Room to do a Film on NATO Defense College.
12:00 Noon	To the Mansion.
12:20 pm	The President departed the White House via helicopter and flew to the Gettysburg Farm, accompanied by: Colonel Robert L. Schulz Mrs. Ann Whitman CWO William Elder Colonel Walter Tkach (in second helicopter)

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1959

1:02 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
2:16 pm	The President departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club:
2:25 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
2:40 - 4:40 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Arthur Nevins.
4:44 pm	Departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
4:50 pm	Arrived at the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT's APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:12 - 10:37 am	The President and General Arthur Nevins made an inspection of the barns and grounds.
10:15 am	Mrs. Everett Hughes entered the Farm.
11:44 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Mrs. Everett Hughes, departed the Farm and motored to the Methodist Church of Gettysburg, where Community Good Friday Services were held.
11:54 am	Arrived at the Methodist Church. They were greeted by Mr. Charles Coffman, Head Usher.
12:00 - 12:25 pm	Attended Good Friday Services. Reverend William E. Fenstermaker, Pastor of the Methodist Church, escorted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to their car.
12:29 pm	Departed the Church and motored to the Farm.
12:38 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:46 am	Mrs. Walton Walker and Mrs. Harold Titus entered the Farm to visit Mrs. Eisenhower.
2:30 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
2:38 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
2:58 - 4:17 pm	The President played 9 holes of golf with Major John Eisenhower General Arthur Nevins
4:22 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
4:30 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
6:35 - 6:50 pm	The President watched David Eisenhower play ball on the lawn.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1959

EASTER SUNDAY

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:27 - 9:40 am	The President and Chief West walked around the grounds.
10:35 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Mrs. Everett Hughes, departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and children followed in another car.
10:42 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Church - Presbyterian - where they were greeted by Mr. Willard Sherman, Host Usher, who escorted them to their seats.
10:45 - 11:38 am	Attended Easter Sunday Services, conducted by Reverend Robert MacAskill.
	Following the services, Reverend MacAskill escorted the President and family to their cars.
	Before departing the Church, the President accepted a baby chick from Bobbie, aged 3, son of Mrs. Florence Reif.
11:47 am	Departed the Church and motored to the Farm.
11:55 am	Arrived at the Farm.
12:22 pm	The President took pictures of his grandchildren on the foont lawn of the residence.
	Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and children had lunch with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

10:47 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

12:36 pm	Arrived at the White House.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:33 pm	The President arrived in the office.
2:36 - 2:39 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:40 - 3:13 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
3:13 - 3:27 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
3:27 - 3:34 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:34 - 3:38 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:39 - 3:48 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:48 - 3:55 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1959

7:52 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:14 - 8:29 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:29 - 8:35 am	Hon. David Kendall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:35 - 8:44 am	Hon. David Kendall
8:44 - 9:30 am	(Hon. Christian Herter) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
9:30 - 9:45 am	(Hon. Christian Herter) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
9:48 - 10:30 am	(Hon. Wilton B. Persons) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. David Kendall)
10:30 - 11:00 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:17 - 11:25 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:25 - 11:30 am	Major General Frank A. Tobey, Chief of Chaplains, Army Rear Admiral George A. Rosso, Chief of Chaplains, Navy Major General Terrence P. Finnegan, Chief of Chaplains, Air Force Lt. Commander Samuel Sobel, Chaplain, Navy Commander Algernon M. Oliver, U. S. N., Secretary of Armed Forces Chaplains Board Hon. Fred Fox (Presented copy of new hymnal to the President)
11:30 - 11:48 am	(Mr. K. L. Wilson OFF THE RECORD President U. S. Olympic Committee) (Mr. J. Lyman Bingham, New York Executive Director, Olympic Committee) (Hon. Thomas E. Stephens) (Saw the President re 1960 Olympics in Rome)
11:48 - 11:56 am	(Dr. Earl D. Emery, D.D.S. OFF THE RECORD of LaGrange, Illinois, and son Jim) (Friend of Earl Eisenhower)

12:02 - 12:04 pm	Captain Dale J. Crittenberger
12:10 - 12:13 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Captain Dale J. Crittenberger
12:13 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:20 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower
2:25 - 2:27 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:35 - 2:40 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:47 - 3:27 pm	Hon. David K. Bruce Ambassador to Germany
3:27 - 3:34 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos Major John Eisenhower (joined at 3:30 pm)
3:34 - 4:41 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:43 pm	Returned to the office.
5:22 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

Mr. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman   March 30, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, March 26 to 30, 1959.

Thursday, March 26, 1959

12:20 pm	The President, accompanied by Colonel Robert Schulz, Mrs. Ann Whitman, and CWO William Elder departed from the South Grounds of the White House via Marine helicopter and arrived at the President's Farm, Gettysburg, at 1:02 pm. Dr. Tkach rode in the follow-up helicopter from the White House to the Gettysburg Farm.
1:05 pm	Mrs. Ann Whitman departed farm.
1:20 pm	Dr. Tkach departed rear gate of farm, returning via this gate at 1:48 pm.
2:16 pm	The President departed the residence and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 2:25 pm. The President practiced golf from 2:26 pm to 2:40 pm, at which time the President and General Nevins teed off from the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 4:40 pm.
	The President departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 4:44 pm and motored to his residence, arriving there at 4:50 pm.
	Dr. Tkach accompanied the President and General Nevins around the golf course, arriving at and departing from the golf course in his personal car.
4:10 pm	The First Lady and Miss Rose Wood arrived at the farm, having departed the White House via automobile at 1:45 pm.
5:30 pm	Dr. Tkach departed the farm via the main gate.
	No further activity this date.

Friday, March 27, 1959

9:08 am	General Nevins entered farm.
9:12 am	The President and General Nevins departed the residence and made an inspection of the barns and grounds, returning to the residence at 10:37 am.
10:15 am	Mrs. Everett Hughes entered farm.
10:55 am	Mrs. Ann Whitman entered farm.
11:08 am	Secretary James Hagerty entered farm.

11:35 am Mrs. Ann Whitman departed farm.

11:44 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Mrs. Everett Hughes, departed the farm and motored to the Methodist Church, Middle Street, Gettysburg, Pa., arriving there at 11:55 am, for special Good Friday Services (details of which are incorporated in report submitted by ASAIC Campion).

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Mrs. Everett Hughes departed the Methodist Church at 12:28 pm and motored to the Gettysburg Farm, arriving there at 12:37 pm.

11:44 am Secretary Hagerty departed farm.

12:11 pm Dr. Tkach entered farm, departing at 2:53 pm.

3:16 pm Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Everett Hughes departed main gate of farm.

3:27 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman entered main gate of farm.

3:45 pm Miss Susan Eisenhower entered main gate of farm, departing at 4:12 pm.

4:43 pm The First Lady entered main gate of farm.

4:48 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman departed main gate of farm.

5:42 pm The President departed the residence in White House Car #100 and motored to residence of Major John Eisenhower, arriving there at 5:44 pm.

President departed Major John Eisenhower's residence at 6:15 pm and motored back to the residence, arriving at 6:17 pm.

6:00 pm Dr. Walter Tkach entered main gate of farm, departing at 7:25 pm.

No further activities this date.

Saturday, March 28, 1959

8:55 am Dr. Walter Tkach entered farm.

8:55 am Mrs. Ann Whitman entered farm.

9:46 am Mrs. Walton Walker and Mrs. Harold Titus entered farm.

11:20 am Major John Eisenhower, David, Barbara Anne and Susan Eisenhower entered farm.

11:30 am General and Mrs. Nevins entered farm, General Nevins departing at 11:34 am.

12:07 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman departed farm.

12:51 pm Dr. Tkach departed farm.

12:55 pm Major John Eisenhower and Susan Eisenhower departed farm, returning at 2:28 pm.

2:30 pm The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 2:38 pm.

The President, Major John Eisenhower and General Arthur Nevins teed off from the first tee at 2:58 pm and completed 9 holes of golf at 4:17 pm. Dr. Tkach walked around the golf course with the party, having arrived at the course in his personal car. The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 4:22 pm in White House Car #100 and arrived at the residence at 4:30 pm. Dr. Tkach proceeded to the farm in his personal car.

3:30 pm Barbara Anne and Susan Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

4:12 pm Mrs. John Eisenhower, Barbara Anne and Susan Eisenhower entered main gate of farm, departing at 4:20 pm.

4:40 pm Dr. Tkach departed main gate of farm, having entered with President and party.

4:45 pm Major John Eisenhower departed main gate.

5:12 pm Mrs. Walton Walker and Mrs. Harold Titus departed main gate.

5:15 pm Mrs. Arthur Nevins departed main gate.

6:00 pm David Eisenhower departed main gate, returning at 6:27 pm.

6:35 pm The President watched David Eisenhower play ball on East side of house, returning to the residence at 6:50 pm.

6:37 pm Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and Barbara Anne and Susan Eisenhower entered main gate of farm, departing at 7:30 pm.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, March 29, 1959

8:27 am The President and Chief West walked around the grounds, the President returning to the residence at 9:40 am.

10:30 am Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and four children entered main gate.

10:35 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Mrs. Everett Hughes departed the residence in White House Car #102, driven by SA Flohr with ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and four children rode in White House Car #100, driven by Sgt. Dry, and arrived at the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church at 10:42 am for 11:00 am Easter Sunday Services.

SAs Henderson, Burke, Roth, Mayo and Clem worked the Secret Service follow-up car 679-X, driven by SA Shipman. SAs Clemens and Maranto worked a second follow-up car 864-X.

Pictures were taken upon arrival and departure from the Church of the President and his party.

After the President entered his car, he rolled down the window and accepted a small chicken from one Bobby Reif, 3 years of age, #4 Beaver Circle, Stratford, New Jersey, who was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Florence Reif.

The President and party departed the Church at 11:47 am and motored to the residence, arriving there at 11:55 am.

12:05 pm General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins entered main gate.

12:22 pm The President took pictures of his grandchildren on the front lawn of the residence, entering the residence at 12:30 pm.

2:00 pm Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and family departed farm.

2:13 pm General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins departed farm.

2:31 pm David, Barbara Anne and Susan Eisenhower entered main gate, Susan Eisenhower departing at 2:50 pm.

3:40 pm Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered main gate.

4:14 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman entered main gate.

4:15 pm Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed main gate.

4:24 pm David Eisenhower departed main gate.

4:36 pm Barbara Anne Eisenhower departed main gate.

5:00 pm Dr. Tkach and party entered main gate of farm, departing at 5:25 pm.

5:20 pm Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and four children entered main gate, departing at 5:35 pm.

6:19 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman departed farm.

6:16 pm Dr. Tkach and party entered main gate of farm, departing at 6:17 pm.

No further activity this date.

Monday, March 30, 1959

9:35 am Mrs. Ann Whitman entered farm via the main gate, departing at 10:20 am.

9:40 am General Nevins entered farm via main gate, departing at 10:00 am.

10:20 am Mrs. Everett Hughes departed farm via personal car.

10:47 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the residence in White House Car #102, driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to the White House, arriving at 12:36 pm.

ASAIC Behn, SAs Henderson, Mayo and Short, and ASAIC Stout worked the follow-up car 679-X, driven by SA Shipman.

Miss Rose Wood returned to Washington in White House Car 100, driven by Sgt. Dry. Dr. Tkach rode in his personal car. SA Steele returned to Washington, DC in SS Car 803-X, preceding the motorcade. SA Roth drove SS Car 801-X, as a second follow-up car.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. King
Mrs. Whitman

1958 (1)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1959

7:42 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by
7:50 - 8:32 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:05 - 8:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:49 - 8:59 am	(Mr. Carl E. Haymond) OFF THE RECORD (David Haymond, 10-year old grandson) (Mr. Haymond is a friend of Mr. Edgar Eisenhower. He is from Los Angeles, Cal.) (Hon. Thomas E. Stephens)
8:59 - 9:03 am	Hon. Robert Gray
9:00 - 10:58 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL - OFF THE RECORD (First part in Conference Room) The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Maurice Stans General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles General John E. Hull Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Donald Quarles Rear Admiral C. E. Weakley Rear Admiral Roscoe E. Schuirmann Captain O. M. Butler Mr. J. Patrick Coyne Major John Eisenhower Captain Evan P. Aurand Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (2nd part - in the Cabinet Room) The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon

(continued)

9:00 - 10:58 am NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL - 2nd Part (continued):
- Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
- Hon. Neil H. McElroy
- Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
- Hon. Maurice Stans
- Hon. John A. McCone
- Hon. Frederick Mueller
- Hon. Clarence B. Randall
- General Nathan F. Twining
- Hon. Allen W. Dulles
- Hon. Donald A. Quarles
- Hon. George V. Allen
- Hon. Gordon Gray
- Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Mr. Howard Furnas
- Major John Eisenhower
- Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
- Mr. Marion W. Boggs

10:58 - 11:16 am Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon

11:16 - 11:32 am Defense Presentation:
- Hon. Neil H. McElroy
- Hon. William P. Rogers, Jr.
- General Nathan F. Twining
- Hon. Donald A. Quarles
- Hon. Maurice Stans
- Hon. Robert Dechert
- Colonel George E. Glober.
- Colonel Howard E. Michelet
- Mr. David Kendall
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Major John Eisenhower

11:32 - 11:54 am Mr. Irving S. Olds, Chairman of the Trustees of Cooper Union
Mr. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., Trustee
(Came to invite the President to Centennial Celebration of the Cooper Union, New York -- preferably to event scheduled for February 27, 1960)

11:58 - 12:01 pm	Hon. William P. Rogers, Jr. Hon. David Kendall Hon. James Hagerty joined at 12:00 Noon
12:01 - 12:04 pm	Hon. David Kendall Hon. James Hagerty
12:04 - 12:07 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:07 - 12:17 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:30 - 3:18 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
3:20 pm	Returned to the office.
3:20 - 3:22 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:32 - 3:55 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:55 - 3:57 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:00 pm	The President went to the Rose Garden.
4:05 pm	To the Mansion.
4:10 pm	The President dropped by the reception Mrs. Eisenhower gave for the children of former Presidents. The following were present:

Mr. and Mrs. John Harlan Amen
Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett
Brig. General and Mrs. Thomas J. Betts
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tatem Brigham
Madame Cantacuzene
Mrs. Harry Freeman Clark
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Folsom Cleveland
Mr. and Mrs. John Coolidge
Misses Cynthia and Lydia Coolidge
Mrs. Joseph Parkes Crockett

(continued)

4:18 pm Reception for the children of former Presidents: (Continued):

Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower
Mrs. Abram Garfield
Dr. and Mrs. Stanton Garfield
Mr. and Mrs. Laurence G. Hoes
Mr. and Mrs. Webb Cook Hayes, III
Miss Margaret McMillen Jones
Mrs. Brian Keeling
Mrs. Angus Slater Lamond
Mrs. Nicholas Longworth
Mrs. Frederick J. Manning
Mrs. Eleanor Wilson McAdoo
Mrs. Wayne D. Muller
Hon. and Mrs. James Roosevelt
Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Jr.
Dr. and Mrs. Constant Southworth
Mrs. Rudolph Stanley-Brown
Miss Joanne Sturm
Mr. Lyon G. Tyler, Jr.
Judge and Mrs. George Thomas Washington
Mrs. Harrison Williams
Mrs. Harold F. Walsh of Women's National Press Club

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:28 - 8:42 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:00 - 9:12 am	Dr. Edgar B. Brossard Chairman, U. S. Tariff Commission (Called on the President before his retirement as Chairman on April 30th) Hon. David Kendall
9:12 - 9:16 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:18 - 9:23 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
9:23 - 9:26 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:48 - 9:52 am	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Major John Eisenhower
9:52 - 10:28 am	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Major John Eisenhower Hon. Gerald Morgan Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:30 - 11:01 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:01 - 11:03 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:08 - 11:13 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:16 - 11:30 am	(Hon. Samuel C. Waugh) OFF THE RECORD (President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of Washington)
11:30 - 11:50 am	(Hon. William P. Rogers, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD
11:50 - 11:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

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11:55 - 11:57 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:57 - 11:59 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:57 - 12:05 pm	(Mr. Rene Jeanneret, Geneva, Switzerland) OFF RECORD (Colonel Robert L. Schulz)
12:05 - 12:10 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:10 - 12:12 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:13 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:15 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
1:38 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
1:49 - 3:54 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe.
4:15 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
4:45 pm	Arrived at the White House, and went to the office.
4:48 - 5:00 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
5:00 pm	The President departed the Office and went to the Mansion.
5:04 pm	Returned to the Office.
6:08 pm	Departed the Office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1959

7:30 am	(Senator Styles Bridges) (Congressman John Byrnes) (Hon. Bryce Harlow) (Had breakfast with the President)	OFF THE RECORD
8:20 am	The President arrived in the office.	
8:30 - 11:13 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon Richard M. Nixon Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Thomas Kuchel Senator George D. Aiken Senator Barry Goldwater Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Congressman Carroll Kearns Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. True D. Morse Hon. Clarence Miller Hon. Marvin McLain Hon. Ervin L. Peterson Hon. Martin Sorkin Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. David Kendall Hon. Clyde Wheeler Hon. Roemer McPhee Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Don Paarlberg Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Arthur Minnich	

11:20 - 11:35 am Hon. Gordon Gray

11:35 - 11:57 am Archbishop Iakovos, New York
    Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church of
    North and South America
Mr. Thomas Pappas (went in for introductions only)
Mr. Spyros Skouras "

Following Archbishop Iakovos' appointment with the President, the following who had accompanied him to the White House met the President in his office:

- Reverend John Zanetos
    - Dean of the Cathedral, Boston, Massachusetts
- The Very Reverend Aemilianos
    - St. Sophia Church, Washington, D. C.
- Reverend John Tavlarides
    - St. Sophia Church, Washington, D. C.
- Reverend James Kalaris
    - St. Constantine and Helen Church, Washington, D. C
- Professor Constantine Bonis
    - Dean of Theology, Athens University
- Mr. Arthur Dore
    - Director, Office of Information of the Greek Archdiocese
- Hon Thomas Pappas, Boston, Massachusetts
- Mr. Spyros Skouras, New York
- Mr. Charles Maliotis, Boston, Mass.
- Mr. Eugene Rossides, Treasury
- Miss Ellen McDonald, Secretary to Mr. Skouras

11:57 - 12:00 Noon Hon. Thomas Pappas
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

12:00 - 12:03 pm Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

12:10 - 12:13 pm Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Gerald Morgan

12:18 pm The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm (LUNCH)

2:18 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:18 - 2:48 pm	Hon. C. D. Jackson
2:50 - 2:55 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:00 - 4:13 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
4:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1959

8:16 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
9:17 - 9:28 am	His Excellency Telli Boubacar Diallo Newly appointed Ambassador of Republic of Guinea Hon. Wiley Buchanan Mr. Charles Sedgwick, Interpreter (The Ambassador came to present his credentials)
9:29 - 10:01 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Don Paarlberg (Re liberalization of import restriction on Canadian oil)
10:01 - 10:08 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
10:08 - 10:13 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:16 - 10:43 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:10 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to Constitution Hall.
11:14 am	Arrived at Constitution Hall and was greeted by Mr. William A. McDonnell President of U. S. Chamber of Commerce Mr. Arch N. Booth Executive Vice President, U. S. Chamber of Commerce Mr. Ernest Canham Editor of Christian Science Monitor Mr. Harold L. Maynard Managing Director of Constitution Hall
11:20 am	Mr. William A. McDonnell and Mr. Arch N. Booth escorted the President to the stage. Mr. McDonnell introduced the President.

11:25 - 11:33 am	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the 47th Annual Meeting of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.
11:37 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed Constitution Hall and motored to the White House.
11:42 am	Arrived at the White House and entered the office.
11:46 - 12:00 Noon	Major General Melvin J. Maas, USMCR (Ret.) Chairman, President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped
12:01 - 12:10 pm	Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee
12:10 - 12:27 pm	Dr. T. Keith Glennan National Aeronautics and Space Administrator Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Mr. Franklyn W. Phillips National Aeronautics and Space Administration Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:27 - 12:33 pm	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:30 - 3:42 pm	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL MEETING: Council Members or Alternates The President Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Robert Murphy Hon. T. Keith Glennan Hon. John A. McCone Dr. Alan T. Waterman Dr. Detlev W. Bronk Mr. William A. M. Burden Mr. William M. Holaday

(continued)

2:30 - 3:42 pm	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL MEETING (continued): __Regularly Invited Participants__ Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. __Others__ Dr. Hugh L. Dryden Mr. Roy W. Johnson Mr. Philip J. Farley Mr. Francis O. Wilcox Mr. Loftus Becker Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Edgar M. Cortright (Tem 1 only) Dr. Homer E. Newell (Tem 5 only) Mr. Franklyn W. Phillips Mr. Leonard C. Meeker, Assistant Legal Adviser for State Department (For Item 3 only)
3:48 - 4:05 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:06 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital.
4:25 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital. Major General Leonard Heaton met the President and General Snyder and escorted them to Hon. John Foster Dulles.
4:27 - 4:51 pm	The President visited with Hon. John Foster Dulles at Walter Reed Hospital.
4:53 pm	Departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.
5:17 pm	Arrived at the White House, and entered the Mansion.
5:20 - 5:44 pm	Practiced golf on the South Grounds.

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5:45 pm	Returned to the office.
5:45 - 5:55 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
6:03 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1959

8:51 am The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.

8:56 am Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church where he was greeted by Head Usher Alfred J. Barrett.

Attended Services from 9:00 - 9:56 am.

Dr. Edward L. R. Elson escorted the President to his car following Services.

9:59 am The President departed the Church and motored to the White House.

10:03 am Arrived at the White House.

10:31 am The President, Dr. Walter Tkach, and Sgt. John Moaney departed the White House and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

12:23 pm Arrived at Gettysburg Farm.

The President, Mr. George Allen, Colonel Walter Tkach, and General Arthur Nevins had lunch at the Farm.

Following lunch, the President and above inspected the fitting barn and skeet range.

3:23 pm The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the White House. (Others returned in separate car).

5:15 pm Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1959

8:14 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:24 - 8:50 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:28 - 8:43 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:51 am	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
9:15 am	Arrived at Burning Tree Country. Colonel Walter Tkach joined the President.
9:35 - 12:34 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe Major General Howell Marion Estes, Jr. Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Air Force Mr. M. E. Parkinson
12:55 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
1:23 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to the office.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1959

8:00 am
Hon. Paul Henri Spaak
Secretary General of NATO
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Livingston Merchant
(Had breakfast with the President

8:50 am
The President arrived in the office, accompanied by the above breakfast guests.

8:50 - 9:00 am
Hon. Paul Henri Spaak
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Livingston Merchant

8:55 - 8:58 am
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Director of Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

9:00 - 11:11 am
CABINET MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. Lawrence J. Walsh
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Hon. Robert Gray
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Gordon Gray
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Mayer Kestnbaum
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Don Paarlberg

(continued)

9:00 - 11:11 am

CABINET MEETING (continued):
- Hon. Rocco Siciliano
- Mr. Bradley Patterson
- Mrs. Anne Wheaton
- Major John Eisenhower
- Hon. Sumner Whittier
- Hon. Roger Jones
- Hon. John Patterson
- Hon. Elwood Quesada
- Hon. Allen Wallis
- Dr. Ralph Reid
- Hon. Franklin Floete

11:11 - 11:30 am

- Hon. Arthur Flemming
- Hon. Robert B. Anderson
- Hon. Maurice Stans
- Hon. Gerald Morgan

11:30 - 11:57 am

The President met with the following to discuss the textile situation in New England:
- Governor Christopher Del Sesto
  - Rhode Island
- Governor Foster Furcolo
  - Massachusetts
- Governor Wesley Powell
  - New Hampshire
- Dr. Seymour Harris
  - Chairman, New England Governor's Committee on Textiles, and Chairman, Department of Economics, Harvard University
- Hon. Don Paarlberg
- Hon. Elmer Staats
- Mr. Douglas Price

11:57 - 11:58 am

The President shook hands with the following who had accompanied the above Governors to the White House:
- Mr. Charles F. Mahoney
  - Assistant to Governor Furcolo
- Mr. Fred L. Hansen
  - Chief, 2nd Division, Rhode Island Development Council
- Mr. Maurice J. Murphy
  - Assistant to Governor Powell
- Mr. Francis McSwiney, Adjutant General of New Hamp.
- Mr. Elwood S. McKinney
- Mr. John J. Devlin

11:58 - 12:13 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
12:13 - 12:17 pm	Mr. Thomas E. Stephens, the Artist - Mr. Abbie Rowe
12:18 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	)LUNCH)
2:07 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:08 - 2:10 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:26 - 2:29 pm	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
2:30 - 3:48 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Julian Baird Hon. William McChesney Martin Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Don Paarlberg (Periodic discussion re economic situation)
3:48 - 3:50 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
4:00 - 4:53 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:55 pm	Returned to the office.
4:57 - 5:00 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1959

7:45 am	(Dr. Milton Eisenhower) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Arthur Flemming) (Had breakfast with the President)
8:35 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:58 - 9:02 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
9:03 - 10:00 am	SPECIAL NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. George V. Allen General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Captain Williams Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Hon. Robert Amory Admiral Charles O. Triebel Hon. Donald A. Quarles Major John Eisenhower
10:00 - 10:27 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. John S. Patterson Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Saxton Bradford

(continued)

10:00 - 10:27 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (continued): Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Geradd C. Smith Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Robert Amory Major John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
10:27 - 10:37 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:37 - 11:01 am	General William Draper General Alfred Gruenther Hon. John McCloy Hon. Tracy Voorhees Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Robert Merriam
11:05 am	The President departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital, accompanied by Hon. C, Douglas Dillon Hon. James Hagerty
11:20 am	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital where they were greeted by General Leonard Heaton.
11:22 - 11:28 am	Hon. John Foster Dulles was sworn in as Special Consultant to the President. The following were present for the ceremony: The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. and Mrs. John Foster Dulles Hon. Allen Dulles Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Joseph N. Greene, Jr. Hon. James Hagerty Mr. Frank Sanderson, who administered the Oath of Office

11:30 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the Sheraton Carlton Hotel.
11:53 am	Arrived at the Sheraton Carlton Hotel where they were greeted by Mr. Foster Gurney General Manager of the Hotel Mr. Stanley Hope President of the National Association of Manufacturers (Pictures were taken) The President was escorted to the Speaker's platform in the Carlton Room. Mr. Milton C. Lightner, Board Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, introduced the President.
11:55 - 12:00 Noon	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers.
12:02 pm	The President departed the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel and motored to the White House.
12:07 pm	Arrived at the White House.
12:07 - 12:16 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:17 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:25 pm	Returned to the office.
2:25 - 2:48 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:50 pm	The President and Hon. Thomas E. Stephens departed the White House and motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel.

3:00 pm	The President arrived at the Sheraton Park Hotel and was greeted by Mr. George Johnson General Manager of the Hotel Mr. Edmond Gescard d'Estaing President of the International Chamber of Commerce Mr. Philip Cortney President of the International Chamber of Commerce Mr. Philip Reed Chairman of the Finance Committee, General Electric Company Mr. Sigurd Larmon Chairman of Young and Rubican Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr. President of International Business Machines
	Following introductions and pictures, the President was escorted to the speaker's stand.
3:03 - 3:10 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the 17th Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce.
3:12 pm	The President departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the White House, accompanied by Hon. Thomas E. Stephens.
3:20 pm	Arrived at the White House.
3:20 - 3:28 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:30 - 4:30 pm	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Livingston Merchant Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:30 - 4:38 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
4:38 - 4:55 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:55 - 5:00 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam

5:00 - 5:05 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:05 - 5:18 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:18 - 5:26 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
5:30 - 6:00 pm	Major John Eisenhower
6:02 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1959

7:30 am	(Senator Everett Dirksen) (Congressman Charles Halleck) (Hon. Bryce Harlow) (Had breakfast with the President)	OFF THE RECORD
8:31 am	The President arrived in the office.	
8:32 - 10:06 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator Styles Bridges Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Thomas Kuchel Senator Everett Dirksen Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Leo Allen Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Hon. Douglas Dillon Hon. Donald Quarles Hon. Jack Irwin Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. Sam Hughes Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Thomas McCabe Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Clyde Wheeler Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. David Kendall Hon. Roemer McPhee Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Arthur Minnich	
10:12 - 10:13 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
10:30 - 10:35 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow	

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10:35 - 10:40 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:42 - 10:47 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:47 - 10:52 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:00 - 11:18 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:21 - 11:32 am	The following representatives of Florida Presbyterian College presented a scroll to the President as the first Charter Alumnus of the College: Dr. William H. Kadel President, Florida Presbyterian College St. Petersburg, Florida Mr. Philip J. Lee Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College Mr. Lynn B. Clarke In Charge, Honorary Alumni Program Congressman William C. Cramer Hon. Jack Anderson accompanied
11:32 - 11:45 am	Dr. Vittorino Veronese Director General of UNESCO Mr. Andrew Berding Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs Major John Eisenhower
11:45 - 12:11 pm	(Mr. Charles Case, Abilene, Kansas) OFF THE RECORD
12:12 - 12:15 pm	Hon. and Mrs. Christian Herter Mrs. John Foster Dulles Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:15 - 12:20 pm	Hon. Christian Herter was sworn in as Secretary of State. The following attended the ceremony in the Cabinet Room: Mrs. Christian Herter Mrs. Adele Seronde (daughter) Mr. and Mrs. Miles Herter (son and daughter-in-law) Mr. and Mrs. Christian Herter, Jr. (son and daughter-in-law) Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Herter (son & daughter-in-law)

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(continued)

12:15 - 12:20 pm	Swearing-in ceremony of Hon. Christian Herter (List continued): Mrs. John Foster Dulles Mr. and Mrs. Philip Watts Hon. Richard M. Nixon Members of the Cabinet Hon. Allen Dulles General Nathan Twining Hon. John McCone Hon. Thruston Morton Senator Everett Dirksen Senator John W. Fulbright Senator Lyndon Johnson Senator John Kennedy Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Alexander Wiley Congressman Robert Chiperfield Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Thomas Morgan Speaker Sam Rayburn Hon. and Mrs. Douglas Dillon Hon. Robert Murphy Hon. Loy Henderson Mr. Harry Stimpson Mrs. Marian Stilson Mr. Max Krebs Miss Gladys Schukraft Mrs. Mary Frances Keyhoe Mr. John White Mr. Francis Tully
12:20 - 12:35 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:37 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:15 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:16 - 2:27 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins

2:30 - 2:50 pm	The following group from The American Battle Monuments Commission met with the President: Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid Vice Chairman Hon. Leslie C. Biffle Hon. Charles E. Potter Major General Thomas North Secretary Major John Eisenhower accompanied	
2:51 - 4:20 pm	(Hon. Arthur Burns) (Hon. Robert Merriam)	OFF THE RECORD
4:20 - 4:25 pm	Major John Eisenhower	
4:25 - 4:30 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee	
4:30 - 5:23 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.	
5:25 pm	Returned to the office.	
5:52 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:07 - 8:35 A.M.	The President was in his office.
8:55 - 12:14 P.M.	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Mr. Clifford Roberts
12:20	The President returned to his cottage.
2:06	The President, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Roberts, departed the Augusta National Golf Club to motor to Bush Field in Augusta. (At the Main Gate of the Club, the President's car stopped and he thanked the Georgia State Troopers for their assistance during his visit -- photographs were taken)
2:30	The President arrived at Bush Field.
2:35	The President depasted Bush Field aboard the COLUMBINE enroute to Washington, accompanied by: Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Roberts Mr. George Allen Hon. James C. Hagerty Mrs. Ann Whitman Miss Betty Allen Sgt. John Moaney Mr. James Rowley Mr. Jerry Behn
4:20	The President arrived at MATS TERMINAL, Washington.
4:23	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, arrived at the White House and they inspected the Golf Green on South Grounds before President entered his office.
4:38	The President arrived in his office.

The Dwight [illegible] Library

4:35 - 4:43 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:45 - 5:05 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Robert Merriam Major John Eisenhower (from 4:50 - 4:51 pm)
5:05 - 5:20 pm	Mr. George Allen
5:25 - 5:43 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:55 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:21 - 9:00 A.M.	The President was in his office.
9:20 - 12:37 P.M.	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Mr. William Robinson Mr. George Allen Mr. John O. Chiles
12:37 - 1:08	The President practiced golf on the practice tee.
1:09	The President went to his cottage.

(No further activity this date)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

9:57 A.M.	The President said goodbye to General Alfred M. Gruenther who had been his guest.
9:58 - 10:35	The President and Mr. George Allen went to the Pro Shop.
10:47 - 11:05	The President practiced golf on the practice tee.
11:06 - 2:12 P.M.	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Mr. John O. Chiles
2:29	The President returned to his cottage.
4:15 - 10:30 P.M.	The President played bridge with: Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Mr. Clifford Roberts

(No further activity this date)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

7:45 A.M.	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the cottage and walked to the President's office.
9:04	Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter arrived by helicopter at the Augusta National Golf Club and met with the President.
9:40	The President met briefly with the press in Doctor Snyder's office, and then returned to his office, appointing Mr. Herter as the new Secretary of State.
10:07	The President and Major Eisenhower departed the President's office and walked to the cottage.
10:16	The President saw Mr. Herter off as he departed from the Augusta National Golf Club via helicopter.
10:17 - 10:23	The President practiced golf on the practice tee.
10:24 - 1:25 P.M.	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Major John Eisenhower Mr. William Robinson Mr. Frank Willard
7:43 P.M.	Mr. George Allen entered the Augusta National Golf Club to visit the President.

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(No further activity this date)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:25 - 10:00 A.M.	The President was in his office.
10:00 - 11:25	The President practiced golf.
2:15 - 5:26 P.M.	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Major John Eisenhower Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Lester Stockard
5:30 - 5:50	The President practiced golf
5:52	The President went to his cottage
8:00	General Alfred M. Gruenther arrived at the Club to visit the President.

(No further activity this date)

Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

7:45 A.M.	The President, accompanied by Hon. James C. Hagerty, Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster and Hon. Gordon Gray, departed his cottage to walk to his office.
9:10 - 12:05 P. M.	The President played 18 holes of golf with Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gordon Gray
12:05 - 12:23	The President was in his office
12:23	The President walked from his office to the practice green with General Goodpaster and Mr. Gray who boarded a waiting helicopter, enroute to Washington.
12:25	The President returned to his cottage.
3:00 - 6:17	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Ellis Slater Club Pro Gene Stout
6:20 - 6:28	The President was in his office.
6:29	The President arrived at his cottage.

Library

(No further activity this date)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:15 - 8:55 A.M.	The President was in his office.
9:23	The President, accompanied by Hon. James C. Hagerty, departed the Augusta National Golf Club to motor to the Richmond Hotel in Augusta.
9:35 - 9:43	The President met with press correspondents and announced the resignation of the Hon. John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State.
9:54	President returned to his cottage at the Augusta National Golf Club.
10:05 - 11:05	The President practiced golf on the practice tee.
11:10	The President returned to his cottage.
1:20 - 1:35 P.M.	The President again practiced on the practice tee.
1:35 - 4:38	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. William Robinson Club Pro Gene Stout
4:38 - 4:55	President practiced golf
4:55 - 5:08	The President was in his office
5:10	The President returned to his cottage.

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(No further activity this date)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1959

7:25 A.M.	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
7:50 - 8:00	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:00 - 9:35	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President The Vice President Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Thomas H. Kuchel Senator Styles Bridges Senator Andrew Schoeppel Cong. Charles Halleck Cong. Leslie Arends Cong. Charles B. Hoeven Cong. John W. Brynes Cong. Leo Allen Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Frederick H. Mueller Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Clyde Wheeler Hon. Gerald D. Morgan Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. David Kendall Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. James C. Hagerty Hon. Robert E. Merriam Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Roehmer McPhee Mr. Sam Hughes of Budget Bureau
9:35 - 9:40	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald D. Morgan Hon. Robert E. Merriam (out at 9:37) Hon. Maurice Stands Hon. Rocco Siciliano

9:40 - 9:42 A.M.	Hon. David Kendall
9:50 - 10:02	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:04 - 10:17	Major John Eisenhower
10:25	The President and Hon. James C. Hagerty departed the White House and motored to the Constitution Avenue entrance to the Senator Robert A. Taft Memorial on the Capitol grounds to attend its dedication.
10:28	Arrived at the Taft Memorial, where the President was greeted by Judge I. Jack Martin Cong. Carroll Reece Cong. Clarence J. Brown Invocation was given by the Reverend Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the U.S. Senate. Remarks made by Cong. Reece on the meaning of the Memorial and he then introduced the Trustees of The Robert A. Taft Memorial Foundation. Remarks were then made by Cong. Brown, Chairman of the Physical Memorial Subcommittee, Senator Styles Bridges, Senator Harry Flood Byrd, William Howard Taft III and the Hon. Herbert Hoover, as Chairman of the Robert A. Taft Memorial Foundation. This was followed by REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT who presented the Memorial to the custody of The Congress. Acceptance was made by Hon. Richard M. Nixon for the U.S. Senate and Hon. Sam Rayburn for the U.S. House of Representatives.
11:37	The President and Mr. Hagerty departed the Memorial to motor back to the White House.
11:40	The President arrived back in his office.

11:43 - 11:54 The President received the following of The Council of Bishops of The Methodist Church:

Bishop James C. Baker (Retired)
San Marino, California

Bishop J. W. E. Brown
Atlanta, Georgia

Bishop Charles W. Brashares
Chicago, Illinois

Bishop M. W. Clair
St. Louis, Missouri

Bishop D. Stanley Coors
St. Paul, Minnesota

Bishop Fred P. Corson
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bishop Ralph S. Cushman (Retired)
Raleigh, North Carolina

Bishop Dana Dawson
Topeka, Kansas

Library

Bishop F. Gerald Ensley
Des Moines, Iowa

Bishop Eugene M. Frank
St. Louis, Missouri

Bishop Marvin A. Franklin
Jackson, Mississippi

Bishop Paul N. Garber
Richmond, Virginia

Bishop W. E. Hanmaker (Retired)
Washington, D. C.

Bishop Nolan B. Harmon
Charlotte, North Carolina

(Continuation of list of those of The Council of the Bishops of the Methodist Church received by the President):

Bishop Bachman G. Hodge
Birmingham, Alabama

Bishop Robert E. Jones (Retired)
Waveland, Mississippi

Bishop Gerald Kennedy
Los Angeles, California

Bishop Willis J. King
New Orleans, Louisiana

Bishop W. Earl Ledden
Syracuse, New York

Bishop John Wesley Lord
Boston, Massachusetts

Bishop Edgar A. Love
Baltimore, Maryland

Bishop J. Ralph Magee (Retired)
Evanston, Illinois

Bishop Paul E. Martin
Little Rock, Arkansas

Bishop William C. Martin
Dallas, Texas

Bishop Arthur J. Moore
Atlanta, Georgia

Bishop Frederick B. Newell
New York, New York

Bishop H. Clifford Northcott
Madison, Wisconsin

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam
Washington, D. C.

Bishop Glenn R. Phillips
Denver, Colorado

Bishop J. Waskom Pickett (Ret.)
Boston, Massachusetts

Bishop Clare Purcell (Ret.)
Birmingham, Alabama

Bishop Richard C. Raines
Indianapolis, Indiana

Bishop Marshall R. Reed
Detroit, Michigan

Bishop Alexander P. Shaw (Ret.)
Los Angeles, California

Bishop Roy H. Short
Nashville, Tennessee

Bishop A. Frank Smith
Houston, Texas

Bishop W. Angie Smith
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Bishop James H. Straughn (Ret.)
Baltimore, Maryland

Bishop J. A. Subhan
Hyderabad, India

Bishop Donald H. Tippett
San Francisco, California

Bishop Edwin E. Voight
Aberdeen, South Dakota

Bishop Raymond J. Wade (Ret.)
St. Petersburg, Florida

(Continuation of the list of those of The Council of Bishops of The Methodist Church received by the President):

Bishop H. Bascom Watts
Lincoln, Nebraska

Bishop Herbert Welch (Retired)
New York, New York

Bishop Hazen G. Werner
Columbus, Ohio

Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

11:55	**The President went to the Mansion.**
12:12 P.M.	**The President departed from South Grounds of the White House via helicopter for Bolling Air Force Base.**
12:20	**The President departed Bolling Air Force Base aboard the COLUMBINE enroute to Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia, accompanied by:** **Hon. James C. Hagerty** **Mrs. Ann Whitman** **Mr. James Rowley** **Mr. Dick Flohr** **Sgt. John Moaney**
2:00	**The President arrived at Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia and departed immediately via helicopter to fly to the Augusta National Golf Club**
2:14	**The President arrived at his cottage at the Club.**
2:24 - 5:15	**The President played 18 holes of golf with:** **Mr. Clifford Roberts** **Mr. Julian Roberts** **Mr. Jerome Franklin**
5:16	**The President returned to his cottage**
7:17 - 9:30	**The President and Mrs. Eisenhower had dinner at the Club Dining Room.**

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman April 21, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Augusta, Ga. beginning April 14, 1959.

Tuesday, April 14, 1959

12:12 pm	The President, accompanied by Colonel Robert Schulz, Secretary James Hagerty, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Sgt. John Moaney, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr departed from the South Grounds, White House, via U. S. Marine helicopter #1 and arrived at Bolling Air Force Base at 12:15 pm.
	Doctor Howard Snyder, Captain Olive Marsh, ASAIC Behn, SAs Taylor, Mampel, Towns and Shipman were aboard the chase helicopter.
12:20 pm	The President and the above named, with the exception of Colonel Schulz, departed Bolling Air Force Base aboard the Columbine enroute to and arriving at Bush Field, Augusta, Ga. at 2:00 pm.
2:05 pm	The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty, Mrs. Whitman, Sgt. Moaney, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr departed Bush Field via U. S. Army helicopter, arriving at the Augusta National Golf Club at 2:12 pm, the President entering his cottage at 2:14 pm.
	Doctor Howard Snyder, ASAIC Behn, SAs Taylor, Mampel, Towns and Shipman were aboard the chase helicopter.
2:24 pm	The President departed his cottage and walked to the 10th tee, where at 2:31 pm, the President, Messrs. Clifford Roberts, Julian Roberts and Jerome Franklin teed off, completing 18 holes of golf at 5:10 pm, playing holes 10 thru 18, then holes 1 thru 9. The President returned to his cottage at 5:15 pm.
2:30 pm	Secretary James Hagerty departed golf club.
5:59 pm	Mrs. Ann Whitman departed golf club.
7:15 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed their cottage for dinner at the Club Dining Room, returning to their cottage at 9:30 pm.
	No further activity this date.

Wednesday, April 15, 1959

7:40 am	Mrs. Ann Whitman entered club.

8:10 am Secretary James Hagerty entered club.

8:15 am The President proceeded to his office, returning to his cottage at 8:55 am.

8:45 am Captain Olive Marsh entered club.

9:20 am Mrs. Howard Snyder departed club.

9:23 am The President, accompanied by Secretary James Hagerty, departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to the Richmond Hotel, arriving there at 9:35 am, where the President held a brief press conference regarding the resignation of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

The President and Secretary Hagerty departed the Richmond Hotel at 9:43 am and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club, arriving there at 9:54 am, at which time the President entered his cottage.

SA Flohr drove the Presidential limousine with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat. SA Shipman drove the Secret Service follow-up car, which was worked by ASAIC Behn, ATSAIC Roberts, SAs Taylor and Mampel.

10:00 am Secretary James Hagerty departed the Club.

10:05 am The President practiced golf on the practice tee, returning to his cottage at 11:10 am.

12:12 pm Captain Olive Marsh departed Club.

12:31 pm Mrs. Howard Snyder entered Club.

1:20 pm The President practiced golf on the practice tee until 1:35 pm, at which time the President, Mr. Clifford Roberts, Mr. William Robinson and Club Pro Gene Stout tee off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 4:38 pm. The President then practiced golf until 4:55 pm, at which time he walked to his office.

The President departed his office at 5:08 pm via the golf cart, arriving at his cottage at 5:10 pm.

1:40 pm Mrs. Whitman departed club, returning at 3:21 pm.

5:19 pm Dr. Howard Snyder departed club.

5:30 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman departed club.

7:00 pm General Andrew Goodpaster, Mr. Gordon Gray and Colonel Thomas entered club, departing at 8:00 pm.

7:10 pm Dr. Howard Snyder entered club.

7:40 pm	Dr. and Mrs. Howard Snyder departed the Augusta National, returning to the Club at 8:53 pm.
	No further activity this date.

Thursday, April 16, 1959

7:20 am	Secretary James Hagerty, General Andrew Goodpaster and Mr. Gordon Gray entered Club.
7:45 am	Mrs. Ann Whitman entered Club.
7:45 am	The President, accompanied by Secretary Hagerty, General Goodpaster and Mr. Gray departed the President's Cottage and walked to the President's office.
8:50 am	Captain Olive Marsh entered Club.
9:10 am	The President, General Andrew Goodpaster and Mr. Gordon Gray teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:05 pm, at which time they walked to the President's office.
	At 12:23 pm, the President, General Goodpaster and Mr. Gray departed the President's office and walked to the practice green, where General Goodpaster and Mr. Gray boarded a waiting helicopter and departed the Augusta National Golf Club enroute to Washington, D.C. The President returned to his cottage at 12:25 pm.
10:20 am	Secretary James Hagerty departed Club.
10:30 am	Captain Olive Marsh departed Club.
2:45 pm	The President and Mr. Cliff Roberts drove to the Club House from the President's Cottage via golf cart and practiced golf shots on the first tee until 3:00 pm, at which time the President, Mr. Cliff Roberts, Mr. Ellis Slater and Club Pro Gene Stout teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 6:17 pm.
	Upon completion of the game, the President walked to his office arriving there at 6:20 pm. The President departed his office at 6:28 pm via golf cart, arriving at his cottage at 6:29 pm.
5:35 pm	Dr. Howard Snyder departed Club.
5:39 pm	Mrs. Ann Whitman departed Club.
7:56 pm	Dr. Howard Snyder entered Club.
	No further activity this date.

Friday, April 17, 1959

7:44 am	Mrs. Ann Whitman and Colonel Thomas entered club.
8:08 am	Secretary James Hagerty entered club.
8:25 am	The President went to his office.
8:45 am	Captain Olive Marsh entered club.
9:40 am	Secretary James Hagerty departed club.
9:50 am	Colonel Thomas departed club.
10:00 am	The President practiced golf, returning to his cottage at 11:25 am.
11:15 am	Captain Marsh departed club.
1:40 pm	The President went to the practice tee and practiced golf.
2:00 pm	Major John Eisenhower and Major Billings arrived at Augusta National Golf Club via helicopter.
2:15 pm	The President, Mr. Cliff Roberts, Mr. Lester Stockard and Major John Eisenhower teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 5:26 pm.
	The President practiced golf from 5:30 pm to 5:50 pm and then proceeded to his cottage via golf cart, arriving there at 5:52 pm.
2:45 pm	Dr. Walter Tkach entered club.
2:55 pm	Major Billings departed main gate of club.
6:02 pm	Mrs. Ann Whitman and Dr. Tkach departed club.
7:48 pm	General Alfred Gruenther entered main gate of club.
	No further activity this date.

Saturday, April 18, 1959

7:45 am	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the Cottage and walked to the President's office.
7:47 am	Mrs. Ann Whitman, General Andrew Goodpaster and Mr. Robert Merriam entered main gate of club.
7:57 am	Colonel Thomas, Major Howell and Major Billings entered club.
8:37 am	Captain Olive Marsh entered club.

8:43 am Secretary James Hagerty entered Club.

9:04 am Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter arrived by helicopter at the Augusta National Golf Club and met with the President.

9:40 am The President met briefly with the press in Doctor Snyder's office, and then returned to his office, appointing Mr. Christian Herter as the new Secretary of State.

9:45 am General Andrew Goodpaster and Mr. Robert Merriam departed the Club.

10:07 am The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the President's office and walked to the Cottage.

10:16 am The President saw Mr. Herter off, who departed the Augusta National Golf Club via helicopter.

10:17 am The President went to the practice tee for golf practice. At 10:24 am, the President, Major John Eisenhower, Mr. William Robinson and Mr. Frank Willard teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 1:25 pm.

10:25 am Secretary James Hagerty departed club.

10:26 am Captain Olive Marsh departed club.

10:30 am Dr. Walter Tkach entered club.

10:43 am Colonel Thomas, Major Howell and Major Billings departed club.

11:45 am Mrs. Howard Snyder departed club, returning at 12:30 pm.

1:55 pm The First Lady, accompanied by Miss Rose Woods, departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to Bush Field, arriving there at 2:25 pm. in White House Car #103 driven by SA Greer with ATSAIC Stout riding in the front seat. SAs Gies and Burke worked the follow-up car. Dr. Walter Tkach departed the club in another car enroute to Bush Field.

At 2:06 pm Major John Eisenhower departed the Augusta National via helicopter enroute to Bush Field.

At 2:35 pm, the First Lady, Major John Eisenhower, Dr. Walter Tkach, Miss Rose Woods, ASAIC Campion, ATSAIC Stout and SA Burke departed Bush Field, Augusta, via the Columbine enroute to and arriving MATS Terminal, Washington, DC at 4:20 pm. The First Lady and Miss Rose Woods departed MATS Terminal at 4:25 pm and motored to the White House, arriving at 4:35 pm.

4:45 pm	Mrs. Ann Whitman departed Club.
5:08 pm	Dr. and Mrs. Howard Snyder departed Club, returning at 6:28 pm.
7:43 pm	Mr. George Allen entered club.
	No further activity this date.

Sunday, April 19, 1959

8:45 am	Mrs. Ann Whitman entered club.
9:42 am	Secretary James Hagerty entered club, departing at 9:59 am.
9:57 am	General Alfred Gruenther departed club.
9:58 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the cottage and walked to the pro shop, returning to the cottage at 10:35 am. The President walked to the practice tee at 10:47 am to practice golf. The President, Messrs. George Allen, William Robinson and John O. Chiles teed off from the 1st tee at 11:06 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 2:12 pm. The President then replayed the 1st hole only, returning to his cottage at 2:29 pm.
12:43 pm	Mrs. Ann Whitman departed club.
4:15 pm	The President, Messrs. George Allen, William Robinson and Cliff Roberts played bridge, concluding their game at 10:30 pm.
7:43 pm	Mr. and Mrs. Howard Snyder departed club, returning at 8:37 pm.
	No further activity this date.

Monday, April 20, 1959

12:30 am	General Alfred Gruenther entered club.
7:43 am	Mrs. Ann Whitman entered club.
7:45 am	Secretary James Hagerty entered club.
8:21 am	The President went to his office. At 9:00 am the President practiced golf on the practice tee. At 9:20 am the President, Messrs. William Robinson, George Allen and John O. Chiles teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:37 pm. The President practiced golf on the practice tee, and entered his Cottage at 1:09 pm.

8:30 am Captain Olive Marsh entered club, departed at 10:02 am.

8:40 am Secretary James Hagerty departed club.

1:14 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman departed club, returned at 2:43 pm.

4:10 pm Secretary James Hagerty entered club, departing at 4:29 pm.

4:51 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman departed club.

6:03 pm Captain Olive Marsh entered club, departing at 7:04 pm.

No further activity this date.

Tuesday, April 21, 1959

7:38 am Mrs. Ann Whitman entered club.

8:05 am Secretary James Hagerty entered club, departing at 8:50 am.

8:07 am The President departed his cottage and walked to his office.

8:36 am The President practiced golf until 8:55 am. The President, Messrs. George Allen, William Robinson and Cliff Roberts teed off from the 1st tee at 8:57 am and completed 18 holes of game at 12:14 pm. The President returned to his cottage at 12:20 pm.

11:04 am Mrs. Ann Whitman departed club.

1:05 pm Secretary James Hagerty entered club.

2:06 pm The President, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Roberts, departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to Bush Field, Augusta, with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving the Cadillac Sedan, stopping at the main gate of the club, where the President thanked the Georgia State Troopers for their assistance during his visit (appropriate photographs were taken), arriving at Bush Field at 2:30 pm.

ASAIC Behn, ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Knight, Godfrey, with SA Gies driving worked the follow-up car SS-914-X.

2:35 pm The President, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Roberts, Mr. George Allen, Secretary Hagerty, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Miss Betty Allen, Sgt. John Moaney, Capt. Anthony Suglia, SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Behn, ATSAIC Boring, SAs Mroz, Short, Steele, Flohr and Shipman departed Bush Field, Augusta, Ga., aboard the Columbine enroute to and arriving at MATS Terminal, Washington, D.C. at 4:20 pm.

4:23 pm The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, departed MATS Terminal via automobile and motored to the South Grounds of the White House, arriving at 4:34 pm. The President and Mr. Allen inspected the "golf green" before entering the President's office at 4:38 pm.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King